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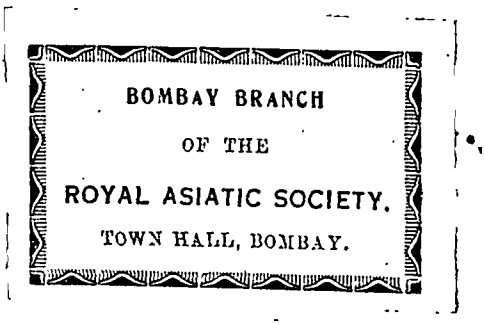

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A

HANDBOOK FOR LONDON,

Past and Present.

BY PETER CUNNINGHAM.

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"Vertue had taken much pains to ascertain the ancient extent of London, and the site of its several larger edifices at various periods. Among his papers I find many traces relating to this matter. Such a subject, extended by historic illustrations, would be very amusing. *Les Anecdotes des Rues de Paris* is a pattern for a work of this kind."—*Horace Walpole*, (*Anec. of Painting*, ed. *Dallaway*, v. 19).

"There is a French book, called *Anecdotes des Rues de Paris*. I had begun a similar work, 'Anecdotes of the Streets of London.' I intended, in imitation of the French original, to have pointed out the streets and houses where any remarkable incident had happened; but I found the labour would be too great, in collecting materials from various streets, and I abandoned the design, after having written about ten or twelve pages."—*Horace Walpole*, (*Walpoliana*, i. 58).

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I.

AA-h.7

LONDON:
N MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1849.

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"The old Lord Treasurer Burleigh, if any one came to the Lords of the Council for a licence to Travel, he would first examine him of England; if he found him ignorant would bid him stay at home, and know his own country first."—*The Compleat Gentleman, by Henry Peacham*, 4to, 1622.

LONDON:
BRADBURY AND EVANS, PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

"When I consider this great City in its several quarters and divisions, I look upon it as an aggregate of various nations, distinguished from each other by their respective customs, manners, and interests. The Courts of two countries do not so much differ from one another as the Court and City in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. In short, the inhabitants of St. James's, notwithstanding they live under the same laws, and speak the same language, are a distinct people from those of Cheapside, who are likewise removed from those of the Temple on the one side, and those of Smithfield on the other, by several climates and degrees in their way of thinking and conversing together."—*Addison, Spectator*, No. 403.

"If you wish to have a just notion of the magnitude of this City, you must not be satisfied with seeing its great streets and squares, but must survey the innumerable little lanes and courts. It is not in the showy evolutions of buildings, but in the multiplicity of human habitations which are crowded together, that the wonderful immensity of London consists."—*Johnson, (Boswell, by Croker*, i. 434).

"I have often amused myself with thinking how different a place London is to different people. They whose narrow minds are contracted to the consideration of some one particular pursuit, view it only through that medium. A politician thinks of it merely as the seat of Government in its different departments; a grazier as a vast market for cattle; a mercantile man as a place where a prodigious deal of business is done upon 'Change; a dramatic enthusiast as the grand scene of theatrical entertainments; a man of pleasure as an assemblage of taverns. . . . But the intellectual man is struck with it as comprehending the whole of human life in all its variety, the contemplation of which is inexhaustible."—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, i. 434.

"*Lucia.* I have vow'd to spend all my life in London. People do really live no where else; they breathe and move and have a kind of insipid dull being, but there is no life but in London. I had rather be Countess of Puddle-Dock than Queen of Sussex."—*Epsom Wells, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1676.

"London is a bad place, and there is so little good fellowship that the next door neighbours don't know one another."—*Joseph Andrews, by Henry Fielding; Letter to Pamela.*

"I have been at London this month, that tiresome, dull place! where all people under thirty find so much amusement."—*Gray to the Rev. N. Nicholls.*

"Dull as London is in summer, there is always more company in it than in any one place in the country."—*Walpole to Mann, April 14th*, 1743.

"Would you know why I like London so much? There is no being alone but in a metropolis: the worst place in the world to find solitude is the country; questions grow there, and that unpleasant Christian commodity, neighbours."—*Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, Oct. 3rd*, 1743.

"Where has Commerce such a mart,
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied
As London? opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing London!"—*Cowper, The Task.*

"What is London? Clean, commodious, neat; but, a very few things indeed excepted, an endless addition of littleness to littleness, extending itself over a great tract of land."—*Edmund Burke in* 1792, (*Corres.*, iii. 422, ed. 1844).

"I began to study the map of London, though dismayed at the sight of its prodigious extent. The river is no assistance to a stranger in finding his way. There is no street along its banks, and no eminence from whence you can look around and take your bearings."—*Southey*, (*Espriella's Letters*, i. 73).

PREFACE.

THIS work on London, which I now offer to the public with some distrust, has been seven years in hand; it has not only engrossed all my leisure, and cost me much thought and anxiety, but has imposed upon me a very painful amount of minute research among unexamined papers, often difficult of access and never very clean or legible, for the chance of opening up new sources of intelligence. I cannot doubt that many errors will be discovered; and yet I entertain so confident a hope that the work contains much new and curious matter, on a plan good in itself, that I have resolved on giving it to the world with all its imperfections, that the public may decide on the value of my seven years' labour.

I believe I might have added materially to the popularity of my pages, if, instead of giving, as I have done, the *ipsissima verba* of every writer in the manner of a dictionary maker, I had given the result of my researches, and the substance of all passages relating to the several streets or buildings, in one continuous text, in the style of a writer so popular as Pennant. The work was begun and advanced to a great length on this very principle, but I soon found I could not get half my matter in, and that in transferring the language and allusions of a variety of writers to one individual narrative, I was apt to lose (and we have recent examples of this kind of serious misrepresentation) not only the quainter spirit of the passage, but too often, unfortunately, the precise meaning and minute particulars in which alone fidelity

and completeness are often found to consist. I was, therefore, induced to abandon my original design, and to content myself with receiving the character which Dr. Johnson assigns to a dictionary maker, of being at the best a harmless drudge. I feel assured that in making this change I have added materially to the *value* of the work as a book of reference; and my readers, I hope, will be of the same opinion. The dictionary form, though not a novelty in books about London, is, I am confident, the very best form the work could have taken. No two writers about London commence their descriptions in the same locality: Pennant commences in Lambeth; Mr. Leigh Hunt, at Hyde Park Corner; and both digress from building to street just as the fancy takes them, now and then not a little to the reader's inconvenience and confusion. The dictionary form has, moreover, this advantage, that it renders an Index, so indispensable where the alphabetical order is not pursued, of less necessity than it would otherwise be; for the visitor who finds himself in a certain street, or near a certain building, and wishes to read on the spot whatever is known about them, has, where the alphabetical order is followed out, only one reference to make—he goes direct to the article itself.

The materials from which this work has been composed are of a varied, and not unfrequently, of an original character. I have not contented myself with mere references to the best books about London; I claim the merit, such as it is, of being the first writer on the subject who has not confounded Stow with his continuators, with Munday and with Strype. The student who turns to the following pages will not find Stow, who died in the reign of James I., describing streets and buildings not laid out or erected till thirty, or more frequently full a hundred, years after his death. Nor have I confounded Strype with *his* continuators; the 1720 edition of Strype's Stow is here kept apart from the edition of 1754, published seventeen years after his death, with the additions to which he had nothing to do. As little have I confounded Maitland

with *his* continuator, Entick; for Maitland was in no new way connected with what is called the best edition of Maitland's London; he was dead long before it was published, and his own edition, that in one volume folio, 1739, is very unlike the two thick volumes folio of 1775. Stow's own text is only to be read in its integrity in the editions of 1598 and 1603, and in the careful reprint of 1842, superintended by Mr. Thoms. Strype's own text (the text for which he is responsible) is only to be found in the edition of 1720; and Maitland's own text in the folio volume of 1739. These I have been especially careful to consult on all occasions, and nowhere to confound with editions which bear the original authors' names, but are not theirs.

Another source of printed illustration, hitherto imperfectly made use of by topographers in general, is the poetry of our country, more especially the dramatic poetry. I believe I have left no source of this kind unexamined; and a very cursory glance through the following pages will soon satisfy the reader that the illustrations I have thus been enabled to introduce are both entertaining and appropriate. Nor am I without a hope that the work in this respect will be found of use to the student of our poetry, illustrating, as it does, localities no longer in existence, and allusions still, I am afraid, but imperfectly understood.

My references to manuscript authorities have not been confined to the collections in the British Museum, for I have extended them to sources less accessible, and to parish papers—more especially the rich and important collections of Rate Books and Overseers' Books belonging to the parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden. I have been enabled in this way to fix the particular years when certain streets were erected, and to illustrate my text with the names of eminent persons by whom they have been inhabited. The Rate Books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields contain the name of every householder in the parish, from the levying of the first poor-law rate, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the present time; and the Rate Books of

St. Paul's, Covent Garden, preserve the same curious and minute particulars from the first formation of the parish to the present day. The books are kept in districts and streets in the manner of a Court Guide or a Post Office Directory; and in no parish repositories to which I have obtained access have I succeeded in finding a series of papers so complete and so important as those possessed by these once wealthy and still famous parishes. At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and St. James's, Westminster, as indeed in other parishes, the earlier volumes have been long since destroyed.

The Baptismal, Marriage, and Burial Registers of the several parishes, many of which I have been permitted to examine for the express purpose of this Book, have supplied much curious information. I hope it will be found that I have left no known source likely to afford new information neglected, though my applications to vestrymen and overseers have in one or two instances not been complied with. Hereafter this difficulty may be surmounted; and I am still so much in love with my subject, that I shall continue to collect for a new and improved edition of my work, whether called for by the public or not.

Let me add how much I shall feel obliged if every reader who derives a single new fact from my pages, will, in return for that measure of information, communicate to me all the errors he may detect; for however minute or apparently trivial some may appear, (and there are plenty I fear of a larger growth), the value of a work like this consists in its extreme accuracy.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

VICTORIA ROAD, KENSINGTON,
1st June, 1849.

NOTICE.

All Streets, Districts, Churches, &c., beginning with—Great, Little, Upper, Lower, Old, New, North, South, Saint, are classed under their characteristic names: e. g., North Audley Street is under A—Audley. The exceptions are: Old Bailey, Old Jewry, New Exchange, New Road, Little Britain, wherein the names do not justify separation. So also with the several Institutions, &c., described as Royal—as in the Royal Humane Society. The exceptions are: Royal Academy, Royal Society, Royal Institution.

The Royal Exchange is classed under E—Exchange, and referred to under C—'Change.

Whenever any particular locality is referred to in another article, that locality, if described separately, is printed in italics.

*** The Plan of the New Houses of Parliament to be placed before page 393.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. LONDON, as described in these volumes, comprises:
The City in its twenty-six Wards and its several Liberties.
The Out-parishes of the City of London.
The City of Westminster.
The five Parliamentary Boroughs: viz., Marylebone, Lambeth, Southwark, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets;
and those portions of *debateable land* lying between what is called "London," and the "Environs of London."

2. The GENERAL BOUNDARIES observed are:
North—Hampstead, Highgate, Kilburn. *South*—Camberwell, Dulwich, Norwood. *East*—Limehouse, Greenwich, Blackwall. *West*—Battersea and Hammersmith.
Kensington is included on account of its gardens.

3. SITUATION. London is situated on the banks of the river Thames, about sixty miles from the sea, and lies in *four* counties; in Middlesex and Essex to the north of the Thames, and in Kent and Surrey to the south of the Thames.

4. EXTENT. The limits of London, as defined by Act of Parliament for Parliamentary purposes, are "the circumference of a circle, the radius of which is of the length of three miles from the General Post Office." This would make London about twenty miles in circumference; it is generally said to be about thirty. The City was included within the walls and gates, (such as Ludgate, Newgate, Moorgate, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, Bishopsgate, and Aldgate), and within certain liberties without the wall, marked by bars,—such as Holborn Bars, Whitechapel Bars, Temple Bar, &c.

"I heard him [Dr. Birch] once relate that he had the curiosity to measure the circuit of London, by a perambulation thereof. The account he gave was to this effect:—He set out from his house in the Strand towards Chelsea, and having reached the bridge beyond the waterworks [Battersea Bridge], he directed his course to Marybone, from whence, pursuing an eastern direc-

tion, he skirted the town, and crossed the Islington road at the Angel. There was at that time [circ. 1749] no City Road, but passing through Hoxton he got to Shoreditch, thence to Bethnal Green, and from thence to Stepney, where he recruited his spirits with a glass of brandy. From Stepney he passed on to Limehouse, and took into his route the adjacent hamlet of Poplar, when he became sensible that, to complete his design, he must take in Southwark. This put him to a stand; but he soon determined on his course; for taking a boat he landed at the Red House at Deptford, and made his way to Sayes' Court, where the great wet-dock is, and, keeping the houses along Rotherhithe to the right, he got to Bermondsey, thence by the south end of Kent Street to Newington, and over St. George's Fields to Lambeth, and, crossing over at Millbank, continued his way to Charing Cross and along the Strand to Norfolk Street, from whence he had set out. The whole of this excursion took him up from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon, and, according to his rate of walking, he computed the circuit of London at above twenty miles. With the buildings erected since [1787] it may be supposed to have increased five miles."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 207, 8vo, 1787.

5. LONDON, WHEN FOUNDED, AND BY WHOM. A city on the site of modern London (called Trinobantum, or New Troy) is said to have been erected several centuries before the birth of Christ, by Brute, the lineal descendant of Homer and Virgil's Æneas. The mediæval chroniclers, who relate this circumstance, preserve a catalogue of kings (58 in number) who reigned in Britain from the death of Brute to the accession of King Lud, whose name survives, it is said, in Ludgate-hill, and by whom London was first inwalled. This Trinobantum is said by some to be the Civitas Trinobantum of Cæsar's Commentaries; but as this is a point on which antiquaries are far from agreeing, and will perhaps never agree, I may pass it by with this casual allusion. The first author who speaks of London, (Londinium), as a city, is Cornelius Tacitus; he also calls it Augusta. Ammianus Marcellinus mentions an ancient place, once called Londinium, but then Augusta. The same author refers to it again under the name of Augusta Trinobantum. Thomson, in his Seasons, calls it "huge Augusta," and Swift has said:—

> "For poets, you can never want them,
> Spread through Augusta Trinobantum."

Bede calls London *Londonia*. Many of the coins of Alfred have the monogram *London*, in large letters, upon them. Another name for London, from the Conquest downwards, was that of *Camera Regis*. Thus Shakspeare, in Richard III., makes the Duke of Buckingham give welcome to the Prince of Wales:—

> "Welcome, sweet prince, to London—to your chamber."

and the scene is described as "London—a street." Lydgate's Address to King Henry VI., after his coronation in France, and upon his public entry into London, contains a still earlier

mention of London as the King's chamber: "Sovereign Lord and noble Kyng," says this Address, "ye be welcome oute of your reame of Fraunce into this blessed reme of Englond, and in especialle unto your most notable Citee of London, otherwyse callyd youre chambyr."*

6. Roman London. That London was once a Roman station (though not so early occupied as either Verulam or Colchester) every fresh excavation between Walbrook and the Tower, made at a depth of from 10 to 15 feet below the present carriage-way, will sufficiently attest. Tesselated pavements, urns, household utensils, and coins of Nero and Constantine, more than enough, if brought together, to fill a large and interesting museum, have been found within the last century. The best specimens are in the British Museum, the museum at the Guildhall Library, (recently opened), the museum of the East India House, and in the collections of Mr. Gwilt, F.S.A., Union-street, Borough, and of Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., Liverpool-street, City. The name Watling-street marks a Roman road. London Stone, which still remains in Cannon-street, was, it is said, the central milliarium, or milestone, of Roman London, similar to that in the Forum at Rome, from which the high-roads radiated, and upon which the distances were inscribed. Every fresh excavation strengthens the supposition that the present Spital-fields (without the walls of the City) was the general cemetery of Roman London. Nor is tradition silent on the subject. The White Tower is said to have been erected by Julius Cæsar. Shakspeare calls it, "Julius Cæsar's ill-erected tower." And Gray has added popularity to the belief by that noble burst in his poem of The Bard—

"Ye Towers of Julius—London's lasting shame!"

7. How to Enter London. The best way of entering London is by the silent highway of the Thames. Our ancestors understood this thoroughly. An ambassador to the Court, at Westminster or Whitehall, was, on landing at Dover, received by the governor of the castle and the mayor. His next stage was to the great cathedral city of England—Canterbury; from whence the route was to Rochester, where the noble castle, with the ships in the Medway, would fill his mind with lofty ideas of our strength. His third stage was to Gravesend, the entrance to the port of London, where he was received by the Lord Chamberlain of the King's household, and by the Lord Mayor; here he took water in the royal galley-foist, or barge, was

* Halliwell's Lydgate, pp. 4, 21.

rowed towards London, and landed with careful ceremony at the Tower. Here the chief nobility, who were waiting to receive him, conducted him in great state through the chief streets of the City to the King at Westminster. His house was assigned him in the Strand; and when his embassy was over he was attended out of London in the same observant manner. Now it is somewhat different—Englishmen and foreigners enter London by the five main thresholds of the place—the London Bridge station, Paddington, Waterloo-Bridge-road, Euston-square, and Shoreditch. The traveller, on reaching London Bridge, obtains an admirable and almost instantaneous view of the Thames, with its busy shipping and noble bridges — the bustle of streets crowded with carriages, carts, and foot-passengers—the noble dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, the massive grandeur of the Tower of London, with the fine steeples of Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Magnus's, and St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, four of Wren's most famous works. A drive of less than five minutes will take him across one of the noblest bridges in Europe, and throw him at once into the heart of the richest and largest, best lighted and best drained, city in the world. This is the only station affording a favourable view of London at first sight. The others are very bad.

8. HOTELS, INNS, LODGINGS. The best hotels in London are Mivart's, in Brook-street, Berkeley-square; and the Clarendon, in Bond-street and Albemarle-street. The next, in point of excellence, are the several hotels in Jermyn-street, St. James's-street, Albemarle-street, and Dover-street, immediately adjoining. Farrance's, in Eaton-square, is very good. Morley's Hotel, at Charing Cross, is well frequented, and is good of its kind. The Euston-square Hotel, at the terminus of the North-Western Railway, is well spoken of. Among the third-class hotels we may enumerate the Tavistock and the Hummums, in Covent Garden; the Adelaide Hotel, and the Bridge House Hotel, by London Bridge; Osborne's, in the Adelphi; Hatchett's, in Piccadilly; and among the old inns, the Golden Cross, at Charing Cross, and Gerard's Hall Inn, Bread-street, Cheapside. The stranger who comes to London for pleasure, and pleasure only, will find the best description of lodging in the West-end of London, in the streets issuing from Piccadilly—in Dover-street, Clarges-street, Half-Moon-street, and Duke-street; in the streets abutting from St. James's-street, such as Jermyn-street, Bury-street, and King-street. These are all central situations, and for the most part composed of private houses. Good lodgings may be had in Cecil-

street, in the Strand; in Holles-street, Oxford-street; and Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. Better houses may be found in parts less remote from the centre of fashion; but the stranger, who comes to London to pay visits and see what London has to show, should certainly choose a central situation for his head-quarters. The City, technically so called, is a part of London perfectly distinct from the West-end. No one thinks of lodging or living in the City. The great City merchants live at the West-end, or a little way out of town, and leave their counting-houses and warehouses to the keeping of their porters; even their clerks, for the most part, have suburban cottages. The City, on a Sunday, is a deserted spot, the inhabitants flocking to the Parks at the West-end, and places like Richmond, Greenwich, Hampton Court, and Hampstead; others avail themselves of the railways and steamboats, and visit Windsor and Gravesend. The first family hotel in London was established in Covent Garden, in 1773, by a person of the name of David Low.

9. PLACES WHICH A STRANGER IN LONDON MUST SEE:—

The Tower.
Westminster Abbey.
St. Paul's.
British Museum.
National Gallery.
Houses of Parliament.
Westminster Hall.
St. James's Park.
St. James's Palace.
Buckingham Palace.
Hyde Park.
Kensington Gardens.
Lambeth Palace.
Whitehall.
Apsley House.
Thames between Chelsea and Greenwich.
Fleet-street.
Strand.
Charing Cross and Charles I.'s Statue.
Cheapside.
London Bridge.
Waterloo Bridge.
Thames Tunnel.
Piccadilly.
Pall Mall.
Regent-street.
Regent's Park.
East and West India Docks.
London Docks.
St. Katherine's Docks.
Smithfield.
Covent Garden Market.
London Stone.
Temple Bar.
The Monument.
The Mint.
Temple Church.
Bow Church.
St. Stephen's, Walbrook.
Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.
Surrey Zoological Gardens.
Goldsmiths' Hall.
Soane Museum.
Royal Exchange.
Bank of England.
Christ's Hospital.
College of Surgeons.
Times Newspaper Office.
Barclay's Brewhouse.
Clowes's Printing Office, [*see* Stamford Street, Blackfriars].

[*See* these several names.]

PERMANENT PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, (not already mentioned).

Museum of Economic Geology.
United Service Museum.
East India House Museum.
Museum of the Asiatic Society.
Polytechnic Institution.

10. LONDON SIGHT SEEING IN FORMER TIMES. The old London sights which delighted our simple ancestors were the Lord Mayor's Show, Bartholomew Fair, the Lions in the Tower, the Bear and Bull-baiting on the Bankside, the Cock-fighting at Hockley-in-the-Hole, the amusements of the Ducking Pond, the Monuments in Westminster Abbey, the Heads on Temple Bar, and the Wards of Bedlam. "On Thursday last," says the Tatler, (No. 30), "I took three lads a rambling in a hackney-coach to show them the town: as the Lions, the Tombs, Bedlam, and the other places which are entertainments to raw minds." There have been very few free exhibitions in England. In the reign of James I. the charge was one penny to ascend to the top of St. Paul's. In the reign of George I. it was twopence to ascend to the top of the Monument.* Before Blood stole the crown, visitors were allowed to take it in their hands. After his daring attempt the present grating was set up.† It is too much the fault of the English to see everything by the sense of touch, and to point out everything to their friends with the thrust of an umbrella. The love of carrying bits away is admirably illustrated by Addison's Will Wimble, of whom it was observed, by Sir Roger de Coverley, that it would go very hard with him if he had not a tobacco-stopper out of the Queen's Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. Do not hurry in your examination of remarkable places. Remember Walpole's description of the Houghton Visitors. "They come, ask what such a room is called in which Sir Robert lay, write it down, admire a lobster or a cabbage in a market-piece, dispute whether the last room was green or purple, and then hurry to the inn for fear the fish should be overdressed."

11. PRINCIPAL PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN THE LONDON SEASON.

The Italian Opera, in the Haymarket.
Covent Garden Theatre, (now an Italian Opera).
Drury-lane Theatre.
Haymarket Theatre.
Adelphi Theatre.
Lyceum Theatre.
Sadler's Wells Theatre.
Astley's Amphitheatre.
Princess's Theatre.
Vauxhall Gardens.
Cremorne Gardens.

12. EXHIBITIONS OF THE LONDON SEASON—PLACES OF EXHIBITION, &C.

Royal Academy Exhibition opens first Monday in May—closes about middle of July.
Old Water-Colour Exhibition.
New Water-Colour Exhibition.
British Institution Exhibition of Modern Masters, open February to May.
British Institution Exhibition of Ancient Masters, (open in July).
Society of British Artists, Suffolk-st.
The Exhibition at Hyde Park Corner.

* A New Guide to London, p. 55, 2nd ed., 1726. † Strype's Stow, i. 115.

The three Horticultural Fêtes at Chiswick in May, June, and July. Chiswick is five miles from Hyde Park Corner. Horticultural Fêtes at the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park. Colosseum, Panorama, Diorama, and Egyptian Hall.

13. The London Season—Term Time. The London Season was formerly regulated by the Law Terms, fashionable persons frequenting the metropolis at the four periods of the year, Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas. Authors and booksellers made it a point to produce something new every Term. Moseley, the most eminent bookseller in the reign of Charles I., advertised his list of books "printed this Term;" and Dapper, in Wycherley's Love in a Wood, describing a young woman new to London life, observes: "She is, I warrant you, some fine woman of a Term's standing or so in the town." The Long Vacation (when London is most empty) extends from Aug. 10th to Oct. 24th; but the London Season may be said to commence in March, and terminate in July. It is in its height in May and beginning of June.

14. Her Majesty's Levees and Drawing Rooms are held at present in St. James's Palace, and every requisite information as to the mode of presentation at Court may be obtained at the offices of the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain. Levees are restricted to gentlemen; Drawing-Rooms to ladies (principally) and gentlemen. The days on which they take place are advertised in the morning and evening papers, with the necessary directions about carriages, &c., some days before. The greatest occasion in every year is of course on Her Majesty's birthday, (which is made a kind of moveable feast), but presentations do not take place on that day. Any subject of Great Britain who has been presented at St. James's can claim to be presented, through the English ambassador, at any foreign court.

Drawing Rooms were first introduced in the reign of George II., and during the life-time of his Queen were held every evening, when the Royal Family played at cards, and all persons properly dressed were admissible. Lord Hervey's Memoirs supply many pleasing reminiscences of these easy kind of Drawing-Rooms. After the demise of the Queen in 1737, they were held but twice a week, and in a few years were wholly discontinued, the King holding his 'State' in the morning twice a week. George III. and Queen Charlotte held Drawing-Rooms almost weekly for many years. George IV. held very few indeed; but his late Majesty and Queen

Adelaide generally held five or six during the season. They are equally numerous in the present reign.

On the presentation of Addresses to her Majesty, no comments are suffered to be made, though Alderman Beckford, it is said, [*see* Guildhall], once addressed King George III. (much to his Majesty's confusion) in a neat and spirited speech. Tickets to the corridor, affording the best sight to the mere spectator, are issued by the Lord Chamberlain to persons properly introduced.

15. THE PAINTER AND CONNOISSEUR SHOULD ENDEAVOUR TO SEE:

National Gallery.
Queen's Collection at Buckingham Palace.
Bridgewater Gallery.
Grosvenor Gallery.
Duke of Sutherland's Murillos; Earl of Arundel, by Van Dyck.
The Correggio, (Christ in the Garden), and other pictures, at Apsley House.
The Van Dyck Heads, (en grisaille), fine Canaletti, (View of Whitehall), at Montague House.
Lady Garvagh's Raphael, No. 26, Portman-square.
Duke of Grafton's duplicate or original of the Louvre picture, by Van Dyck, of Charles I. standing by his Horse.
The Holbein, at Barber-Surgeons' Hall.
The Holbein, at Bridewell.
Titian's Cornaro Family, at Northumberland House.
Rubens's Ceiling, at Whitehall.
The old masters and Diploma Pictures, at the Royal Academy.
The Van Dycks, at Earl de Grey's, in St. James's-square.
Sir Robert Peel's Dutch Pictures, at Whitehall.
Mr. Hope's Dutch pictures, Piccadilly, (corner of Down-street).
Mr. Neeld's Collection, No. 6, Grosvenor-square.
Mr. Rogers's collection, No. 22, St. James's-place.
Lord Ashburton's collection, at Bath House, Piccadilly.
Lord Ward's collection.
Marquis of Hertford's collection.
Lord Normanton's collection.
Baron Rothschild's collection.
Mr. Morrison's collection.
Mr. Tomline's Pool of Bethesda, by Murillo, at No. 1, Carlton-House-terrace.
The Hogarths and Canaletti, at the Soane Museum.
The Hogarths, at the Foundling Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Hall, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Barry's large pictures, at the Society of Arts.
The three fine Sir Joshua Reynolds', at the Dilettanti Society, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.
The English collections of Mr. Sheepshanks, at Rutland Gate; of Mr. Munro, in Hamilton-place, Piccadilly; of Mr. Gibbons, No. 17, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park; and Mr. Windus's Turner drawings, at Tottenham.
The Dulwich Gallery.
Raphael's Cartoons, &c., at Hampton Court.
The Van Dyck pictures, &c., at Windsor.

16. THE ARCHITECT SHOULD SEE:

GOTHIC.
The Norman Chapel, in the Tower.
The Norman Crypt, under the church of St. Mary-le-Bow.
St. Bartholomew the Great.
St. Mary Overy.
Westminster Abbey.
Westminster Hall.
Temple Church.
Dutch Church, Austin Friars.
Ely Chapel.
The Crypt at Guildhall.

The Crypt at St John's, Clerkenwell.
Allhallows Barking.
St. Olave's, Hart-street.
Crosby Hall.
Savoy Chapel.
The Crypt at Gerard's Hall.
St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
Lambeth Palace—(the Chapel and Hall).

RENAISSANCE.
Holland House, Kensington.

The following works, by INIGO JONES:
Banqueting House, Whitehall.
St. Paul's, Covent Garden.
York Water-gate.
Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street.
Lindsey House, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
Ashburnham House, Westminster.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel.
St. Catherine Cree—(part only).
Piazza, Covent Garden.

The following works, by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN:
St. Paul's.
St. Stephen's, Walbrook.
St. Mary-le-Bow.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street.
St. Magnus, London Bridge.
St. James's, Piccadilly.
St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.

The following works, by GIBBS:
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
St. Mary-le-Strand.

The following works, by N. HAWKSMOOR, (a pupil of Wren's):
St. Mary Woolnoth.
Christ Church, Spitalfields.
St. George's, Bloomsbury.

The following works, by Lord BURLINGTON:
Colonnade, at Burlington House.
Duke of Devonshire's Villa at Chiswick.

By Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERS:
Somerset House.

By KENT:
Lady Betty Finch's, in Berkeley-square.

By DANCE:
The Mansion House.
Newgate.

By MILNE:
Blackfriars Bridge.

By RENNIE:
Waterloo Bridge.

By Sir JOHN SOANE:
Bank of England.

By NASH:
Regent-street.
Buckingham Palace.

By DECIMUS BURTON:
Athenæum Club.
Colosseum.
Screen at Hyde Park Corner.

By PHILIP HARDWICK:
Goldsmiths' Hall.
Lincoln's Inn Hall.
Euston-square Railway Terminus.

By Sir R. SMIRKE:
British Museum.
Post Office.

By BARRY:
New Houses of Parliament.
Reform Club.
Travellers' Club.
Treasury, Whitehall.

17. THE SCULPTOR SHOULD SEE:

The Elgin, Phigalian, Townley, and other marbles, in the British Museum.
The marbles at Lansdowne House.
The bas-relief, by Michael Angelo, at the Royal Academy.
The sculpture in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.
Statue of Charles I., at Charing Cross.
Statue of James II., behind Whitehall.

The several statues in the squares and public places—Pitt, in Hanover-square; Fox, in Bloomsbury-square; George III., in Cockspur-street; George IV., in Trafalgar-square; the Duke of Wellington, before the Royal Exchange and at Hyde Park Corner.
The two statues of Madness and Melancholy, by Cibber, at Bethlehem Hospital.
Flaxman's models at University College, in Gower-street.

18. THE ARCHÆOLOGIST AND ANTIQUARY SHOULD SEE:

The British Museum.
The Tower.
Westminster Abbey, &c.
The Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset House.
The remains of London Wall.
London Stone.
The collection at the City of London Library.
The collections of Mr. Gwilt, Union-street, Borough, and of Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., Liverpool-street, City.
The Gothic churches in Section 16.

19. CELEBRATED PLACES NEAR LONDON WHICH A STRANGER SHOULD SEE:

Windsor Castle.
Hampton Court.
Greenwich Hospital.
Woolwich Arsenal.
The Thames at Richmond and Twickenham.
Dulwich Gallery.
Holland House.
Hampstead and Highgate—pleasant places in themselves, and affording the best views of London from a distance.
The Botanic Gardens at Kew.

20. PALACES AND CHIEF HOUSES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY AT THE PRESENT DAY:

Buckingham Palace	Palaces of the Sovereign.
St. James's Palace	〃
Kensington Palace	〃
Marlborough House	Queen Dowager.
Cambridge House	Duke of Cambridge.
Lambeth Palace	Archbishop of Canterbury.
Apsley House	Duke of Wellington.
Northumberland House	Duke of Northumberland.
Devonshire House	Duke of Devonshire.
Stafford House	Duke of Sutherland.
Norfolk House	Duke of Norfolk.
Montague House	Duke of Buccleuch.
Harcourt House	Duke of Portland.
Grosvenor House	Marquis of Westminster.
Lansdowne House	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Burlington House	Hon. C. C. Cavendish.
Chesterfield House	Earl of Chesterfield.
Holdernesse House	Marquis of Londonderry.
Dorchester House	Marquis of Hertford.
Holland House	Earl of Holland.
Uxbridge House	Marquis of Anglesey.
Bridgewater House	Earl of Ellesmere.
Spencer House	Earl Spencer.
London House, St. James's-square	Bishop of London.
Bath House	Lord Ashburton.
Berkeley House, Spring-gardens	Lord Fitzhardinge.
Mansion House	The Lord Mayor.

21. HOTEL AND TAVERN DINNERS. The Clarendon Hotel, No. 169, New Bond-street, is generally spoken of as the best of its kind; and is much resorted to by persons desirous of entertaining friends in the best style, and to whom expense is no object. Dinners are given sometimes at as high a rate as five guineas a head. The Thatched House, and others in the West-end about St. James's-street, are among the next best. The Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, has a capital cuisine, and is in all respects an excellently conducted house. A capital, and not a dear dinner, with as good tavern wine as any in London, may be had at Richardson's Hotel, under the Piazza in Covent Garden, and at the Piazza Tavern in the same quarter. Among the many taverns that cook joints every quarter or half an hour, from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m., (charge 2*s.* a-head), we can recommend the following:—Simpson's, at the Albion, over against Drury-lane Theatre; Simpson's, at the Cigar Divan, No. 102, Strand; and the Rainbow Tavern, No. 15, Fleet-street. Be sure and dine at least once at the Blue Posts, in Cork-street, a well-frequented and quiet place, with a snug room and good attendance. There is a fish ordinary at the One Tun Tavern, in Billingsgate Market, twice a-day, at 1 p. m. and 4 p. m.: the dinner is excellent of its kind, and the punch is celebrated beyond the sound of Bow-bells. If you can excuse an indifferently clean table-cloth, you may dine well and cheaply at the Cheshire Cheese, in Wine-Office-court, in Fleet-street. For a chop or steak and a mealy potato, there is no place like "Joe's," in Finch-lane, Cornhill; but the beer is bad. For oysters, go to Pimm's, in the Poultry; Lynn's, No. 70, Fleet-street; Quinn's, No. 40, Haymarket. London oysters and London porter may be enjoyed in perfection after the theatre, (or at any other time), at the Cock Tavern in Fleet-street, and at the Rainbow opposite. At Verrey's, corner of Hanover-street, Regent-street, you will get some average French cooking.

22. BEER IN LONDON. The best London porter and stout in draught is to be had at the Cock Tavern, No. 201, Fleet-street, and at the Rainbow Tavern, No. 15, Fleet-street, immediately opposite. Connoisseurs in such matters prefer the Rainbow stout in summer, on account of the extra coolness of the cellar. There is no such porter or stout to be had at a tavern in London as at these two places. Judges of ale recommend John O'Groat's, No. 61, Rupert-street, Haymarket; and the Edinburgh Castle, No. 322, Strand.

23. COFFEE, &c., IN LONDON. The best cup of coffee to be had in London is at the Cigar Divan, No. 102, Strand. You pay 1*s.* to enter the Divan, which will entitle you to a cup of coffee and cigar,

and the privileges of the room, the newspapers, chess, &c. Coffee may be had good at Verrey's, corner of Hanover-street, Regent-street, at 6*d.* a cup; and still better at Groom's, No. 16, Fleet-street, for only 3*d.* (Ask for a *small cup.*) For ices, go to Gunter's in Berkeley-square, and Grange's in Piccadilly, over against Bond-street, and for cool drinks to Sainsbury's, No. 177, Strand. The best buns are to be had at Birch's in Cornhill, and at Caldwell's in the Strand.

24. COFFEE HOUSES. The first coffee-house in London was established in 1657, in St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, near the present Jamaica and Madeira Coffee-house; the second was established by a person named Farr, at the Rainbow, No. 15, Fleet-street, now the Rainbow Tavern, opposite Chancery-lane.

25. POPULATION OF LONDON. London, at the accession of James I., was said to contain little more than 150,000 inhabitants, or less than half the number of people taken into custody by the City and Metropolitan Police during the last five years. At the Restoration of Charles II., in 1660, it was calculated by John Graunt, a Londoner by birth, a resident in the City, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, that there were about 120,000 families within the walls of London. "The trade and very City of London," he says, "removes westward, and the walled City is but one-fifth of the whole pile." Before the Restoration, says Sir William Petty, the people of Paris were more than those of London and Dublin put together; "whereas now (1687) the people of London are more than those of Paris and Rome, or of Paris and Rouen." Petty's tables differ occasionally; but the result of his inquiries (and he had paid great attention to the subject) seems to have been, that in 1682 there were about 670,000 souls in London, within and without the walls; that in 1684 the burials were 23,202, or 446 per week; and that in 1687 the entire population was 696,000. But this, I am inclined to think, is a little above the mark, Gregory King fixing the population in 1696 at only 530,000, and the Population Returns of 1801 (113 years afterwards) at only 864,845. The burials in 1707 were 21,600; in 1717, 23,446; and in 1718, 26,523, much the same, it will be seen, as Petty's estimate in 1684. It appears, by the five returns of the present century, that the population of London in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841, was as follows:—

1801	864,845
1811	1,009,546
1821	1,225,694
1831	1,474,069
1841	1,870,727

The census of 1841 (the last taken) exhibited the following return of the population of the four counties in which London stands:—

Middlesex	1,576,636
Surrey	582,678
Kent	548,337
Essex	344,979
	3,052,630

Thus it will be seen that, of the 3,052,630 souls in the four counties, 1,870,727 (more than a half) were inhabitants of London. London now contains considerably more than 2,000,000 of inhabitants, a population double of that which could be found in England and Wales at the time of the Conquest.

26. BILLS OF MORTALITY commenced in the year 1592,* when the bills took cognizance of 109 parishes. The following precincts, actually within the City, were then omitted: — St. James's, Duke's-place (added in 1626); St. Bartholomew-the-Great; Bridewell precinct; Trinity, in the Minories.

In 1604, *eight* additional parishes were added:—St. Clement's Danes; St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; St. James's, Clerkenwell; St. Katherine's, Tower; St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; St. Mary's, Whitechapel; St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

In 1606, was added St. Mary-le-Savoy.
In 1626, St. James's, Duke's-place.
In 1629, the City of Westminster.
In 1636, the parishes of Hackney, Islington, Lambeth, Newington, Rotherhithe, Stepney.
In 1647, St. Paul's, Covent Garden.
In 1670, St. Paul's, Shadwell.
In 1671, Christ Church, Surrey.
In 1685, St. James's, Westminster.
In 1686, St. Anne's, Soho.
In 1694, St. John's, Wapping.
In 1726, St. Mary-le-Strand.
In 1729, St. George's, Hanover-square.

The bills, therefore, in 1592, contained returns for 109 parishes.

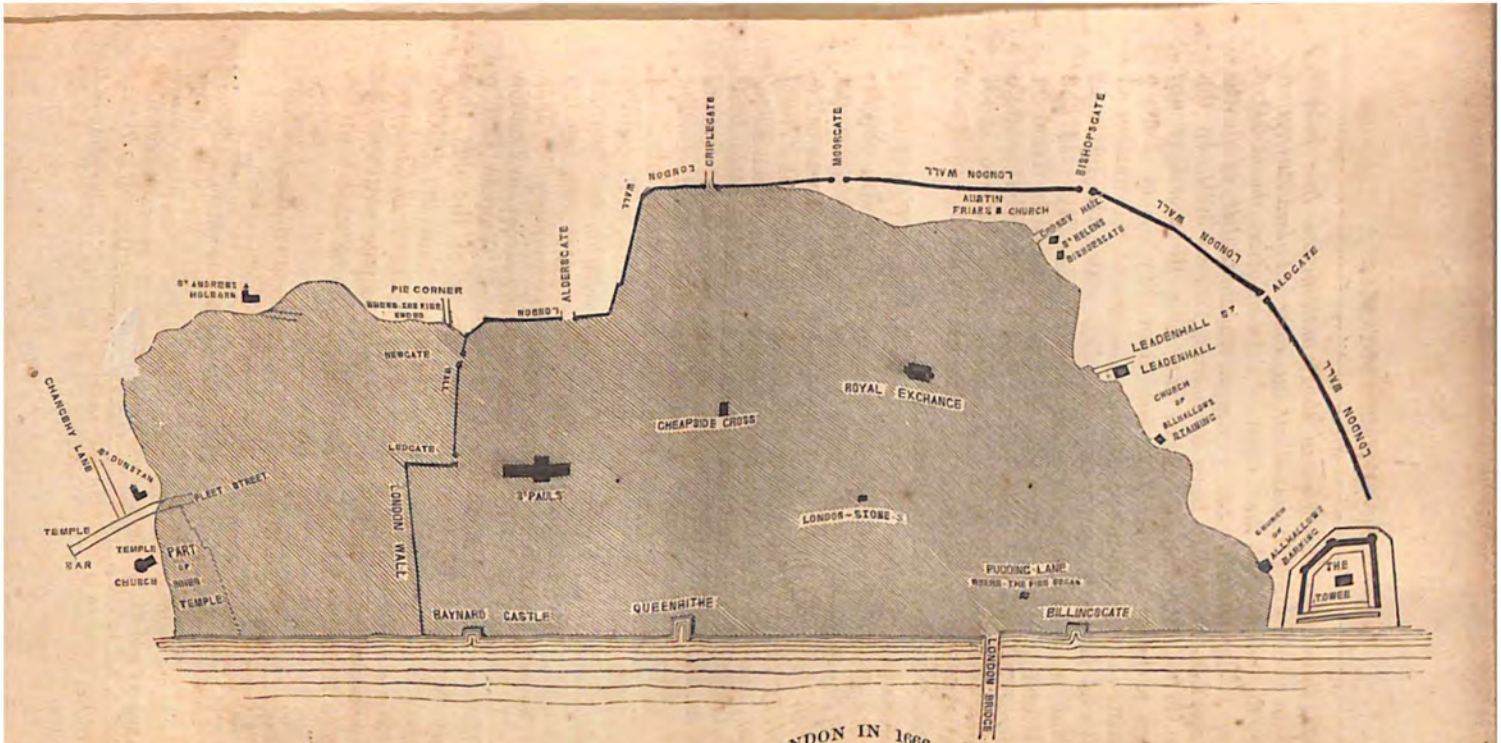
In 1681, for	132	,,
In 1733, for	145	,,
In 1744, for	147	,,

* Strype had seen one of 1562, and Maitland one of the same date, in the Sloane Collection. This, perhaps, was only a trial year.

Lord Salisbury, in a letter to Prince Henry, (no date, but written before 1612), says, "Be wary of Londoners; for they died here 123 last week."* In a letter, dated 1st of May, 1619, Howell states† the average number of deaths per week in London to have been from 200 to 300. In the year 1791, the burials within the bills of mortality are stated to have been 18,760, less than Strype's or Petty's estimates. But this affords no fair average of the number of deaths in London; very many who died within the limits of London were buried without the bills of mortality. In the week ending June 10th, 1843, 848 people died in London; in the week ending July 29th, 1843, 749. The average number of deaths per week in London, from 1838 to 1843, a period of five years, was 903.‡ The weekly average of deaths for the last five years has been 900.

27. HOUSES IN LONDON. London, before the Great Fire of 1666, was built for the most part of timber, filled up with plaster. The fire destroyed a fifth of the houses, or 13,000 houses out of 65,000.‖ This was in 1666; and in 1687, it was calculated by Sir W. Petty, that London contained about 87,000 houses, and was then seven times bigger than in Queen Elizabeth's reign, The first brick houses in London were built between 1618 and 1636, in Aldersgate-street, Great Queen-street, St. Martin's-lane, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and Covent Garden.§ After the Great Fire, the houses were rebuilt of brick, with party walls. When Berkeley-gardens, in Piccadilly, were first built over, Evelyn, in his Diary, records and regrets the change. "I having in my time," he says, "seen London almost as large again as it was within my memory." This was in 1684, and in 1708 the most westerly street in London was Bolton-street, Piccadilly. Sir Robert Walpole had a country house at Chelsea, and the papers of the day that recorded his movements usually observed, that the "Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole comes *to town* this day from Chelsea." "Houses increase every day," Horace Walpole writes to Sir Horace Mann; "I believe there will soon be no other town left

* Birch's Life of Prince Henry, p. 129. † Howell's Letters, p. 26.
‡ The Times of June 17th, 1843, and of Aug. 5th, 1843.
‖ Sir W. Petty, and Strype, B. i., p. 226.
§ The bricks in use were either of a bright-red or a dark-brown colour, hard and small; and much ingenuity was shown in the way in which they were disposed throughout the building. Good specimens of this kind of workmanship still exist in several parts of the metropolis. Gray's Inn Archway, Holborn, affords a curious specimen of bad red-brick Gothic; the Gateway of Christ's Hospital, in Newgate-street, a fair specimen of brickwork in its decline.



THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON IN 1666.

THE SHADED PORTION MARKS THE EXTENT OF THE FIRE.—THE PLAIN PART THE PORTION THAT ESCAPED.

in England."* This was in the middle of the last century; and in 1795, when Lysons drew up his well-known Environs of London, he included the following places in his plan :—Marylebone, Paddington, St. Pancras, Lambeth, Chelsea, St. George's-in-the-Fields, Bethnal-green, and Bermondsey. As recently as 1825, there was a turnpike at Hyde-park-corner, and a turnpike at the Mews in Pimlico; while a stranger entering London from the north, saw stones inscribed with measured miles from Hicks's Hall, or St. Giles's Pound, (the thresholds of London at the accession of King George III.); and if from the east, with measured distances from the Standard in Cornhill. Where is the City of London now? If a circle were drawn round Mr. Wyld's fine map of London, the central point would be Temple Bar, the extreme western boundary, not of the walls, but of the liberties without the walls, of the City of London.

28. HOUSES IN THE CITY WARDS. The following is a statement made in May, 1846, of the number of Assessments to the Police Rate in each Ward of the City of London, showing the different amounts of Assessment from under £20 to above £500.

WARD.	Total Assessments.	Rated under £20	£40	£60	£100	£150	£200	£500	Rated above £500
Aldersgate Within	184	57	53	31	23	11	2	4	3
Aldersgate Without	572	241	191	77	37	13	7	5	1
Aldgate	809	202	222	169	141	37	12	16	10
Bassishaw	133	27	24	31	28	13	5	2	3
Billingsgate	314	33	92	64	88	18	10	2	7
Bishopsgate Within	334	18	39	52	80	91	20	24	4
Bishopsgate Without	1,020	401	290	161	112	35	13	6	2
Bread-street	251	7	39	57	51	30	25	39	3
Bridge	205	22	43	41	53	23	8	12	3
Broad-street	536	34	115	80	145	58	38	50	16
Candlewick	194	8	34	21	75	34	10	10	2
Castle Baynard	499	102	150	70	76	43	18	30	10
Cheap	341	12	26	51	92	96	34	25	5
Coleman-street	626	80	127	94	104	91	26	37	7
Cordwainer	294	35	91	77	54	24	6	7	
Cornhill	158	13	11	26	27	28	49	4	
Cripplegate Within	471	106	128	68	66	39	16	39	
Cripplegate Without	962	288	398	157	77	24	8	9	9
Dowgate	232	41	66	43	39	16	14	9	1
Farringdon Within (North)	480	58	124	84	130	46	24	9	4
Farringdon Within (South)	481	123	129	42	67	58	41	16	5
Langbourn	409	27	89	89	108	43	16	28	5
Lime-street	166	11	37	46	40	19	5	6	9
Portsoken	1,258	750	265	121	88	21	5	6	2
Queenhithe	343	138	109	47	25	12	7	3	2
Tower	611	123	141	152	108	40	19	22	2
Vintry	253	60	85	40	34	11	11	11	6
Walbrook	235	10	61	78	52	14	9	7	1
Carried Forward	12,371	3,027	3,179	2,066	2,080	995	460	431	123

* Houses will be built till rents fall, and for the last fifty years they have been on the rise.

WARD.		Total Assessments.	Rated under £20	£40	£60	£100	£150	£200	£500	Rated above £500
	Brought forward.....	12,371	3,027	3,179	2,066	2,086	995	460	431	123
Farringdon Without:	St. Andrew	557	176	156	139	68	10	4	3	4
	Barnard's Inn	10	.....	3	4	1	2			1
	Furnival's Inn	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
	Thavie's Inn	28	.....	28						
	St. Bartholomew the Great	366	172	154	27	8	4	1		
	St. Bartholomew the Less	35	8	16	5	4	2			
	St. Sepulchre	728	287	198	115	87	24	9	6	2
	Bridewell	56	6	18	3	3	17	5	3	1
	St. Bride	685	222	210	89	79	42	22	19	2
	St. Martin	60	7	9	15	6	8	9	4	2
	St. Dunstan	484	106	170	64	77	46	7	13	1
	Inner Temple	374	25	134	89	122	3	.....	.....	1
	Middle Temple	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	White Friars	144	25	63	39	7	4	.....	5	1
		15,904	4,061	4,338	2,655	2,548	1,157	517	489	139

May, 1846. GEORGE PAYNE, Receiver.

29. THE GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON. London was visited by the plague for the last time in 1665, when 68,596 people are said to have died.* In 1625, (another terrible year), 35,417 people died,† (it is said about 5000 a-week);‡ and in 1603 as many as 30,561.§ The Great Fire of London in 1666 (the year after the Great Plague) was the means of destroying so many low ill-drained alleys, and ill-ventilated houses, that we may safely attribute our after freedom from this dreadful scourge to the purification by fire of our old London purlieus.

30. LENGTHS OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS:

	Yards.		Yards.
New Road	5115	Piccadilly	1694
Oxford-street . . .	2304	City Road . . .	1690
Regent-street . . .	1730	Strand	1369

There is only one street of any great length in London without a single outlet on either side—Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

31. CORRUPTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF LONDON LOCALITIES. Some of the corruptions and changes are of an extraordinary character. Candlewick-street has been corrupted into Cannon-street; St. Olave's-street into Tooley-street; Sheremoniers-lane into Sermon-lane; Canon-row into Channel-row;

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* De Foe's Plague Year, by Brayley, p. 366. † Ditto.

‡ Whitelocke, p. 2. Evelyn's Memoirs, p. 3.

§ De Foe, by Brayley, p. 366. Howes, the continuator of Stow, fixes (p. 857) the number at 30,578, and Maitland (in his London, p. 533) at 36,269. These are slight discrepancies. One can attach very little credit to the statement of Stow, that, in 1406, a great pestilence in London took away more than 30,000 people; or to his assertion, that in 1349, more than 50,000 persons were buried in one plot of ground in Pardon churchyard, the site of the present Charter-house.

Snore-hill into Snow-hill; Desmond-place into Deadman's-place; Mart-lane into Mark-lane; Strype's-court (after the father of the historian) into Tripe-court; Knightengild-lane into Nightingale-lane; Catte-street into Cateaton-street; Fulwood's-rents, in Holborn, into Fuller's-rents; Birchover-lane into Birchin-lane; Belzetter's-lane into Billiter-lane; Duck-lane, Little Britain, into Duke-street; Duke's-Foot-lane into Duck's-Foot-lane; Hammes and Guynes into Hangman's-gains; Basinghall Ward into Bassishaw Ward; Lomesbury into Bloomsbury; Blanch Apleton into Blind-Chapel-court; Christ Church into Cree Church; Rotherhithe into Redriff; Buries Marks into Bevis Marks; Gisor's Hall into Gerard's Hall; the sign of the Bacchanals into the Bag-of-Nails; the sign of the Swan-with-two-Nicks into the Swan-with-two-Necks; the "Mercurius is der Goden Boode," of the Dutch legend, into the Goat-and-Boots; Bosom's Inn into Blossom's Inn; the God-Encompasseth-us, of the Commonwealth Arms, into the Goat-and-Compasses. The changes have been equally curious. Chick-lane, Newgate-street, was made into Stinking-lane, then into Butcher-Hall-lane, and is now King-Edward-street; Hog-lane, Aldgate, was new-named Petticoat-lane, and is now Rosemary-lane; Shire-lane, Fleet-street, so called from dividing the city from the shire, is now Lower Searle's-place; Hog-lane, St. Giles's, is now Crown-street; and Hog-lane, Shoreditch, is now Worship-street; Bagnio-court, Newgate-street, is now Bath-street; Grub-street is now Milton-street; Monmouth-street is now Dudley-street; Leg-alley, Long Acre, is now Langley-court; Water-lane, Fleet-street, is now Whitefriars-street; Cateaton-street is now Gresham-street; Charles-street, Covent Garden, is now Upper Wellington-street; Hartshorn-lane, Strand, is now Northumberland-street; Spur-alley, Strand, is now Craven-street; Spurrier-row, near Ludgate, is now Creed-lane; Foul-lane, Southwark, is now York-street; Dyot-street, St. Giles's, is now George-street; Petty France is now York-street; and the notorious Lewknors-lane is now Charles-street.

32. TRADES IN LONDON. The last population returns (1841) exhibit the following tradespeople, &c., residing in London :—

168,701 domestic servants.
29,780 dressmakers and milliners.
28,574 boot and shoemakers.
23,517 tailors and breechesmakers.
20,417 commercial clerks.
18,321 carpenters and joiners.
16,220 laundrykeepers, washers, and manglers.
13,103 private messengers and errand boys.
11,507 painters, plumbers, and glaziers.
9,110 bakers.
7,973 cabinetmakers and upholsterers.

7,151 silk manufacturers, (all branches).
7,002 seamen.
6,743 bricklayers.
6,716 blacksmiths.
6,618 printers.
6,450 butchers.
5,499 booksellers, bookbinders, and publishers.
4,980 grocers and teadealers.
4,861 tavernkeepers, publicans, and victuallers.
4,290 clock and watchmakers.

33. CHURCHES IN LONDON BEFORE THE FIRE. Of the 97 parish churches within the walls at the time of the Great Fire in 1666, 84 were burnt down, and 13 unburnt; 53 were rebuilt, and 34 united to other parishes. 61 of the 97 parish churches had parsonage-houses. The 34 churches burnt in the Fire of London, and not rebuilt, were :—

Allhallows, Honey-lane	Cheap.
Allhallows the Less	Dowgate.
St. Andrew Hubbard	Billingsgate.
St. Ann's, Blackfriars	Farringdon Within.
St. Benet Sherehog	Cheap.
St. Botolph's, Billingsgate	Billingsgate.
St. Faith's-under-St. Paul's	Farringdon Within.
St. Gabriel Fenchurch	Langbourne.
St. Gregory's-by-St. Paul's	Castle Baynard.
St. John-the-Baptist-upon-Walbrook	Walbrook.
St. John the Evangelist	Bread-street.
St. John Zachary	Aldersgate.
St. Lawrence Poultney	Candlewick.
St. Leonard's, Eastcheap	Bridge Within.
St. Leonard's, Foster-lane	Aldersgate.
St. Margaret Moses	Bread-street.
St. Margaret's, New Fish-street	Bridge Within.
St. Martin Pomeroy	Cheap.
St. Martin Orgars	Candlewick.
St. Martin Vintry	Vintry.
St. Mary Bothaw	Walbrook.
St. Mary Colechurch	Cheap.
St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street	Cripplegate.
St. Mary Mounthaw	Queenhithe
St. Mary Staining	Aldersgate.
St. Mary Woolchurch	Walbrook.
St. Michael-le-Quern	Farringdon Within.
St. Nicholas Acon	Langbourne.
St. Nicholas Olave	Queenhithe.
St. Olave, Silver-street	Aldersgate.
St. Pancras, Soper-lane	Cheap.
St. Peter's-at-the-Cross-in-Cheap	Cheap.
St. Peter's, Paul's-wharf	Queenhithe.
St. Thomas the Apostle	Vintry.

Pepys has an odd observation on the subject of the London churches destroyed in the Great Fire :—"It is observed and is true in the late Fire of London," he says, "that the fire burned just as many parish churches as there were hours from the beginning to the end of the Fire; and next, that there were

just as many churches left standing in the rest of the city that was not burned, being, I think, thirteen in all of each; which is pretty to observe."*

34. YEARLY VALUE OF CHURCH LIVINGS IN LONDON:—

St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate	the five highest,	£2290
St. Giles's, Cripplegate		2018
St. Olave, Hart-street		1891
St. Andrew's, Holborn		1336
St. Catherine Coleman		1019
St. Bartholomew the Less, the lowest		30
Lambeth	before the separation,	2277
St. Marylebone		1898
St. George's, Hanover-square		1550
St. James's, Westminster		1468
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields		1258
All Souls, Langham-place		1186
St. Mary's, Islington		1155
St. Luke's, Chelsea		1003

35. SUPPLY OF WATER. The north or Middlesex side of London is dependent on five sources for water—the New River at Islington, the East London Waterworks at Old Ford on the River Lea, the West Middlesex Waterworks on the Thames at Brentford, and the Chelsea Waterworks and the Grand Junction Waterworks on the Thames at Chelsea. The Southwark and Lambeth or Surrey side of London is dependent on three sources—the Southwark Waterworks on the Thames between Southwark and London Bridges, the Lambeth Waterworks on the Thames between Waterloo and Westminster Bridges, and the Vauxhall Waterworks on the Thames at Vauxhall Bridge. London is therefore supplied by eight different companies. The daily supply is about 35 millions of gallons, of which the largest, the New River Company, contributes about 13 millions. The old sources of supply were the River of Wells, better known as the Fleet River, Walbrook water, Langbourne water, Holywell, Clement's Well and Clerk's Well, Tyburn and the River Lea. Water was brought from Tyburn to the City for the first time in 1285, and the first City conduit supplied with Thames water was the conduit at Dowgate in 1568. The first person who conveyed water into his own house was punished after the fashion of his age. "This yere" (1479), writes an old chronicler of London, "a wex charndler in Flete Strete had bi craft perced a pipe of the condit withynne the ground, and so conveied the water into his selar; wherefore he was jugid to ride thurgh the Citee with a condit upon his hedde."† The first engine which conveyed water into men's houses by pipes

* Pepys, Jan. 7th, 1667-8.

† Chronicle of London, edited by Nicolas, p. 146.

of lead was erected on the Thames at London Bridge, in 1582, by Peter Morris, a Dutchman. The pipes were laid over the steeple of St. Magnus. The second was erected at Broken Wharf by Bevis Bulmer, an Englishman. The great project of Sir Hugh Myddelton for supplying the City of London with water from the wells and brooks about Amwell and Ware, was completed in 1613; but Myddelton's plan, though in every respect a great work, did not carry water further than the conduits and principal thoroughfares, and the supply, as the population increased, was found in 1682 so inefficient for the general purposes of London that the works were unable to serve the pipes to private houses but twice a week.* The Strand and Covent Garden were not supplied (otherwise than by water-tankards) before 1656, when Edward Ford, the son of a Sussex knight, erected his great waterwork on the Thames in front of Somerset House.† This, however, as it destroyed the prospect of the river was pulled down by order of the Queen of Charles II., and the inhabitants of those districts, till the York-buildings Waterworks were erected in the reign of William III., were again thrown upon the tankards of the water-carriers.‡ Conduit-court, Long-acre, was so called after the conduit which gave the chief supply to this once fashionable neighbourhood. In the year 1708 Southwark obtained its chief supply of water from pipes laid over London Bridge, from a small waterwork at the Bank Side, and from cuts or ditches flooded by the tides of the Thames.

Strangers coming to live in London should beware of drinking the unwholesome water furnished to the tanks of houses from the Thames. Good *drinking* water may be obtained from springs and pumps in every quarter of the town, by sending for it.

36. THE SEWERAGE OF LONDON. The ordinary daily amount of London sewerage discharged into the River Thames on the north side has been calculated at 7,045,120 cubic feet, and on the south side 2,457,600 cubic feet, making a total of 9,502,720 cubic feet, or a quantity equivalent to a surface of more than thirty-six acres in extent and six feet in depth.§ Within the City of London alone, which is said to

* Aubrey's Lives, ii. 591. † Ath. Oxonienses, ii. 469, ed. 1721.

‡ Each apprentice had his water-tankard for the purpose of carrying water from the conduit or the Thames to his master's house. The act of James I., incorporating Chelsea College, directs that the water for the supply of the College be conveyed "from the River Lee at Hackney."

§ Report of the Average Discharge of Sewage through the principal outlets, printed by order of the Court of Sewers for Westminster and Middlesex, Oct. 3rd, 1845.

include about fifty miles of streets, alleys, and courts, there are 47¾ miles of sewerage.* For two centuries and more the Fleet River was an open drain, (it is now a covered drain), and it was not till after the Great Fire that rain-water was conveyed down the sides of houses by leaden pipes. The drainage of the roof was ejected into the street by clumsy spouts, just as griffins' mouths continue to convey the water from our cathedral leads, and men who cared for their clothes were watchful to keep the wall, and would push and fight for it with great pertinacity. The nuisances of a house as late as the reign of Charles II. were placed in the street before the door, and the scavengers who removed the filth gave notice of their presence by knocking a wooden clapper. The sewerage of a house was received into a well, and when the well was full the contents were pumped into the kennels of the street. Oldham, who wrote in the same reign, describes the disgusting practice of his time of emptying chamber-pots from bed-room windows—a practice prevalent as late as the reign of George II., when Hogarth drew his striking picture of a London night. The first sewer in Chancery-lane was made by the Lord Keeper Guildford in the reign of Charles II. Swift's City Shower gives unhappily a too accurate account of London sewerage in 1710. [*See* page 309.]

37. THE PAVEMENT OF LONDON. The streets of London had no pavement in the eleventh century. In 1090, the avenue of Cheapside, the heart of the City, was of such soft earth, that when the roof of St. Mary-le-Bow was blown off by a violent gale of wind, four of the beams, each six-and-twenty feet long, were so deeply buried in the street, that little more than four feet remained above the surface! The first toll we know of in England, for repairing the highways, was imposed in the reign of Edward III. for mending the road between St. Giles's and Temple Bar.† It was not till 1417 that Holborn was paved, though it was often impassable from its depth of mud; it appears, indeed, that during the reign of Henry VIII. many of the streets of London were "very foul and full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noyous as well for the King's subjects on horseback as on foot and with carriage." Smithfield was not paved till 1614. In fact, down to 1762 when the Westminster Paving Act passed, from which we may date all those improvements and conveniences which have made this country the boast and envy of the world, the streets of the metropolis were obstructed with stalls, sheds, sign-posts,

* Report of Messrs. Walker, Cubitt, and Brunel, printed in the Times of Nov. 17th, 1848.

† Rymer, v. 520.

and projections of various kinds; and each inhabitant paved before his own door in such manner, and with such materials, as pride, poverty, or caprice might suggest. Kerb-stones were unknown, and the footway was exposed to the carriage-way except in some of the principal streets, where a line of posts and chains, or wooden paling, afforded occasional protection. It was a matter of moment to get near the wall, and Gay, in his Trivia, supplies directions "to whom to give the wall," and "to whom to refuse the wall." "In the last age," said Johnson, "when my mother lived in London, there were two sets of people, those who gave the wall, and those who took it; the peaceable and the quarrelsome. Now it is fixed that every man keeps to the right; or if one is taking the wall another yields it, and it is never a dispute."*

38. THE LONDON POLICE. Before the year 1829, when the present excellent Police Force (for which London is wholly indebted to Sir Robert Peel) was first introduced, the watchmen, familiarly called "Charlies," who guarded the streets of London, were often incompetent and feeble old men, totally unfitted for their duties. The Police is now composed of young and active men, and the force that has proved perfectly effective for the metropolis (having saved it more than once from Chartist and other rioters, and from calamities such as befel Bristol in 1831), has since been introduced with equal success nearly throughout the kingdom.

The streets of London were long ago infested with a set of disorderly debauchees, unthrifts of the Inns of Court and Chancery, who, under the various cant names of nickers, scowrers, mohocks, &c., insulted passengers and attacked the watch. Shadwell's comedy of The Scowrers affords a striking picture of the streets of London at night, in the reign of Charles II., and the mohocks are well described in the Spectator and in Swift's Journal:—

> "Who has not heard the Scowrer's midnight fame?
> Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name?"—*Gay.*†

These disorderly ruffians seldom ventured within the City, where the watch was more efficient than in any other place, but took their stand about St. Clement's Danes and Covent Garden, breaking the watchman's lantern and halberd, and frequently

* Boswell, by Croker, p. 343.

† The old Ballad of "The Ranting Rambler, or a Young Gentleman's frolic through the City at Night, where he was taken by the Watch, &c." is printed in Mackay's Songs of the London 'Prentices and Trades, p. 54. One of the last of the race has been sketched by Arthur Murphy. [*See* Bedford Coffee House.]

locking him up in his own stand or box. At the beginning of the present century few who resided in the then suburbs of London—in Pimlico—Islington, &c., thought of venturing into London at night, so slender was the protection afforded by the watch; and as late, I believe, as 1829, St. James's Park was regularly patrolled at night by two of the Horse Guards when the Royal Family were in town. Gay, in his Trivia, recommends great caution in crossing Lincoln's-Inn-fields on a dark night. The London Police is divided into the City Police and the Metropolitan Police; the latter force consisted, in 1847, of 4792 men. The number of persons taken into custody by the Metropolitan and City Police, between the years 1844 and 1848 inclusive, amounted to 374,710. The gross total number of robberies committed in London, during the same period, amounted to 70,889; the value of the property stolen to 270,945*l.*, and the value of the property recovered to 55,167*l.*, or about a fifth of the stolen property. *

39. LIGHTING OF THE STREETS. The first street in London lighted with gas was Pall Mall, in 1807, and the last street or square lighted with oil was Grosvenor-square, in 1842. The cry of the old London watchman was—"Lantern and a whole candle—Light! hang out your lights here," and this cry and kind of lighting (lanterns with cotton-wick candles) continued till the introduction of the glass lights or convex lights in 1694. The first glass lights in use among us were placed on the road between the two palaces of Whitehall and Kensington, and, after the first season of their use, Sir Christopher Wren was instructed to build a shed for their preservation through the summer.† But this magnificence was confined to a particular

* The Times of May 1st, 1849.

† The following letter was sent in the reign of William III. by the Board of Green Cloth to Sir Christopher Wren, the Surveyor of the Works:—

"BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.

"SIR, "*March 26th*, 1692.

"Their Majesties having been at the charge of buying and providing a great number of lamps in order to light the road from Whitehall to Kensington House, and it being necessary that the said lamps be forthwith taken down and preserved for their Majesties' further service the next winter, we do desire you would, with all convenient speed, cause a shed to be erected in the Wood-yard at Kensington House, large enough to contain three hundred lamps, which we doubt not but you will comply with," &c.

The following memorandum is engraved at the bottom of an old view of Kensington Palace, in King George III.'s Topographical Illustrations:—

"The avenue leading from St. James's, through Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, is very grand. On each side of it lanthorns are placed at equal distances, which, being lighted in the dark seasons for the conveniency of the courtiers, appear inconceivably magnificent."—*Letter Book in the Lord Steward's Office.*

thoroughfare; and twenty-four years after, King William's three hundred lamps were erected on the road to Kensington; Lady Mary Wortley Montague gives the Paris of 1718 the advantage over London of the same year, "in the regular lighting of the streets at night."* Our lighting, indeed, before the introduction of gas, was miserably imperfect. Links were carried before carriages and foot-passengers as late as 1807.

> "Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
> Goodly and great he sails behind his link—"

is Dryden's description of Shadwell, in the reign of Charles II., returning from a night's carouse at the Devil Tavern. The linkmen and linkboys were once a numerous and disorderly class, many of the thieves of London following the trade of carrying links:—

> "Though thou art tempted by the linkman's call,
> Yet trust him not along the lonely wall;
> In the midway he 'll quench the flaming brand,
> And share the booty with the pilfering band."—*Gay, Trivia.*

The trade is now extinct, but some of the link-extinguishers are still to be seen on the iron railings of the houses in Grosvenor-square, St. James's-square, and at White's Club-house in St. James's-street. The three Acts of Parliament which added to the lighting of London are the 9 Geo. II., c. 20, the 17 Geo. II., c. 22, and the 2 Geo. III., c. 21.

40. The Best Map of London. The best cheap map of London is that prefixed to the London Post-Office Directory, to be bought at all mapsellers', price 6*d.* The best large map of London and its environs is one just issued by Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, on a scale of four inches to a mile, and embracing five miles round Temple Bar. It is on eight sheets, and the price, in a case, is 2*l.* 2*s.* The maps published by Mogg or Cruchley will sufficiently answer every purpose of a street guide.

41. Court and Street Guides. The best West-end books are Boyle's Court Guide and Webster's Royal Red Book. The latter is a very commendable work. The *Post Office Directory*, published every year, is an extremely thick and valuable volume, and is at once an Official, Street, Commercial, Trades, Law, Court, Parliamentary, Postal, City, Conveyance, and Banking Directory. All three may be obtained of any respectable bookseller.

42. Bankers in London. The oldest banking-houses in London are Child's, at Temple Bar; Hoare's, in Fleet-street; Strahan's, (formerly Snow's), in the Strand; and Gosling's, in Fleet-

* Lady M. W. Montague's Works, by Lord Wharncliffe, ii. 118.

street. None date earlier than the Restoration of Charles II. The original Bankers were Goldsmiths — "Goldsmiths that keep running cashes"—and their shops were distinguished by signs. Child's was known by "The Marygold"—still to be seen where the cheques are cashed; Hoare's by the "The Golden Bottle"—still remaining over the outer door; Snow's by "The Golden Anchor"—to be seen inside; and Gosling's by "The Three Squirrels"—still prominent in the iron-work of their windows towards the street. The founder of Child's house was John Backwell, an alderman of the City of London, ruined by the shutting up of the Exchequer in the reign of Charles II. Stone and Martin's, in Lombard-street, is said to have been founded by Sir Thomas Gresham; and the Grasshopper sign of the Gresham family was preserved in the banking-house till late in the last century. Of the West-end banking-houses, Drummond's, at Charing Cross, is the oldest; and, next to Drummond's, Coutts's in the Strand. The founder of Drummond's obtained his great position by advancing money to the Pretender, and by the King's consequent withdrawal of his account. The King's withdrawal led to a rush of the Scottish nobility and gentry with their accounts, and to the ultimate advancement of the bank to its present footing. Coutts's house was founded by George Middleton, and originally stood in St Martin's-lane, near St. Martin's Church. Coutts removed it to its present site. The great Lord Clarendon, in the reign of Charles II., kept an account at Hoare's; Dryden lodged his 50*l.*, for the discovery of the bullies who waylaid and beat him, at Child's, at Temple Bar; Pope banked at Drummond's; Lady Mary Wortley Montague at Child's; Gay at Hoare's; Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter Scott at Coutts's; and Bishop Percy at Gosling's. The Duke of Wellington banks at Coutts's; the Duke of Sutherland at Drummond's; the Duke of Devonshire at Snow's, or Strahan's.

43. CABS. The fares are eightpence a mile. For any distance under a mile you must pay at the rate of a mile. For every half-mile (after the first mile) you pay fourpence, or half fare. A driver can refuse to take more than two persons in his cab.

44. OMNIBUSES. The total number traversing the streets of London is about 1500. The earnings of each vehicle vary from 2*l.* to 4*l.* a day. Be careful to observe the fares that are marked upon the outside; and if you are in the least doubt, be sure and ask the conductor before you enter, otherwise you may be made to pay sixpence.

45. OMNIBUS ROUTES IN LONDON lie principally north and south,

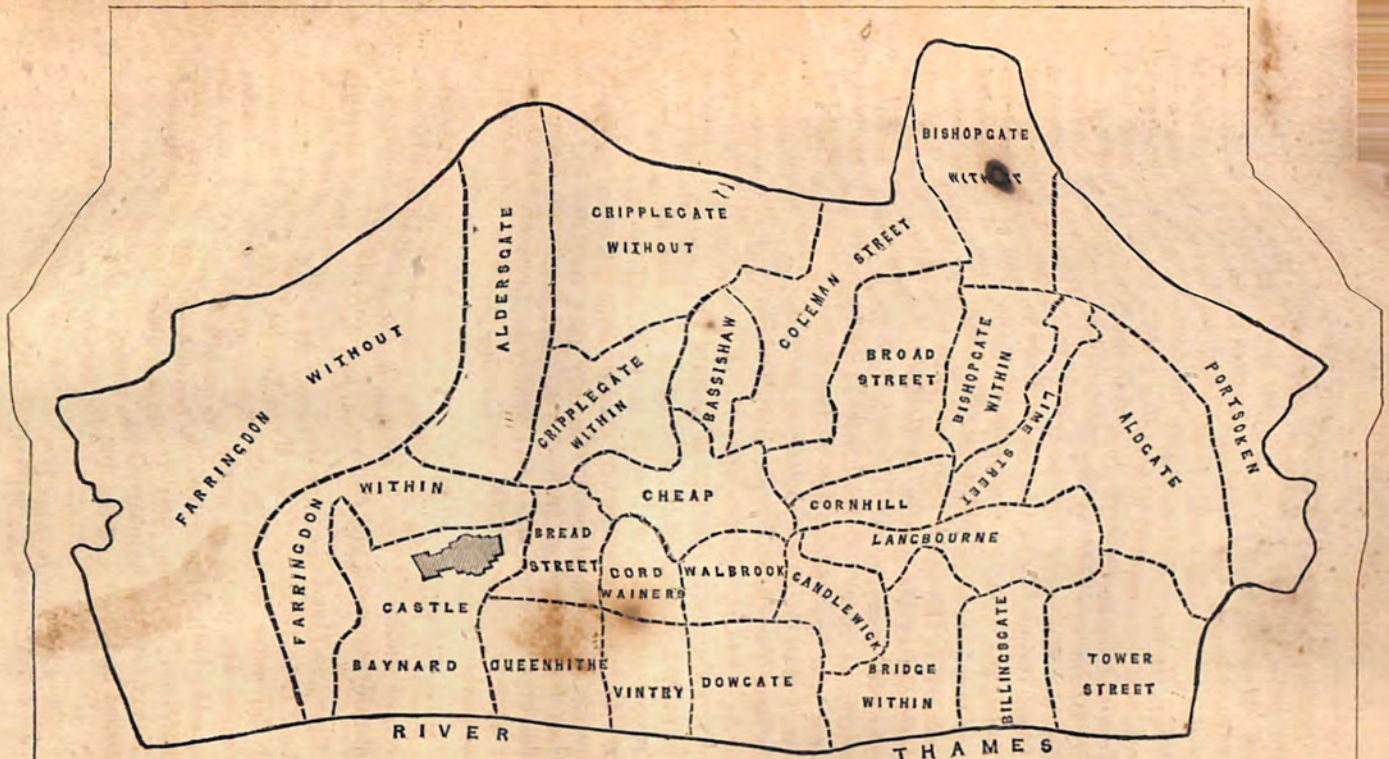
east and west, through the central parts of London, to and from the extreme suburbs. The majority commence running at nine in the morning, and continue till twelve at night, succeeding each other during the busy parts of the day every five minutes. Most of them have two charges—threepence for part of the distance, and sixpence for the whole distance. It will be well, however, in all cases to inquire the fare to the particular spot; wherever there is a doubt the conductors will demand the full fare. The Atlas omnibuses (marked "Atlas") run from St. John's-wood down Oxford-street, Regent-street, past Charing Cross, over Westminster Bridge, to Camberwell-gate. The Waterloo omnibuses (marked "Waterloo") run from the north-east extremity of the Regent's Park, down Regent-street, Strand, and over Waterloo Bridge to Camberwell-gate. The King's-cross omnibuses run from the North-Western Railway station, at Euston-square, to Kennington-gate; the Chelsea and Islington omnibuses run between Chelsea and Islington; the Chelsea and Shoreditch between Chelsea and Shoreditch; the red "Kensington" run from London Bridge to Kensington; the Royal Blue and Pimlico from the Blackwall Railway station to Pimlico. These are the principal routes.

46. The Civil Government of London. The entire civil government of London is vested, by successive charters of English sovereigns, in one Corporation, or body of citizens; confirmed for the last time by a charter passed in the 23rd of George II. As then settled, the corporation consists of the Lord Mayor, twenty-six aldermen, two sheriffs for London and Middlesex conjointly, the common councilmen of the several wards, and the livery; assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, common serjeant, comptroller, City remembrancer, town clerk, and various other officers.

47. City Gates. The City Gates were taken down in the first and second years of the reign of King George III. The signs affixed to the several houses were removed in 1766.

48. City Companies. There are eighty-three Companies, and forty-one—nearly a half—without Halls. The Bowyers, Fletchers, and Longbow-string Makers exist but nominally.

49. The Wards of London. The Wards of London bear the same relation to the City that the Hundred anciently did to the shire. The Wards are twenty-six in number, and are divided into several precincts, each of which returns one common councilman. The common councilmen and Ward officers are elected annually, and the meetings of the aldermen and common council are called Wardmotes.



BLOCK-PLAN OF THE TWENTY-SIX WARDS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

50. Trees and Flowers in London. Some of my country readers will smile at such a heading, and many of my London ones will think immediately of the elm in Cheapside, at the corner of Wood-street. But London was once famous for its trees and flowers. Vinegar-yard, Drury-lane, was the vineyard of Covent Garden; Saffron-hill, in the dense purlieus of Clerkenwell, was once covered with saffron; the red and white roses of York and Lancaster were plucked in the Temple Gardens; and Ely House was held by Sir Christopher Hatton on condition that the Bishop of Ely possessed the privilege of entering Hatton Garden, and gathering so many bushels of roses yearly. Daniel, the poet, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had an excellent garden in Old-street, St. Luke's; and Gerard, the herbalist, in the same reign, a choice assemblage of botanical specimens in his garden at Holborn. Two large mulberry trees were growing, in 1722, in a little yard about sixteen foot square, at Sams's Coffee-house in Ludgate-street.* In the same year figs ripened well at the Rolls Garden in Chancery-lane, and in the garden belonging to Bridewell; and a vine, at the Rose Tavern at Temple Bar, "where the sun very rarely comes," had ripe grapes upon it. Ely Gardens were famous for strawberries in the reign of Edward IV.; and Tothill Fields for melons in the reign of Charles I. The white and red Provens rose grew in London in 1722, but no other sort of rose would blossom in the City gardens since the use of sea-coal; though, as Fairchild had heard, they grew very well in London when the Londoners burnt wood. Mr. Groom of Walworth, who grew tulips of the finest quality in England, was obliged to move in 1843, to avoid the London smoke of Vauxhall and Lambeth.

51. Fires in London. In fifteen years—1833 to 1848—the average number of fires in London was 644; that is, 216 considerably damaged and destroyed, and 428 slightly damaged.†

52. Fire and Life Insurance Offices. At a fire in Broad-street in the City in 1623, Sir Hugh Myddelton let open "all the scluces of the water cisterne in the fielde, whereby," says Howes, "there was plenty of water to quench the fire. The water he adds hath done many like benefits in sundry like former distresses."‡ The first Insurance Office for *fire* was the Phœnix, at the Rainbow Coffee-house, in Fleet-street, established in 1682; and the first for *lives* was that of the Mercers'

* The City Gardener, by Thomas Fairchild, 8vo, 1722.
† The Times of Jan. 3rd, 1849. ‡ Howes, p. 1035.

Company in 1698.* The oldest now existing is The Hand-in-Hand, established in 1696. The second was the Sun Fire, projected and established by Charles Povey, author of the Present State of Great Britain with respect to its Trade by Sea and Land, 8vo, 1714. In 1806 there were only eight life offices in London; in 1839 there were seventy-two.† The London Fire Brigade was established in 1833.

53. Old London Visitors. Lord Clarendon relates that his mother (though her husband sat as a burgess in Parliament) never was in London in her life, "the wisdom and frugality of that time being such, that few gentlemen made journeys to London, or any other expensive journeys, but upon important business, and their wives never." Addison's Tory Fox Hunter would never have come to London "unless he had been subpœnaed to it."

54. Cockney. The name Cockney—a spoilt or effeminate boy—one cockered and spoilt—is generally applied to people born within the sound of Bow bells. Hugh Bigot, a rebellious baron of Henry III.'s reign, is said to have exclaimed—

> "If I were in my Castell of Bungeie
> Vpon the water of Wauencie,
> I wold not set a button by the King of Cockneie." ‡

When a female Cockney was informed that barley did not grow, but that it was spun by housewives in the country—"I knew as much," said the Cockney, "for one may see the threads hanging out at the ends thereof." § Minsheu, who compiled a valuable dictionary of the English language in the reign of James I., has a still older and odder mistake. "Cockney," he says, "is applied only to one born within the sound of Bow bells, *i. e.* within the City of London, which term came first out of this tale, that a citizen's son riding with his father out of London into the country, and being a novice, and merely ignorant how corn or cattle increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, 'what the horse did?' his father answered, 'the horse doth neigh;' riding farther he heard a cock crow, and said, 'doth the cock neigh too?' and therefore Cockney by inversion thus, incock q. incoctus, *i. e.*, raw or unripe in countrymen's affairs." The City was sometimes called Cockaigne.

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* Hatton, p. 787. † Quarterly Review for October, 1839.

‡ Harrison's Description of England, p. 194, ed. 1586.

§ Fuller's Worthies, p. 196, ed. 1661. Strype (Circuit Walk, p. 101) describes The Cockney's Feast, a yearly meeting of that name, held at Stepney.

A CHRONOLOGY OF LONDON OCCURRENCES.

*** This Chronology (the first of the kind) will, I think, be found useful; and I shall be happy to receive any corrections or additions that may occur to the reader who consults it.

306—London first inwalled

610—St. Paul's Church, founded by Ethelbert, King of Kent

839—London destroyed by the Danes

886—London repaired or rebuilt by Alfred the Great

962—St. Paul's Minster burnt and rebuilt (or repaired) the same year

1050—Westminster Abbey rebuilt by Edward the Confessor

1065—Dec. 28, (Childermas Day), The new Abbey Church of Westminster consecrated

1066—Oct. 14, Battle of Hastings—Accession of William the Conqueror

1078-81 White Tower, in the Tower of London, built by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester

1083—Old St. Paul's (the church described by Dugdale) began to be built

1087—Sept. 9, William the Conqueror died

1087—St. Paul's destroyed by fire

1097—Westminster Hall built by William Rufus; part of this building still remains

1100—Aug. 2, William Rufus slain

1100—Priory of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell founded

1102—St. Bartholomew's Priory founded by Rahere

1117—Hospital of St. Giles-in-the-Fields founded

1118—The Knights Templars settle in Holborn

1133—St. Bartholomew's Church founded by Rahere

1135—Dec. 1, Henry I. died

1150—St. Stephen's Chapel in the Palace of Westminster founded by King Stephen

1154—Oct. 25, King Stephen died

1176—London Bridge "began to be founded"

1184—The Knights Templars remove from Holborn to Fleet-street

1185—Temple Church dedicated by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem. The inscription recording the circumstance was destroyed in 1695.

1189—In this year it was directed that all houses should be built of stone up to a certain height, and covered with slate or baked tile

1189—July 6, Henry II. died

1190—The first Mayor of London (Henry Fitz Alwin) made; he continued mayor for twenty-four successive years

1191—Died William Fitzstephen, the author of the earliest account of London

1199—April 6, Richard I. died

1208—The Church of St. Mary Overy in Southwark "begonne"

1209—London Bridge finished

1211—Town Ditch "began to be made"

1212—"Castell Baynard cast doune and destroyed"

1213—The second Mayor of London (Roger Fitz Alwin) made

1216—Oct. 19, King John died

1221—The foundation-stone of the Lady Chapel in Westminster Abbey laid by Henry III.

1221—The Black Friars settle in Holborn

1222—St. Paul's steeple built and finished

1224—The Law Courts of England permanently established in Westminster Hall

1225—The Grey Friars settle in London

1240—Choir of St. Paul's Church finished

1241—Choir of the Temple Church finished

1241—White Friars' Monastery (off Fleet-street) founded by Sir Richard Gray

1245—Henry III. ordered the east end, the tower, and the transepts of Westminster Abbey Church to be taken down and rebuilt on a larger scale and in a more elegant form at his "own expense"

1245—Savoy Palace built

1246—Bethlehem Hospital founded

1253—Austin Friars' Monastery founded by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex

1257—City walls repaired by command of Henry III.

1259—June 5, Henry III. grants peculiar privileges to the Hanse Merchants of the Steelyard

1272—Nov. 16, Henry III. died

1276—The Black Friars remove from Holborn to the present Blackfriars

1282—Five arches of old London Bridge carried away by the severe frost and snow

1282—Stocks Market erected

1285—The Great Conduit in West Cheap commenced building; this was the first cistern of lead castellated with stone erected in London: the water was conveyed by leaden pipes from Tyburn

1290—Nov. 28, Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., died

1290—Stone Cross in Cheapside erected by Edward I. to Queen Eleanor

1293—Stone Cross at Charing Cross erected by Edward I. to Queen Eleanor

1298—Crutched Friars founded

1304—The first Recorder of London, Geoffrey de Hartlepool, appointed this year

1305—(St. Bartholomew's Even), Wallace executed at the Elms in Smithfield

1307—July 7, Edward I. died

1310—Died Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, from whom Lincoln's Inn derives its name

1314—New steeple to St. Paul's set up

1320-52—Repairs, alterations, and additions made to St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster

1326—Oct. 15, Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, executed at the Standard in Cheap

1327—Jan. 20, Edward II. deposed

1327—First Charter of Incorporation granted to the Goldsmiths' Company

1330—The Temple let on lease to the students of the Common Law by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem

1330—(St. Andrew's Even), Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, hanged on the common gallows at the Elms in Smithfield

1344—Gold first coined in the Mint within the Tower

1345—Bishop Hatfield, who built Durham House in the Strand, made Bishop of Durham

1349—The site of the Charter House made a burial-place by Sir Walter Manny; 50,000 persons, who died of the plague, were buried in one year in this spot; charters and other instruments were dated from the period of this plague

1355—The citizens send for the first time four members to Parliament

1357—(31 Edw. III.), Great jousts in Smithfield, at which the Kings of England, France, and Scotland were present

1359—Sir John Beauchamp died; his tomb in Old St. Paul's was

called Duke Humphrey's; his house in Castle Baynard Ward sold by his executors to Edward III., and here that King established his great Wardrobe: hence Wardrobe-place

1371—The Charter House, a house for Carthusian monks, founded by Sir Walter Manny

1377—June 21, Edward III. died

1381—June 15, (Sat.), Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield—The Savoy, in the Strand, and the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell, burnt by the rebels of Kent

1382—May 1, Paul's Cross defaced by lightning

1390—The parish clerks of London played interludes at Skinners' Well, which continued three days together

1393—Farringdon Ward divided into Farringdon Within and Farringdon Without

1397—Westminster Hall repaired by Richard II.; the walls were carried up two feet higher; the windows altered; a stately front and a new roof constructed, according to the design of Master Henry Zeneley

1399—Sept. 29, Richard II. resigns the crown.

1401—The Tun upon Cornhill converted into a conduit

1406—A great pestilence in London, that destroyed more than 30,000 people

1409—The parish clerks of London played a play at the Skinners' Well which lasted eight days, and was of matter from the Creation of the World

1411—The Guildhall removed from Aldermanbury to its present site, and the Guildhall built

1413—March 20, Henry IV. died

1415—The gate called Moorgate built

1416—Lanthorns with lights were ordained to be hanged out on the winter evenings betwixt Hallowtide (All Saints' Day) and Candlemas

1422—Aug. 31, Henry V. died

1431—Fleet Bridge repaired or rebuilt; this was the bridge standing in Stow's time

1441—First notice of Tothill-fields occurs this year

1444—Feb. 1, St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and quenched, it is said, with vinegar

1445—Leadenhall erected

1450—Jack Cade and the rebels of Kent enter London

1453—John Norman, Mayor; this John Norman was the first Mayor that was rowed to Westminster by water; "for before that day they rode on horseback"

1459—Sept. 18, Simon Eyre, the founder of Leadenhall, died

1461—Died John Lydgate, the poet

1461—March 4, Accession of Edward IV.

1466-70—Crosby Hall built by Sir John Crosby (d. 1475)

1471—The first Printing-press, erected in England, set up by Caxton in Westminster

1471—The Bastard Fawconbridge threatens London, and burns half the houses on the bridge

1483—April 9, Edward IV. died

1483—June 26, Accession of Richard III.

1485—Aug. 22, Death of Richard III., and Accession of Henry VII.

1501—First Lord Mayor's dinner at Guildhall

1502—Fleet Ditch made navigable by order of Henry VII.

1503-4—Jan. 24, First stone of Henry VII.'s Chapel laid

1505—Henry VII. rebuilds the Savoy, as an Hospital of St. John the Baptist, for the relief of a hundred poor people; Stow says about 1509, but Weever tells us that the date 1505 was over the gate

1509—April 21, Death of Henry VII., and Accession of Henry VIII.

1512—St. Paul's School founded

1512—Great fire at the Palace at Westminster; the Palace not re-edified after this

1517—(Evil May-Day), The apprentices of London rise and destroy many of the resident foreigners

1518—Lincoln's Inn Gate, Chancery-lane, erected

1522—Bridewell rebuilt by Henry VIII.

1525—John Stow born

1527—Moorfields drained

1529—Feb. 7, York Place (Whitehall) delivered and demised to the King, by charter of this date

1529—This year it was decreed that no man should be Mayor of London more than one year

1529—March 20, The Trinity Company incorporated

1534—Aug. 16, The Mews at Charing Cross destroyed by fire

1535—June 22, Bishop Fisher beheaded on Tower Hill

1535—July 1, Sir Thomas More beheaded on Tower Hill

1538—Sept. Parish Registers first ordered to be kept by the Lord Cromwell, Vice-General to Henry VIII.

1540-41 } High Holborn paved

1546—Stews in Southwark suppressed

1546—St. Bartholomew's Hospital founded by Henry VIII.

1547—Jan. 21, Earl of Surrey executed on Tower Hill

1547—Jan. 28, Henry VIII. died

1547—The City of Westminster first represented in Parliament

1548-49 } Old Somerset House commenced building

1548—The site of the Inner and Middle Temples granted by patent (2 Edw. VI.) to the first Lord Paget, Secretary of State to King Henry VIII., and one of that King's executors

1549—April 10, The Dance of Death in the great cloister of St. Paul's destroyed, by order of the Duke of Somerset

1550—March 12, The site of the Blackfriars' Monastery granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Cawarden

1550—June 29, Austin Friars' Church assigned to the Germans

1550—April 23, Southwark made into one of the City wards

1551—Feb. 23, The Liberties of the Merchants of the Steelyard declared forfeited by the King in Council

1552—May, Covent Garden and Seven Acres, called Long Acre, granted to John, Earl of Bedford, Lord Privy Seal

1552—Nov. 23, The first children were taken into Christ's Hospital, and the first sick and poor people into St. Thomas's

1552—April 10, St. Thomas's Hospital founded

1552—April 10, Bridewell given to the City as a House of Correction, confirmed by charter of the 26th of June, 1553

1553—June 26, Christ's Hospital founded

1553—June 30, Cold Harbour given to the Earl of Shrewsbury

1553—July 6, Edward VI. died

1553—July 10, Lady Jane Grey conveyed with great state to the Tower, and proclaimed Queen

1554—Aug. 1, Act of Common Council "about y^e^ thoroughfare through Old St. Paul's" (*Strype*, B. iii., p. 169)

1555—Feb., The Mayor and Corporation take possession of Bridewell

1555—Feb. 6, The Merchants of Russia incorporated by patent of this date

1555—July 18, Derby House, Castle Baynard Ward, given by Queen Mary to Heralds' College

1555—(Eve of St. Michael the Archangel), Bread-street Compter removed to Wood-street

1557—May 4, Charter of incorporation granted by Philip and Mary to the Company of Stationers

1557—Aug. 6, Date of license to Heath, Archbishop of York, to sell Suffolk Place in Southwark, and purchase Suffolk Place, near Charing Cross

1558—Nov. 17, Death of Mary, and Accession of Elizabeth

1560—May 21, Westminster School founded

1560—In this year Radolph Agas is supposed to have drawn his Bird's-eye View of London

1561—June 4, The steeple and roof of Old St. Paul's consumed by lightning

1561—Merchant Tailors' School founded

1562—May 15, One of the Sheriffs and the Alderman of Farringdon Without make a vain attempt to enter judicially the precinct of the Blackfriars

1562—Sept. 15, The Lord Mayor visits the Conduit Heads at Bayswater in great state

1562—St. Saviour's Grammar School in Southwark founded

1562—First Bill of Mortality published

1563—May 26, Indenture dated, demising the tenement, called Lady Tate's House, in Threadneedle-street, to Sir Henry Sydney

1564—"In the year 1564, Guilliam Boonen, a Dutchman, became the Queene's Coachman, and was the first that brought the use of Coaches into England"

1565—May 31, Lord North parts with Charter House to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk

1566—June 7, First stone of the Royal Exchange laid

1567—Only fifty-eight Scotchmen found in London in this year

1567—Dec. 30, Survey of Finsbury made

1568—The first Conduit of Thames water made at Dowgate

1568—Dec. 22, The Merchants began to make their meetings at the Royal Exchange

1569—Jan. 11, The "first Lottery in England" was drawn at the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral

1570-71—Jan. 23, Queen Elizabeth names the Burse in Cornhill the Royal Exchange

1570—The Treadmill invented by one John Paine, and erected at Bridewell

1570—Sept. 7, Covent Garden leased to Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh

1571—Whitechapel first paved

1572—Middle Temple Hall built

1576—April 13, The ground, at Holywell, on which the first regular theatre was erected, let by Giles Allein to James Burbadge, by indenture of this date

1577—Aug. 24, William Lambe completes a water-conduit at Holborn Cross; hence Lamb's-Conduit-fields

1579—Nov. 21, Sir Thomas Gresham died

1580—July 7, The Queen's Proclamation dated, prohibiting the erection, within three miles of the City gates, of any new houses or tenements "where no former house hath been known to have been"

1581—June 21, Westcheap Cross defaced

1582—Thames water first conveyed into men's houses by pipes of lead from an engine near London Bridge, made by Peter Morris, a Dutchman: this engine supplied the Standard in Cornhill, which was first erected this year

1585—Hooker made Master of the Temple

1585—The first printed description of a Lord Mayor's Pageant known to exist, printed this year; the last in 1708

1586—Ludgate rebuilt, and the statue of Queen Elizabeth, now at St. Dunstan's, set up

1587—Paget-place without Temple Bar, on the attainder of Thomas, Third Lord Paget, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Dudley, Earl of Leicester

1591—Died, Sir Christopher Hatton, from whom Hatton-garden derives its name

1592—Aug. 1, (Lammas Day), The field-fences about Hyde Park removed by force

1594—Globe Theatre on the Bankside built

1594—An engine erected by an Englishman (Bevis Bulmer) to convey Thames water into Westcheap and Fleet-street

1597—Gresham Lectures commenced

1597—Dec. 11, The new church of St. Anne, Blackfriars, consecrated

1598—Stow publishes his Survey of London

1599 } Henslowe and Alleyn enter into an
1600 } agreement with Peter Street for the erection of the Fortune Theatre

1600—The Company of Merchants, called Merchants of East India, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth

1602—Austin Friars sold by the Marquis of Winchester to Alderman Swinnerton

1602 } March 24, Death of Queen Eliza-
-3 } beth, and Accession of James I.

1603—Sept. 16, Proclamation issued by King James against inmates and multitudes of dwellers in streets, rooms, and places, in and about the City of London

1603—Stow publishes the second edition of his Survey

1603 } March 8, Letters Patent granted by
-4 } King James for the collection of largess for John Stow

1604—Great Plague year

1605—Nov. 5, (Tuesday), Gunpowder Plot

1606—Jan. 30, Sir Everard Digby and others executed near the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral

1606—Jan. 31, Guy Fawkes and others executed in Old Palace-yard

1606 }
-7 } Moorfields drained

1607—June 12, The King dines with the Clothworkers' Company, and becomes a member

1607—July 16, The King and Prince Henry dine at the Merchant Tailors' Hall

1608—Storehouses erected at Bridewell in expectation of a dearth from the great increase of people, as well strangers as native, in and about the City

1608—Aug. 13, Letters Patent granted by James I., conferring the two Temples upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c., and their assigns for ever

1608—Sept. 24, The privileges of Sanctuary Precincts granted by Privy Seal to the inhabitants of the Whitefriars and Blackfriars

1608—June 10, First stone of the New Exchange in the Strand laid

1608 } March 28, Sir Hugh Myddelton
-9 } lays his scheme of the New River before the Court of Common Council

1609—April 11, New Exchange in the Strand opened

1609—"The Lord Mayor's Shews, long left off, were now revived again by order from the King"

1609—The Mulberry Garden at Pimlico planted

1609—Aug. 2, Fleet Market burying-ground, appertaining to St. Bride's, consecrated

1611—May 9, Charter House bought of the Earl of Suffolk by Thomas Sutton

1611—Dec. 12, Thomas Sutton died

1612 } Jan. 13, (Wednesday), Hicks's Hall
-13 } opened

1613—June 29, The Globe Theatre burnt down

1613—Sept. 29, New River completed by Sir Hugh Myddelton

1614—Oct. 3, Charter House opened

1614 } Oct. 31, Ben Jonson's Bartholomew
-15 } Fair first acted

1614 } Feb. 4, Smithfield began to be
-15 } paved

1614 } It is stated that there were 7,000
-15 } Tobacco shops in London

1615—House of Correction at Clerkenwell built

1616—C. Visscher publishes his Map of London

1616 } March 4, Somerset House called
-17 } Denmark House

1617—July 7, Church of St. John's, Wapping, consecrated by King, Bishop of London

1618—Third edition of Stow's Survey published by Munday

1618 } Jan. 12, (Tuesday), The old Ban-
-19 } queting House at Whitehall burnt down (*Howes*, p. 1031)

1619—June 1, Inigo Jones's Banqueting House, at Whitehall, commenced building

1619—June 21, New River Company incorporated; Sir Hugh Myddelton the first Governor

1620—Sept. 29, New River finished

1621—Dec. 9, The Fortune Theatre destroyed by fire

1621—Dec. 20, Six Clerks' Office in Chancery-lane burnt down

1622-23 Jan. 2, Church of St. James, Duke's-place, consecrated

1623—Oct. 26, (Sunday), Fatal Vespers in the Blackfriars

1628—(Ascension Day), New Chapel at Lincoln's Inn consecrated; Dr. Donne preached the Consecration Sermon

1623-24 March 1, Dr. Thomas White, the founder of Sion College, died

1624—May 15, Bill passed in Parliament for the King to have York House in the Strand, in exchange for other lands

1625—March 27, James I. died

1625—Great Plague year

1628—June 13, Dr. Lamb murdered by the citizens and apprentices of London

1628—Nov. 27, Felton executed at Tyburn

1629—Salisbury-court Theatre built

1629—Nov. 8, First appearance of female performers on an English stage

1630—July 24, Proclamation dated, "concerning new buildings in and about the Cittie of London, and against the dividing of houses into several dwellings, and harbouring inmates; forbidding the erection of any building upon a new foundation, within the limits of three miles from any of the gates of the City of London or Palace of Westminster."

1630-31 Jan. 16, (Sunday), St. Catherine Cree Church consecrated by Archbishop Laud

1631—March 10, Lease of the grounds of Covent Garden granted by the Earl of Bedford to John Powel, Edward Palmer, and John Barrodale

1631—Howes publishes his edition of Stow's Annales; he speaks, at p. 1021, of the "unimagined and unthought-of buildings at this day"

1631—Weever publishes his Funeral Monuments

1631—The following question was put to the Lord Mayor by the Privy Council in this year:—"What number of mouths are esteemed to be in the City of London and the Liberty?" his written answer returned 130,280

1632—In this year Mr. Palmer, a large landholder in Sussex, was fined by the Star Chamber in the sum of 1000*l.*, for living in London (in one year) beyond the period prescribed for the residence of country gentlemen in the metropolis; the proclamation was dated June 20th, 1632

1632—Sept. 14, First stone of the Chapel at Somerset House laid by Henrietta Maria (*Ellis's Letters*, iii. 271, *2nd series*)

1633—Fourth edition of Stow's Survey published

1633—Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, built; it was not consecrated till 1638, owing to a dispute between the Earl of Bedford, at whose expense it was built, and the Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, who claimed the right of presentation

1633—Aug. 10, Anthony Munday died

1633—Nov. 15, Letters Patent dated, erecting the Green Coat School in Tothill-fields

1633—Inigo Jones's classic portico to Old St. Paul's commenced

1634—May 7, "Prynne in the pillory, where he lost a piece of an ear"

1634—May 10, "Prynne lost the other part of an ear in Cheapside"

1634—The first Hackney-coach stand was set up at the Maypole, in the Strand, by Captain Baily, a sea captain

1634—Piazza mentioned first time in "Books of St. Martin-in-the-Fields"

1634—Sedan-chairs introduced by Sir Sanders Duncomb

1635—Jan. 19, Proclamation dated, "to restrain y^e^ multitude and promiscuous uses of coaches about London and Westminster"

1635—Proclamation issued "for settling of the Letter Office of England and Scotland;" the first attempt to place the Post Office system on its modern footing

1635—Lincoln's-Inn-fields laid out according to the plan of Inigo Jones

1636—York-street, Covent Garden, built

1637—June 30, Prynne, Bastwick, and Burton in the pillory, in Old Palace-yard

1637—Taylor, the Water Poet, publishes his Carrier's Cosmographie; the first Directory published in London

1638—Sept. 27, Church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, consecrated

1639—March 11, Lease granted by the Earl of Essex of the moiety of one half of Essex House, in the Strand, to the Earl of Hertford and the Lady Frances, his wife

1640-41—March 22, (Monday), Earl of Strafford's trial commenced in Westminster Hall

1641—Aug. 1, From and after this date the Star Chamber abolished by stat. 17 Car. I., c. 10

1641—May 12, (Wednesday), Earl of Strafford executed on Tower Hill

1642—Sept. 2, An ordinance of the Lords and Commons issued for the suppressing of public stage-plays throughout the kingdom

1643—London fortified; Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, derives its name from one of the fortifications

1643—May 2, (Tuesday), Cheapside Cross pulled down

1643—July 5, Nathaniel Tomkins executed at Fetter-lane end, for his share in Waller's plot to surprise the City; buried in St. Andrew's, Holborn

1644—April 15, The Globe Theatre pulled down to the ground by Sir Matthew Brand, to make tenements in the room of it

1647—Hollar draws his large View of London this year

1647—Charing Cross pulled down

1647—Sept. 25, Lord Mayor and Aldermen sent to the Tower

1648—Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, erected

1648-49—Jan. 30, Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall

1648-49—March 9, Duke Hamilton, Lord Holland, and Lord Capel, executed in Palace Yard

1649—March 24, Salisbury-court Theatre pulled down by a company of soldiers; the Cockpit, or Phœnix, in Drury-lane, pulled down by the same soldiers, and on the same day; the Fortune Theatre pulled down by soldiers

1649—April 4, The Lord Mayor, Sir Abraham Reynardson, committed to the Tower by the Parliament, and Thomas Andrews, a leatherseller, made Lord Mayor in his room

1650—The Jews allowed to settle in London; they settle in Duke's-place, Aldgate

1652—July 21, Inigo Jones died

1652—First Coffee-house in London opened in St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill

1652—Feb. 5, Fleet Ditch ordered to be cleansed; and the houses of office removed after the 12th of March

1652—May 10, A woman burnt in Smithfield for murdering her husband

1653—April 20, Long Parliament dismissed by Cromwell

1653—July 4, Cromwell installed Lord Protector; proclaimed, 19th

1653—July 4, Praise-God Barebones's Parliament assembles; dissolved 12th December, 1653

1655—Aug. 6, The Blackfriars Theatre pulled down and tenements built in the room

1656—March 25, The Hope Theatre, or Bear Garden, on the Bankside, pulled down to erect tenements in its place

1656—May 23, The Stage revives under Sir William Davenant; Operas first introduced among us

1657—June 20, "Much debate was upon the Bill for Restraint of New Buildings in and about London" (*Whitelocke*, p. 661)

1657—June 26, Cromwell inaugurated Lord Protector

1657—Howell publishes his Londinopolis—Tea first publicly sold in England; James Farr opens the Rainbow Coffee-house in Fleet-street

1657—Portugal-row, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, erected

1658—June 3, A whale, 58 feet in length, killed in the Thames, off Deptford

1658—Sept. 3, Oliver Cromwell died

1658—Faithorne engraves his large Map of London, after Newport

1658—Dugdale publishes his History of St. Paul's

1660—May 29, Restoration of Charles II.—Glass coaches come in: the windows were of talc before, or open—The Mall formed in St. James's Park; the game of Pell Mell introduced

1660—Oct. 13, Harrison executed at Charing Cross

1660—Oct. 15, John Carew executed at Charing Cross

1660—Oct. 16, Hugh Peters and John Cook executed

1660—Nov. 8, (Thursday), Killigrew opens the King's Theatre in Gibbon's Tennis-court, Vere-street, Clare Market

1660-61 } Jan. 30, The bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, hanged on the gallows at Tyburn

1660—Oct. 18, Hackney-coaches forbidden to stand or remain about the streets, by proclamation of this date

1661—April 14, Maypole in the Strand erected

1661—June 29, Davenant opens the Duke's Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields

1661—Nov. 20, Proclamation dated, to repress the excess of gilding of coaches and chariots, to the great wasting and expense of gold

1662—Hackney-coaches not to exceed 400 in number

1662—April 19, Okey, Barkstead, and Corbet executed at Tyburn

1662—July 17, Supervisors appointed by the Commons for repairing the highways and sewers

1662—Nov. 15, Hugh Audley, "the rich Audley," died; North and South Audley-streets were called after him

1663—April 8, Drury-lane Theatre first opened; the play began at 3 o'clock exactly

1663—Great Hall at Lambeth Palace built by Archbishop Juxon

1663—April 22, Royal Society incorporated

1664—June 13, The site of Clarendon House, Piccadilly, granted to Lord Clarendon

1665—Great Plague year

1665—Bunhill-fields burial-ground formed

1665—Sept. 3, Scottish Hospital incorporated

1665—Nov. 7, The first Gazette published; it was then called The Oxford Gazette; on the King's return to London it was called The London Gazette.

1666—Feb., was published the first London Gazette

1666—Sept. 2, (Sunday), The Fire of London began between 1 and 2 in the morning; 13,000 houses and 89 churches consumed

1666—Sept. 13, Proclamation dated for the rebuilding of the City.

1666—Dugdale published his Origines Juridicales, of which a part was destroyed in the Great Fire

1667—May 8, Order in Council for rebuilding the City dated

1667—Oct. 23, First stone of the second Royal Exchange laid

1667—Nov. 15, An Act of Common Council passed, for the better preventing and suppressing any Fires in the City and Liberties for the time to come

1667—The Rebuilding Act passed (19 Car. II., c. 3); a Monument to be erected in memory of the Fire near the place where it broke out (*sec.* 29)

1668—Column with dial erected in Covent Garden Square

1669—Sept. 28, The Royal Exchange publicly opened

1669—Nov. 12, Somerset House settled by Charles II. on his Queen

1670—An additional Act for the rebuilding of the City passed (22 Car. II., c. 11)—Water from the tops of houses to be conveyed down the sides of houses by pipes—The Fleet River, from Bridewell Dock to Holborn Bridge, to be made navigable

1670—Temple Bar built

1670—Dec. 6, (Tuesday), Duke of Ormond attacked in St. James's Street by Colonel Blood

1671—April 7, Proclamation dated, against "New Buildings in the Fields, commonly called the Windmill Fields, Dog Fields, and the Fields adjoining to So-Hoe"

1671—March 12, Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, consecrated

1671—May 9, Blood steals the King's crown from the Tower

1671—Oct. 27, Act of Common Council dated, for paving and cleansing the streets of London

1761—Nov. 9, The Duke's Theatre in Dorset-gardens opened

1761—Dec. 17, (Sunday), Christ Church, Blackfriars, consecrated

1671—The two men at St. Dunstan's clock first set up

1671—The Monument commenced building

1671—Bow Church commenced building

1671-72 } Jan., The King's Theatre in Drury-lane burnt down

1672—Jan. 1, York House, in the Strand, sold by the Duke of Buckingham for 30,000*l.*

1671—Jan. 1, Exchequer shut up

1672—Oct. 16, First stone of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, laid

1672—March 29, Proclamation dated, for better cleansing the streets of Westminster and other places adjoining

1672—May 29, New Conduit in Stocks Market first opened—"running with wine for divers hours"—Statue of Charles II. set up in the same place

1672—Aug. 16, Proclamation dated, for making current his Majesty's farthings and halfpence of copper, and forbidding all others to be used

1673—Sept. 28, The Mulberry Garden demised to Lord Arlington for 99 years

1673—Nov., Fleet River re-opened for vessels to Holborn Bridge

1673—Aug. 19, Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital founded by King Charles II.

1674—March 26, The King's new Theatre in Drury-lane re-opened

1674—May 1, Ground began to be cleared for the foundation of new St. Paul's

1674—Sept. 21, Goring House destroyed by fire

1674—Charles I.'s statue at Charing Cross erected

1675—April, Bedlam rebuilt, in Moorfields

1675—June 21, First stone of St. Paul's laid; warrant to commence, dated May 1st, 1675

1675—Aug. 10, Foundation-stone of the Observatory at Greenwich laid

1675—July 10, "The Duke of Albemarle bought the Earl of Clarendon's House in Piccadilly that cost 40,000*l.* building, for 26,000*l.*" (*Annals of the Universe*)

1675—Dec. 29, Proclamation dated for the suppression of Coffee-houses

1675-76 Jan. 8, An additional Proclamation dated concerning Coffee-houses

1676—A patent taken out for the sole right of using a certain new invented engine for quenching of fires with leathern pipes

1676—D. Seaman's sale in this year, the first Book Auction

1677—Feb. 7, The Lord Chancellor Finch's mace stolen out of his house in Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; the Seal was under the Lord Chancellor's pillow

1677—"A Collection of the names of Merchants living in and about the City of London," was published in 12mo this year

1677—March 16, (Friday), Thomas Sadler executed at Tyburn for stealing the mace and purse of the Lord Chancellor

1677—Oct., Dr. Gale requested to write the inscriptions for the Monument; the Court on the 25th ordered him a piece of plate for his trouble

1678—Montague House, Bloomsbury, built; burnt down Jan. 19th, 1686

1678—Arundel House, in the Strand, taken down

1678—Parish of St. Anne, Westminster, made

1678—Oct. 17, (Thursday), Sir Edmondsberry Godfrey found murdered in a ditch on the south side of Primrose Hill

1678-79 Jan. 26, Fire in the Middle Temple; Ashmole's library and cabinet of coins—the collection of thirty years and upwards—burnt and destroyed

1679—Dec. 18, (Thursday), Dryden, the poet, beaten by hired bullies in Rose-street, Covent Garden

1679—Dec., Bagnio in Newgate-street built and opened

1680—March 25, (Friday), Penny Post introduced by Robert Murray and William Dockwra

1680—Aug. 24, Died, Colonel Blood, who stole the crown from the Tower

1680—Nov. 12, The Papistical inscriptions on the Monument ordered to be written

1680—St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, built

1680—Wallingford House sold by the Duke of Buckingham; the duke purchases a house in Dowgate

1681—Feb. 6, The site of Arlington-street, Piccadilly, granted by the Crown to Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington; the grant was by way of exchange for 34 acres in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the Earl of Arlington sold the property the same year to Mr. Pym for 10,000*l.*

1681—July, Earl of Shaftesbury committed to the Tower

1681—Delaune publishes, in 12mo, The Present State of London

1681—In this year the Court of Common Council endeavoured to establish the first Fire Insurance, but without success

1681-82 Feb. 12, (Sunday), Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, murdered in his coach in Pall Mall

1682—March, Charles II. laid the first stone of Chelsea Hospital

1682—May, Ogilby and Morgan's large Map of London published

1682—Nov. 16, The two great companies open Drury-lane Theatre; the players of the King and the Duke of York playing at Drury-lane

1682—First Fire Insurance established; the Phœnix, at the Rainbow Coffee-house, in Fleet-street

1683—Sept. 23, Church of St. Augustine, Watling-street, opened for public service

1683—Clarendon House taken down

1683—Albemarle-street and Bond-street commenced

1683—Dec. 7, (Friday), Algernon Sydney executed on Tower Hill

1683-84 Jan. 2, Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, died

1683-84 Feb. 5, Frost Fair on the Thames broke up

1684—June 20, Sir Thomas Armstrong hung at Tyburn

1684—July 13, St. James's Church, Piccadilly, consecrated

1684—Middle Temple Gate built

1684—Dover-street built

1684—The last Reader who read at an Inn of Court was Sir William Whitelock, in this year

1684-85 Feb. 6, Charles II. died

1685—March 25, Proclamation issued for a day of public thanksgiving for the Queen's pregnancy

1685—July 15, Duke of Monmouth beheaded on Tower Hill

1685—June 10, The old Pretender born

1685—Nov. 29, St. Matthew, Friday-street, opened

1686—Jan. 19, Montague House burnt down

1686—Powis House in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, now Newcastle House, built

1686—New Armoury in the Tower commenced

1686—March 21, Church of St. Ann, Soho, consecrated by Compton, Bishop of London

1686—Dec. 31, King James II.'s statue set up behind Whitehall

1687—The Resurrection Gate at St. Giles's set up

1687—April, Dreadful fire at Bridgewater House, Barbican; Charles Viscount Brackley and Thomas Egerton burnt to death in their beds

1687—Nov. 25, Proclamation dated, "for restraining the number and abuses of Hackney-coaches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs thereof, and the parishes combined within the Bills of Mortality."

1688—May, Tempest publishes his Cries of London

1688—June 8, Seven Bishops committed to the Tower, and acquitted in Westminster Hall, June 30th

1688—Aug. 26.

"When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.
"August 26, 1688."

(Inscription on a stone in Panyer-alley, Newgate-street)

1688—Nov. 4, William III. landed at Torbay

1688—Dec. 11, Abdication of James II.

1689-90 March 12, A piece of ground near Chelsea College granted by the Crown to Lord Ranelagh for 61 years

1690—Trinity Chapel, Conduit-street, set up

1690—Chelsea Hospital completed

1690—Morden and Lea's large Map of London drawn

1691—April 9, A fire at Whitehall; the long gallery and the fine lodgings built for the Duchess of Portsmouth burnt down

1691-92 March 7, First Boyle Lecture preached, (by Dr. Bentley, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields)

1694—Bank of England incorporated

1694—Seven Dials built

1694—Writing-School at Christ's Hospital founded by Sir John Moore

1694—June 24, Glass Lights or Convex Lights first publicly used in London by Act of 5 and 6 William and Mary

1694—Aug., The model of a [printed] design [dated] to reprint Stow's Survey of London, with large additions and improvements

1694—Dec. 28, Mary, Queen of William III., died

1695—April 30, New Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields opened

1696—June 30, First stone of Greenwich Hospital laid

1696—Hand-in-Hand Fire Office instituted

1696—700 Hackney-coaches in London this year

1696—Exchequer bills first issued

1696—Salisbury House taken down, and Cecil-street, in the Strand, built

1696—Danish Church, Wellclose-square, Whitechapel, built by Caius Gabriel Cibber

1697—By an Act passed this year (8 & 9 Will. III., c. 27) the following pretended privileged places for fraudulent debtors were put down: — Whitefriars, Savoy, Salisbury-court, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fuller's-rents, Baldwin's-gardens, Montague-close, the Minories, Mint, Clink, Deadman's-place

1697-98 Jan. 4, (Tuesday), Whitehall burnt down

1698—First workhouse erected in London; erected in Bishopsgate-street, next door to Sir Paul Pindar's

1698—November, Ned Ward's London Spy commenced

1698-99 March, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge formed

1699—May 10, Billingsgate made a free market for the sale of fish from this date, by Act of 10 & 11 Will. III.

1699—Aug. 29, Lord Mohun tried for his life in Westminster Hall for the murder of Captain Coote, in Leicester-fields: he was acquitted; this was the Lord Mohun who murdered Mountfort, the player, and fought the duel with Duke Hamilton

1699—Sir Francis Child Lord Mayor

1701—June 16, (13 Will. III.), The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—Bank of England founded

1702—March 8, death of William III.

1702—March 11, Marcellus Laroon died

1702—July 31, Savoy Hospital dissolved by decree of this date (*Londiniana*, iii. 342)

1702—Oct. 29, Last Lord Mayor's pageant in which a poet had a part

1702—Dec. 20, the Bishop of London's printed approval dated, recommending the clergy of London and the suburbs to co-operate with Strype in setting forth a new edition of Stow's Survey —Front of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, facing Smithfield, built

1703—July 29, De Foe in the pillory before the Royal Exchange for publishing his Shortest Way with the Dissenters

1703—July 30, De Foe in the pillory near the Conduit in Cheapside

1703—July 31, De Foe in the pillory at Temple Bar

1703—Nov. 26, the great storm of 1703; Addison refers to this storm in his poem of The Campaign

1703—Old Buckingham House built on the site of Arlington House

1704—Jan. 3, Standards and colours taken at Blenheim set up in Westminster Hall

1704—Bedford House in the Strand taken down

1705—April 9, Haymarket Theatre first opened; an Italian opera the first night

1705—June 6, an act of Common Council dated, for regulating the night watches within the City and Liberties of London

1705—Tottenham-Court-road first paved

1706—Amicable Society incorporated

1706—Sun Fire Office projected

1708—May Fair put down

1708—June, By an order of Common Council Bartholomew Fair restricted to three days, the original period of its duration; for years past it had been prolonged a fortnight

1708—Bolton-street, Piccadilly, the most westerly street in London

1708—Hatton publishes his New View of London

1708—The last Lord Mayor's printed pageant published this year

1709—April 12, First number of The Tatler published

1709—Nov. 5, Sacheverel preaches his celebrated sermon before the Lord Mayor in St. Paul's Cathedral

1709—Marlborough House built

1710—The manor of Tyburn, or Marybone, sold to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, whose only daughter and heir married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer

1710—Feb. 27, Sacheverel tried in Westminster Hall

1710—Last stone of St. Paul's set up

1710—800 hackney-coaches and 200 hackney-chairs in London; these numbers were sufficient for more than thirty years

1710—South Sea Company instituted

1710-11—March 1, First number of The Spectator published

1711—The last Lord Mayor who rode on horseback at his mayoralty was Sir Gilbert Heathcote in this year

1711—Act passed for the erection of fifty new churches

1712—Nov. 15, Duel in Hyde Park between Duke Hamilton and Lord Mohun

1712—An Academy of Arts opened by Sir James Thornhill

1714—Powis House, Great Ormond-street, burnt down; rebuilt, 1714; demolished, 1777

1714—Feb. 25, First stone of the church of St. Mary-le-Strand laid

1714—Aug. 1, Queen Anne died

1714—Dec. 18, Lincoln's-Inn-fields Theatre opened; taken down in 1848

1714-15—Jan. 16, Died, Robert Nelson, author of Fasts and Festivals, the first person buried in the cemetery behind the Foundling Hospital

1715—Gay publishes his Trivia, or Art of Walking the Streets of London

1715—Maypole in the Strand taken down

1715—Clock-tower at Westminster taken down

1715—Cavendish-square commenced

1715—Feb. 23, Lord Nithsdale escapes from the Tower

1716—St. Mary Woolnoth's steeple pulled down to be rebuilt

1716—May 5, John Bagford, the London antiquary, died

1716—Dec. 18, Act of Common Council dated, for lighting the streets, lanes, courts, alleys, and public passages of the City of London and Liberties thereof

1717—Sept. 7, New church in the Strand (St. Mary-le-Strand) completed

1717—Westminster Fire Office instituted

1717—July 7, A letter "for his Majesty's Special Service" was carried from London at half-past 2 in the morning, and arrived at East Grinstead at half-past 3 in the afternoon, a distance of 47 miles; this was thought wonderfully rapid

1717-18—Jan., The Prince and Princess of Wales remove to Leicester House, in Leicester-fields

1718—Custom House (built by Wren after the Great Fire) burnt down

1718—Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, built

1719—Westminster Hospital founded; this was the first hospital in the kingdom established and supported by voluntary contributions

1720—Strype publishes his edition of Stow in two volumes folio

1720—London Assurance and Royal Exchange Assurance incorporated

1720—House designed for the Duke of Chandos, on the north side of Cavendish-square, began to be built

1721—Present church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields built

1722—"The City Gardener," by Thomas Fairchild, gardener at Hoxton, 8vo, 1722, published

1722—Chelsea Waterworks formed

1723—Jan. 1, Church of St. Mary-le-Strand consecrated

1723—Feb. 25, Sir Christopher Wren died

1723—King-street Gate, Westminster, taken down

1723—May, The pretended privileges of the Mint in Southwark abolished by Act of Parliament

1723—Sept. 26, Church of St. George-the-Martyr, Bloomsbury, consecrated

1723—Dec. 27, (Friday), Church of St. John, Clerkenwell, consecrated by Gibson, Bishop of London

1724—Dec. 27, Thomas Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital, died

1724—March 23, Church of St. George's Hanover-square, consecrated

1725—April 10, First stone of the present church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, laid

1726—Old East India House built

1727—June 11, George I. died

1728—Feb. 25, Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Gaols of this Kingdom

1728—The City conduits taken down and destroyed

1728—June 20, Church of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, consecrated

1729—Tyburn-road first called Oxford-street

1729—July 19, Church of St. George-in-the-East consecrated by Bishop Gibson

1729—Oct. 31, Goodman's-fields Theatre first opened

1730—Present church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields built

1730—June 9, First stone of Gibbs's building at St. Bartholomew's laid

1730—Serpentine formed by Caroline, Queen of George II.

1731—Jan. 28, Church of St. George's, Bloomsbury, consecrated

1731—Oct. 23, Fire at Ashburnham House, the Cottonian Library seriously injured

1732—June 7, Vauxhall Gardens first opened with an entertainment called Ridotto al Fresco

1732—Aug. 3, First stone of Bank of England laid

1732—The Mews at Charing Cross rebuilt (in part) by Kent

1732—Parish Clerks' Survey of London published

1732—Dec. 7, Covent Garden Theatre first opened

1732-33 } Jan., Carlton House, Pall Mall, purchased by Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III.

1732-33 } March, Saville-row, Burlington-gardens, laid out

1733—Feb. 2, Last Revels in an Inn of Court

1733—March 7, Sarah Malcolm executed in Fleet-street

1733—Oct. 16, Berkeley House, Piccadilly, burnt down

1733—Oct. 16, Church of St. Luke, Old-street, consecrated

1733—Oct. 19, (Friday), St. George's Hospital instituted

1733—The Princess Amelia and the Princess Caroline went daily, for a month, to drink the waters of the Wells by the New River Head

1734—June 5, The Directors of the Bank of England leave Grocers' Hall, and begin to transact business at their new house in Threadneedle-street

1734—Dec. 7, Covent Garden Theatre first opened

1734—April 14, Church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields preached in for the first time

1735—Westminster Abbey towers completed

1735—June 2, The area of Lincoln's-Inn fields railed in

1735—Church of St. George's, Southwark, rebuilt by Price

1736—Nov. 15, First stone of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch Church, laid

1736—West and Toms publish Views of 24 Churches in London

1737—Lord Mayor's Banqueting House at Tyburn taken down, and the Cisterns arched over

1737—New Exchange, in the Strand, taken down

1737—Archbishop Wake, who died this year, was the last Archbishop who went from Lambeth to Parliament by water

1737—Sept. 30, Stocks Market removed from the site of the present Mansion House, to the present Farringdon-street, and called Fleet Market; Fleet Market opened; Fleet Ditch between Holborn Bridge and Fleet Bridge covered over

1737—Dec. 11, John Strype, the antiquary, died

1738-39 } Jan. 29, First stone of Westminster Bridge laid

1739—Oct. 17, Foundling Hospital charter dated

1739—Maitland publishes his Account of London—In this year there were 5001 public lamps within the City and its Liberties; and in the City and within the Bills of Mortality, 5099 streets; 95,968 houses; 207 inns; 447 taverns; 551 coffee-houses

1739—Oct. 25, First stone of the Mansion House laid

1740—First Circulating Library established by a bookseller of the name of Bathoe, at his house, now No. 132, Strand

1740—London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, instituted

1741—Sept. 14, James Hall executed at Catherine-street end

1741—Oct. 19, Garrick makes his first appearance on a London stage

1741—Old Mary-le-bone Church taken down

1742—April 5, The Rotunda at Ranelagh opened for public breakfasts

1742—April 7, Ranelagh Gardens first opened

1742—Dec. 13, London Stone removed from the south side of the channel in Cannon-street, to its present site

1743—Nov. 8, Riot in Drury-lane Theatre while the King was present, since which time the Guards have regularly attended

1746—Rocque publishes his excellent Map of London

1746—Aug. 18, Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed on Tower Hill

1747—Jan. 31, Patients first received into the Lock Hospital at Hyde Park Corner

1747—Sept. 15, Drury-lane Theatre opened by Garrick with The Merchant of Venice, and Dr. Johnson's Prologue

1747—April 9, (Thursday), Simon Lord Lovat executed on Tower Hill, the last execution on this famous place, and the last person beheaded in this country.

1748 } Jan. 16, Riot at the Haymarket
1749 } Theatre; a man having announced that he would, during one of the performances, creep into a quart bottle

1749—British Lying-In Hospital for married women instituted

1750—May, Two of the Judges, the Lord Mayor, several of the jury, and others to the number of 60 and upwards, die of the Gaol Fever, communicated from Newgate to the Sessions House, where they were then sitting

1750—Sanctuary at Westminster taken down

1750—March 30, City of London Lying-In Hospital for married women instituted in Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street

1750—June 25, First suicide from the Monument

1750—Nov. 18, Westminster Bridge opened to the public

1750—Nov. 7, Rummer Tavern, at Charing Cross, burnt down

1751—St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics instituted

1752—The Lying-In Hospital at Bayswater, now called Queen Charlotte's, instituted

1752—Parliament-street made

1752—June 27, Dreadful fire in Lincoln's Inn, New-square; Lord Somers's original letters and papers destroyed

1753—Horse Guards built

1753—British Museum established

1753—Mansion House finished

1754—New edition of Strype's Stow published

1754—March 22, Society of Arts formed

1755—Middlesex Hospital erected

1756—May 10, First stone of Whitfield's Chapel, in Tottenham-Court-road, built; opened 7th of November same year

1757—King's Bench Prison built

1758—Houses on London Bridge taken down

1758—Magdalen Hospital instituted

1758—First forgery of a Bank note occurred this year

1758—Duke of Richmond opens a Sculpture gallery for students in Art, in what is now Richmond-terrace, Whitehall

1759—Jan. 15, (Monday), British Museum opened

1759—Aug., Holbein's Gateway at Whitehall taken down

1759—Ten-pound notes first issued by the Bank of England

1760—May 5, Lord Ferrers executed at Tyburn

1760—Oct. 25, George II. died

1760—Chapel on London Bridge taken down

1760—April 21, First exhibition of Pictures by English Artists opened in the great room of the Society of Arts in the Strand, opposite Beaufort-buildings

1760—May 7, First pile of Blackfriars Bridge driven

1760—Three of the City gates taken down, Aldgate, Cripplegate, and Ludgate

1760—Names first placed upon doors

1760—Oct. 31, First stone of Blackfriars Bridge laid

1761—April 22, Aldersgate taken down and sold for 91*l.*

1761—June 29, City-road from Islington to Old-street opened

1761—Jan. and Feb., The Cock-lane Ghost appears

1762—Southwark Fair suppressed by an order of the Court of Common Council

1762—Nov. 16, New State-coach for the King, painted by Cipriani, used for the first time

1762—Westminster Paving Act passed

1763—Literary Club formed by Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds

1763—April 8, Lord Bute resigns

1763—April 23, No. 45 of the North Briton published; on the 30th Wilkes sent to the Tower.

1764—June, Houses first numbered; the numbering commenced in New Burlington-street; Lincoln's-Inn-fields the second place numbered

1764—Portman-square commenced.

1765—Jan., The Devil's Gap at the west end of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, taken down.

1765—Feb. 12, Almack's Assembly Rooms opened for the first time

1765—Aug. 15, Foundation-stone laid of the Lying-In Hospital, Surrey side of Westminster Bridge

1765—Oct. 14, Fleet Bridge (rebuilt in 1672) taken down

1765—St. Giles's Pound removed

1766—The house-signs of London taken down

1767—June, Excise Office moved to Gresham College

1767—Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park Corner, built

1767—Bagnigge Wells opened as a place of public entertainment

1768—July, The Adelphi began

1768—Gresham House pulled down and Excise Office built

1768—Dec. 10, Royal Academy constituted

1769—First Royal Academy exhibition

1769—June 7, Foundation-stone of the Magdalen Hospital laid

1770—Feb. 17, King's Printing-house removed from Blackfriars to New-street, Gough-square

1770—May 31, Foundation-stone of Newgate laid by Alderman Beckford

1770—June, Three new roads, meeting at the Obelisk, opened

1770—July, Rosamond's Pond, in St. James's Park, filled up

1770—Sept. 10, First stone of the London Lying-In Hospital, City-road, laid

1770—Nov. 4, Equestrian statue of the Duke of Cumberland erected in Cavendish-square

1771—Jan. 5, London Coffee-house, in Ludgate-hill, first opened.

1772—March 28, First stone laid of the house of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi

1772—April 28, Pantheon opened.

1773—July, Pillar at the Seven Dials removed

1774—Jan., First family hotel opened by David Low at the house in Covent Garden, formerly Lord Archer's

1774—First year of Astley's Amphitheatre

1774—Humane Society instituted

1774—Nov. 30, Sixteen-string Jack executed at Tyburn

1775—May 1, Foundation-stone of Freemasons' Hall laid

1775—The present Somerset House commenced building

1775—Column to Wilkes between Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill erected

1776—April 15, Trial in Westminster Hall of the Duchess of Kingston for bigamy

1776—May 23, Freemasons' Hall opened

1776—June 10, Garrick's last appearance on the stage (as Don Felix in the Wonder)

1777—June 27, Dr. Dodd executed at Tyburn

1777—July, Essex House in the Strand pulled down

1777—Old Newgate taken down

1777—Gate-house at Westminster taken down

1777—Powis House taken down

1777—Portland-place built

1778—Marybone Gardens closed and the site let to builders (*Lysons*, iii. 245)

1779—Tattersall's established

1779—April 7, Miss Reay shot by Hackman while stepping into her carriage on leaving Covent Garden Theatre

1779—April 19, Hackman executed at Tyburn for the murder of Miss Reay

1780—May 1, First Royal Academy exhibition in Somerset House

1780—June 2, Lord George Gordon Riots commenced; seventy-two private houses and four public gaols destroyed

1780—June 9, Lord George Gordon sent to the Tower

1782—Hicks's Hall removed to Clerkenwell-green

1783—Nov. 7, Last execution at Tyburn; John Austin executed

1783—Dec. 9, First execution before Newgate

1784—March 23, Great Seal of England stolen from Lord Chancellor Thurlow's house in Great Ormond-street

1784—Aug. 2, Letters first sent by mail-coach on Mr. Palmer's plan; the line tried was from London to Bristol

1784—Sept. 15, First aerial voyage in England made; Lunardi ascending in a balloon from the Artillery-ground

1785—Lambeth Waterworks Company incorporated

1786—Somers Town commenced building

1786—Aug. 14, Margaret Nicholson attempts to stab King George III. in St. James's Park

1788—Devil Tavern at Temple Bar taken down

1788—Feb. 12, First day of trial of Warren Hastings in Westminster Hall; after a trial of seven years and two months' duration he was declared Not Guilty, April 23rd, 1795

1788—Oct. 20, First stone of the new church at Paddington laid; consecrated April 27th, 1791

1788—Dec. 17, First stone of new church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, laid; consecrated July 10th, 1792

1789—June 17, Opera House burnt down

1789—Dec. 19, New market in St. George's-fields opened

1790—Literary Fund established

1790—Pennant publishes his Account of London

1790—April 9, First stone of Novosielki's Opera House laid

1791—Camden Town commenced building

1791—April 27, The present Paddington Church consecrated

1791—Dec. 21, Richmond House, Privy-gardens, burnt down

1792—Jan. 14, Pantheon burnt down

1792—March 3, Robert Adam died, the architect of the Adelphi, &c.

1792—Nov. 19, New church of St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad-street, consecrated by Bishop Porteus

1793—Sept. 12, First stone of Trinity House laid; Samuel Wyatt, architect.

1793—Fitzroy-square commenced building

1793—Monmouth House, Soho-square, taken down, and Bateman's-buildings erected in its stead.

1794—March 12, New theatre in Drury-lane opened; burnt down Feb. 24th, 1809

1794—Aug. 17, Astley's Amphitheatre and nineteen adjoining houses destroyed by fire

1794—Five-pound notes first issued by the Bank of England

1794—Cold-Bath-fields Prison first opened

1795—April 23, Warren Hastings acquitted

1795—Sept. 17, Covent Garden Church, built by Inigo Jones, burnt down

1795—In the Environs of London, published this year by Lysons, he includes Marybone, Paddington, Bermondsey, and many other parishes, now an important part of modern London

1796—Feb. 23, First work of Art in sculpture, the statue of John Howard, erected in St. Paul's

1796—March 8, Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset House, died

1797—Bank of England one-pound notes first issued.

1798—The present East India House built

1798—Fireworks first exhibited in Vauxhall Gardens.

1798—Nov. 26, The present church of St. Martin Outwich consecrated by Bishop Porteus

1799—East and West India Dock Company instituted

1800—May 7, Bedford House, Bloomsbury, sold and taken down

1800—Royal College of Surgeons incorporated

1800—May 15, Hatfield attempts the life of George III. in Drury-lane Theatre

1801—First Census taken.

1801—Paddington Canal opened

1802—July 21, Present Grocers' Hall opened

1802—Aug. 31, West India Docks opened

1803—July 9, Centre tower of Westminster Abbey on fire

1803—Last entertainment at Ranelagh Gardens

1803—Sept. 2, Astley's Amphitheatre burnt down a second time

1804—March 10, Lord Camelford died; he was killed in a duel with Mr. Best, fought on the 7th, in the fields of Holland House

1805—April 22, First exhibition of Society of Painters in Water Colours

1805—Vauxhall Waterworks incorporated

1805—Horse Patrol first instituted

1805—Jan. 30, London Docks opened

1805—British Institution formed

1805—The Green Park the fashionable walk of an evening; Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens in the morning

1806—June 21, Viscount Melville acquitted. Lord M. was the last person publicly tried in Westminster Hall

1806—Aug. 4, East India Docks, Blackwall, opened

1806—The Mint commenced building

1806—Nov. 27, Adelphi Theatre first opened; it was then called The Sans Pareil

1806—West Middlesex Waterworks Company incorporated

1807—Commercial Docks (late Greenland Dock) opened

1807—Jan. 28, Gas first employed; Pall Mall the first street lighted with gas, through the sanguine perseverance of a German named Winsor; Bishopsgate-street was the second street in London lighted with gas

1807—Nov. 5, Dr. Johnson's house in

Bolt-court, Fleet-street, destroyed in the fire which burnt down Bensley's warehouse in Bolt-court

1808—Sept. 20, Covent Garden Theatre burnt down

1808—Dec. 31, First stone of the present Covent Garden Theatre laid by the Prince of Wales

1809—Jan. 21, Fire at St. James's Palace

1809—Feb. 24, (Friday), Drury-lane Theatre burnt down

1809—Sept. 18, Covent Garden Theatre re-opened; O. P. row commences, and lasts sixty-seven nights

1809—Craven House, in Drury-lane, taken down

1809—Peterborough House, Millbank, taken down

1810—April 14, The sword, buckles, and straps fell from the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross

1810—Jan. 18, Levy, the Jew, throws himself off the Monument; this was the third case

1810—Gaol fees abolished by Act of Parliament

1810—Auction Mart opened

1810—April 6, Sir Francis Burdett sent to the Tower

1810—Nov. 26, The day of Theodore Hook's great "Berners-street Hoax"

1811—May 9, Vauxhall Bridge commenced

1811—Mint completed

1811—Second Census taken

1811—Oct. 11, First stone of Waterloo Bridge laid; it was then called the Strand Bridge

1811—Butcher-row taken down, and Pickett-street, Strand, formed

1811—Oct. 29, First stone of the present Drury-lane Theatre laid

1811—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, built

1811—May 11, Spencer Perceval assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons

1812—April 18, First stone of Bethlehem Hospital in St. George's-fields laid

1812—Oct. 14, Regent's Canal begun

1812—Oct. 10, The present Drury-lane Theatre opened

1813—July 5, First stone of Marylebone New Church laid

1813—Regent-street commenced building

1814—Jan., Frost Fair on the Thames

1814—Feb. 12, Custom House consumed by fire

1814—Sept., Southwark Bridge commenced

1814—Nov. 29, (Tuesday), The Times of this day the first newspaper printed by steam

1814—July 7, (Thursday), The Prince Regent went to St. Paul's on the day of general thanksgiving for the peace; the Duke of Wellington carried the sword before the Prince

1815—May 4, First stone of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus laid

1816—June 4, Vauxhall Bridge opened

1816—Sept. 14, First stone of the Coburg (now the Victoria) Theatre laid

1816—A steam-packet first seen on the Thames

1817—Feb. 4, Marylebone New Church consecrated

1817—June 18, Waterloo Bridge opened

1817—Aug. 5, Foundation-stone of the Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields laid

1817—City of London Gas-light and Coke Company instituted

1817—Nov. 26, First stone of the new nave and body of the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, laid

1817—May 12, The present Custom House opened for business

1818—Feb. 6, Marylebone New Church consecrated

1818—Charing Cross Hospital founded

1818—Furnival's Inn rebuilt

1818—King's Theatre in the Haymarket repaired and beautified

1818—May 11, Coburg Theatre first opened

1819—April 21, London Institution in Finsbury-circus opened

1819—July 1, First stone of St. Pancras New Church laid

1819—St. Marylebone New Church built

1819—Burlington-arcade built

1820—Jan. 29, George III. died

1820—Cabs came in

1820—Feb. 23, Thistlewood and his associates captured in Cato-street

1820—Bankruptcy Court in Basinghall-street built

1820—New Law Courts at Westminster Hall commenced

1820—April 20, Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields consecrated

1820—May 1, Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, and Tidd, executed at Newgate

1820—July 4, Chapel of St. Philip, Regent-street, consecrated

1820—Aug. 1, Regent's Canal opened

1820—Oct. 12, First stone of Chelsea New Church laid

1821—April 5, Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, consecrated

1821—July 4, Haymarket Theatre rebuilt and re-opened

1821—The Bank of England completed by Sir John Soane

1821—Third Census taken

1822—June 18, Achilles Statue in Hyde Park set up

1822—April 7, St. Pancras New Church consecrated

1822—Nov. 18, First stone of All Souls' Church, Langham-place, laid

1822—St. James's Park lighted with gas

1823—Diorama in the Regent's Park built

1823—St. Paul's School rebuilt

1824—Jan. 7, Church of St. Mary, Bryanstone-square, consecrated

1824—March 15, First pile of New London Bridge driven

1824—First stone of the New Post Office laid

1824—May 10, National Gallery first opened

1824—Oct. 18, Chelsea New Church consecrated

1824—Nov. 14, (Sunday), Fire in Fleet-street. St. Bride's-Church-passage widened

1824—Dec. 2, First stone of the London Mechanics' Institution in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, laid

1824—Nov. 25, All Souls' Church, Langham-place, consecrated

1825—Buckingham Palace commenced building

1825—Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, formed

1825—May 7, First stone of Hammersmith Suspension Bridge laid

1825—June 15, (Wednesday), First stone of New London Bridge laid

1825—April 28, First stone of the New Hall at Christ's Hospital laid by the Duke of York

1825—March 2, Thames Tunnel commenced

1825—June 25, College of Physicians, in Pall Mall East, opened with an oration by Sir Henry Halford

1825—Oct. 4, (Tuesday), Toll-house at Hyde Park Corner sold and removed

1825—Oct. 30, (Sunday), Divine Service performed, for the last time, in the church of St. Katherine-at-the-Tower; the church began to be pulled down next day

1826—Feb. 13, University Club-house, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, publicly opened

1826—Oct., First stone of Brompton New Church laid

1826—Oct. 18, Last Lottery

1827—Oct. 6, Hammersmith Suspension Bridge opened to the public

1827—The Turnpike Act came into operation, when twenty-seven turnpikes were removed in one day

1827—April 30, (Monday), Foundation-stone of the London University laid

1827—Carlton House taken down

1827—Churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields removed

1827—Mews at Charing Cross taken down

1827—Clock of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields illuminated; the second was St. Bride's

1827—April 30, First stone of University College, London, laid

1828—Feb. 25, Brunswick Theatre, Goodman's-fields (built in seven months) opened

1828—Feb. 28, Brunswick Theatre fell to the ground during a rehearsal; ten persons killed, and several seriously injured

1828—June 24, New Corn Exchange opened

1828—Aug. 12, Inundation at Thames Tunnel; works closed for seven years

1828—Oct. 1, London University opened

1828—Oct. 25, St. Katherine's Docks opened

1828—Birdcage-walk made into a public carriage-way

1829—Exeter 'Change taken down

1829—Colosseum in the Regent's Park opened

1829—May 29, New Hall at Christ's Hospital publicly opened

1829—June 6, Brompton New Church consecrated

1829—Sept. 10, King's College in the Strand commenced; completed 1831

1829—Sept. 23, New Post Office opened

1829—Sept. 29, New Police commenced duty

1829—Nov. 20, Fleet Market opened

1830—June 22, Peter James Bossy stood in the pillory in the Old Bailey for perjury; this was the last person who stood in the pillory in London

1830—June 26, George IV. died

1830—Feb. 16, English Opera House burnt down

1830—Omnibuses first introduced by Shillibeer; the first ran between Paddington and the Bank

1830—Covent Garden Market rebuilt

1830—Dec., Portman Market opened

1831—March 20, (Sunday), Divine Service performed for the last time in the church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane

1831—Jan. 26, (Wednesday), Popish inscriptions on the Monument erased

1831—June 18, First stone of Hungerford Market laid

1831—Hay Market in the Haymarket, Pall Mall, removed to the Regent's-park

1831—Exeter Hall opened

1831—Fourth Census taken

1831—July 27, First stone of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West (new church) laid

1831—Aug. 1, New London Bridge opened

1832—July 28, The first stone of the new works at St. Saviour's, Southwark, laid

1832—First Cemetery made; the general Cemetery at Kensal Green

1833—July 2, Hungerford Market re-opened

1833—July 31, St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, consecrated

1833—Fishmongers' Hall rebuilt

1834—Aug. 13, New Poor Law passed

1834—Oct. 16, Houses of Parliament burnt down

1834-35} Duke of York's Column completed

1835—Oct. 21, First stone of the City of London School laid by Lord Brougham

1835—Nov., Tower Menagerie removed

1835—July 15, The new Hall of the Goldsmiths' Company publicly opened

1836—Feb. 26, First portion of the Greenwich Railway opened; between the Spa and Deptford

1836—Jan. 27, First stone of the new works at Crosby Hall laid

1836—Dec. 14, Greenwich Railway opened from the London terminus to Deptford

1837—June 20, William IV. died—Accession of Queen Victoria

1837—July 1, New system of Registration (under the Registrar-General) came in force

1837—July 13, Buckingham Palace first inhabited

1837—Oct. 12, Church of St. Mary, in Vincent-square, Westminster, consecrated

1838—Jan. 10, Royal Exchange burnt down

1838—Wood pavement laid down (experimentally) in Oxford-street

1838—April 9, The National Gallery in Trafalgar-square publicly opened

1838—Great Western Railway opened to Maidenhead

1838—May, First exhibition of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square

1838—July 26, First stone of the new buildings at Bethlehem Hospital laid

1838—Dec. 28, Greenwich Railway opened between London and Greenwich

1838—Sept. 17, London and Birmingham Railway opened all the way from London to Birmingham

1839—July 1, Great Western Railway opened to Twyford

1839—Sept. 11, A girl named Moyes threw herself off the Monument

1839—Oct. 18, A boy named Hawes threw himself off the Monument

1840—Jan. 10, Penny Postage came into operation

1840—May 11, Railway opened all the way between London and Southampton

1840—June 10, Oxford fired at the Queen in St. James's Park

1840—April 10, First stone of Model Prison at Pentonville laid

1840—April 27, First stone of new Houses of Parliament laid

1841—May, London Library established

1841—Oct 30, Great fire at the Tower of London

1841—Fourth Census taken

1841—The present Reform Club, built by Barry, in Pall Mall, opened

1841—June 8, Astley's Amphitheatre burnt down

1841—June 30, Great Western Railway opened all the way from London to Bristol

1842—Jan. 17, First stone of the New Royal Exchange laid

1842—July, Steeple of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields shattered by lightning

1842—Aug., A girl throws herself from off the Monument; the railing raised soon after

1842—Temple Church restored and re-opened

1843—March 25, The Thames Tunnel opened as a road for foot-passengers

1843—Nov. 30, George IV.'s equestrian statue in Trafalgar-square erected

1843—Dec., Middle Row, St. Giles's, taken down

1843—Dec., Cranbourne-alley taken down

1843—Dec., Nelson Statue placed on the column in Trafalgar-square

1843—Tower Ditch drained

1844—Feb. 7, Railway to Dover opened all the way

1844—March, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, opened into Long Acre

1844—May 1, Trafalgar-square thrown open to the public

1844—June 11, First stone of the Hospital for Consumption laid by Prince Albert

1844—June 18, Chantrey's statue of the Duke of Wellington in the city placed on its pedestal

1844—Sept. 6, Toll at the Marsh Gate, Lambeth, abolished, and Toll-house taken down

1844—Sept. 16, Meeting at the Mansion House for establishing baths and washhouses for the poor

1844—Sept. 28, The Royal Exchange opened by the Queen in person

1844—Nov. 5, Water-lane, Fleet-street, renamed Whitefriars-street

1844—Nov. 24, (Sunday), Extensive robbery at Rogers's bank

1844—Dec. 14, (Saturday), Frightful accident at Drury-lane Theatre Miss Clara Webster burnt; died 17th

1844—Dec., King William IV.'s statue erected in the City

1845—Jan. 1, New Building Act came into operation

1845—Jan. 1, Royal Exchange opened to the merchants

1845—Jan. 29, Church of St. John, Notting-hill, consecrated; Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, architects

1845—Feb. 7, William Lloyd broke the Portland Vase

1845—April 18, Hungerford Suspension Bridge publicly opened

1845—June 5, Footway for passengers opened into Leicester-square, and the street named New Coventry-street; carriage-way opened in July

1845—June 9, (Monday), New Oxford-street opened for foot passengers

1845—June 9, Monmouth-street new-named Dudley-street

1845—June 14, First stone of the Waterloo Barracks, in the Tower, laid by the Duke of Wellington

1845—July, Shire-lane, Fleet-street, new-named Lower Searle's-place

1845—July 17, Church of St. James, Notting-hill, consecrated

1845—July 30, Railway opened all the way from London to Cambridge and Ely

1845—Aug. 9, Albert Gate completed; stags from the Ranger's Lodge in Piccadilly set up

1845—Aug. 18, (Monday), Dreadful fire in Aldermanbury

1845—Oct. 15, The Green Park, part of Piccadilly, began to be widened and new paved

1845—Oct. 30, Lincoln's Inn New Hall publicly opened by the Queen

1845—Sept., Two Steam-boats, the Bee and the Ant, commence running on the Thames, carrying passengers from the Adelphi to London Bridge, at one penny a-head; the time occupied from five to seven minutes

1846—Sept. 29, Wyatt's Wellington Statue conveyed to Hyde Park Corner and erected next day

1846—Oct. 21, Twopenny omnibuses began to run (for the first time) between Paddington and Hungerford Market

1847—March 6, (Saturday), New Oxford-street opened for carriages

1847—April 6, Covent Garden Theatre opened as an Italian Opera

1847—April 15, New House of Lords opened

1847—April 19, New portico and hall of British Museum opened

1849—March 29, Olympic Theatre burnt down

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

PAGE

2. ADDLE STREET. *Add*—Next No. 23 is Plasterers' Hall.

3. ADELPHI. *Dele*—Norton the outfitter's, *and insert*—No. 73, north-east corner of Adam-street.

10. ALDERSGATE STREET. *Add*—the facetious Tom Brown died here in 1704.

11. ALFRED CLUB. *Add*—is limited to 600 members; entrance fee 8 guineas; annual subscription 8 guineas.

> "I am glad you mean to come into the Alfred this time. We are the most abused, and most envied, most laughed at, and most canvassed society that I know of, and we deserve neither the one nor the other distinction. The Club is not so great a resource as many respectable persons believe, nor are we by any means such quizzes or such bores as the wags pretend."
>
> "A duller place than the Alfred there does not exist. I should not choose to be quoted for saying so, but the bores prevail there to the exclusion of every other interest. You hear nothing but idle reports and twaddling opinions. They read the Morning Post and the British Critic. It is the asylum of doting Tories and drivelling Quidnuncs. But they are civil and quiet. You belong to a much better club already. The eagerness to get into it is prodigious."—*Lord Dudley's Letters to Bishop of Llandaff.*

15. ALLHALLOWS STAINING. *Add*—This was one of the four London churches in which King James II.'s Second Declaration of Indulgence was read. The rector who read it was Timothy Hall, "a wretch," as Mr. Macaulay calls him, made Bishop of Oxford by the King for his zeal and forwardness on this occasion. Mr. Macaulay, by mistake, (ii. 355), has laid the scene in St. Matthew's in Friday-street. The churchwardens' Accounts exhibit a payment to the bell-ringers for ringing the bells for joy on King James's return from Feversham, and a further payment two days after for ringing a joyful peal on the arrival of the Prince of Orange.

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16. ALMACK'S. The extracts from the letters of R. Rigby and Topham Beauclerk relate to Brooks's Club, (p. 140).

19. ALSATIA. *Add at end*—

> "The Templars shall not dare
> T' attempt a rescue."
> *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 8vo, 1651.

19. ANDREW'S (ST.), HOLBORN. *Add to last line*—He (Sacheverel) received the appointment as a reward for the trial he had gone through.

23. ANNE'S (ST.), LIMEHOUSE. *Add*—The church was consecrated Sept. 12th, 1730.

23. *Insert*—ANNE'S (ST.) LANE, GREAT PETER STREET, WESTMINSTER. Henry Purcell, the musician, lived in this lane, and here, when ejected from his living of Dean Prior, Herrick, the poet, resided as "Robert Herrick, Esquire."

> "My worthy friend, Sir Roger, when we are talking of the malice of parties, very frequently tells us an accident that happened to him when he was a schoolboy, which was at a time when the feuds ran high between the Roundheads and Cavaliers. This worthy knight, being then a stripling, had occasion to inquire which was the way to St. Anne's Lane, upon which the person whom he spoke to, instead of answering his question, called him a young Popish cur, and asked him who made Anne a saint? The boy, being in some confusion, inquired of the next he met, which was the way to Anne's Lane; but he was called a pricked-eared for his pains; and instead of being shown the way, was told that she had been a saint before he was born, and would be one after he was hanged. Upon this, says Sir Roger, I did not think fit to repeat the former question, but going into every lane of the neighbourhood, asked what they called the name of that lane. By which ingenious artifice he found out the place he inquired after, without giving offence to any party."—*The Spectator*, No. 125.

23. ANNE'S (ST.), SOHO. *Add*—David Williams, Esq., the founder of the Literary Fund, was buried in the church in 1816. His grave is marked by a brief inscription.

32. ARMOURERS' and BRAZIERS' HALL. *Add*—And in the Horse Armoury at the Tower is a noble suit of armour, richly gilt, made and presented by the Company to Charles I. when Prince of Wales.

35. ARTILLERY GROUND. *Add at end*—There is a view of the Ascent in the European Magazine for September, 1784.

41. ATHENÆUM CLUB. *Add*—In the library is a fine full-length portrait of George IV., the last work of Sir Thomas Lawrence. He was painting one of the orders on the breast a few hours before he died.

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42. AUDLEY STREET (NORTH). *Dele* — was so called after a Mr. Audley, whose land, *and read*—was so called after Hugh Audley, of the Inner Temple, Esq., who died "infinitely rich" on the 15th of November, 1662. The title of a pamphlet, published at the time, records his history—"The Way to be Rich, according to the practice of the Great Audley, who began with 200*l.* in the year 1605, and died worth 400,000*l.*, this instant November, 1662." His land . . . . To this account of Audley I may add that he left a large portion of his property to Thomas Davies, a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, and one of his executors, afterwards Sir Thomas Davies, and Lord Mayor of London in 1677. From this Davies, I suspect, and not from Mary Davies of Ebury, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, derives its name, (p. 255).

45. AXE YARD. *Add*—was so called from "a great messuage or brew-house" on the west side of King-street, "commonly called the Axe," referred to in a document of the 23rd of Henry VIII.

45. BAG OF NAILS. This corruption of Bacchanals (if it is really one) is more general than I have supposed it to have been. See Mr. Akerman's curious volume of "Tradesmen's Tokens current in London, 1648 to 1672," 4to, 1849.

51. BANK OF ENGLAND. *Add*—The issue of paper on securities is not permitted to exceed 14,000,000*l.* . . . . . The room in which the directors meet is called the Bank Parlour. In the lobby of the Parlour is a portrait of Abraham Newland, who rose from a baker's counter to be chief clerk of the Bank of England, and to die enormously rich. . . . . The number of clerks employed is about 800, and the salaries rise from 50*l.* to nearly 2000*l.* a year. . . . . *Observe.*—The wonderful machinery invented by Mr. Oldham, by which bank notes are printed and numbered with unerring precision, in progression from 1 to 100,000; the whole accompanied by such a system of registration and cheques as to record everything that every part of the machine is doing at any moment, and render fraud on the part of the work-people impossible.

57. *Dele the* h *in two instances in Ben Jonson's name.*

61. BARTLET'S BUILDINGS. *Add* — is mentioned in the burial register of St. Andrew's, Holborn, (the parish in which it lies), as early as November, 1615, and is there called Bartlett's Court.

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62. *Insert*—Bath House, Holborn. [*See* Brook House.]

65. Battersea. *Add*—The new church (Christ Church) in the Decorated style of architecture was built 1847-9 from the designs of Charles Lee, architect.

72. Bedford Row. *Add*—At her house in Bedford-row died, in 1731, in the eighty-second year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of the Protector Richard.

72. *Insert*—Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square. Dr. Jenner, whose great discovery has preserved uninjured so much English beauty, was living at No. 15 in 1807.

77. Bel Savage. *Add*—The tavern token of the house issued by the landlord between the years 1648 and 1672 exhibits the figure of an Indian woman holding an arrow and a bow.* In an assessment of the parish of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, dated March 20th, 1677, I find under Bel Savage Inn Yard the name of Grinling Gibbons scored out. This shows that he had been an inhabitant of the Inn Yard, and had left that year.

82. Berkshire House. *Add*—

> "He [Lord Crewe] tells me that there are great disputes like to be at Court, between the factions of the two women, my Lady Castlemaine and Mrs. Stewart, who is now well again, the King having made several public visits to her, and like to come to Court; the other [Lady Castlemaine] is to go to Berkshire House, which is taken for her, and they say a Privy Seal is passed for 5000*l.* for it."—*Pepys.*

82. Bermudas. *Add*—[*See* Porridge Island].

83. Berners Street. *Add*—No. 54 was (Nov. 26th, 1810) the scene of Theodore Hook's famous Berners-street hoax. The lady on whom the trick was played was Mrs. Tottingham.†

83. Bethlehem Churchyard. *Add*—on the north side of Liverpool-street.

88. Bethnal Green. *Add*—In 1839 contained 80,000 inhabitants, and but two churches and three clergymen. Nine churches have been erected since that time, and a tenth is being built.

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* Akerman's Tradesmen's Tokens, p. 131.

† Annual Register for 1810, p. 291, and Court Guide for 1810.

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91. Birchin Lane. *Add*—Major John Grant, who wrote, or is said to have written, The Observations on the Bills of Mortality, lived in this lane. His epistle dedicatory is dated "Birchin-lane, 25 Jan., 1661-2."

91. Bird Cage Walk. *Add*—The carriage-way, long exclusively confined to the royal family and the Duke of St. Albans, as Hereditary Grand Falconer, was opened to the public in 1828.

94. Cornelius Jansen, the painter, died in 1665, *not* 1660.

101. Blue Boar Inn. *Add*—is mentioned in the burial register of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in which parish it stands, as early as 1616.

100. Bloomsbury Street. *Add*—The Baptist chapel (John Gibson, architect) was opened Dec. 5th, 1848.

100. *Insert*—Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, extends from the north-east corner of the square to Upper King-street, Holborn. In No. 4, died (1802) Thomas Cadell, the eminent publisher in the Strand. He was the apprentice and successor of Andrew Millar, and the publisher of the first, and of many consecutive editions, of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

106. Bolt Court. *Add*—The house in which James Ferguson, the astronomer, lived and died was No. 4.

108. Bosom's Inn. *Dele*—[*See* Blossom's Inn], *and read*—[*See* Laurence Lane].

115. *Insert*—Bread Street Hill. The burial-ground on the west side is that of St. Nicholas Olave, a church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

117. Levett, the friend of Dr. Johnson, was not buried, as I have stated, in the churchyard of St. Bride's, but in the cemetery of Bridewell Hospital. I was misled by Johnson's use of the word churchyard, which is, I think, improperly applied to the cemetery of an hospital.

125. British Museum. *Add*—The following "Directions respecting the Reading Room of the British Museum" are the last that have been issued:—

> "The Reading Room of the Museum is open every day, except on Sundays, on Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, Christmas-Day, and on any fast or thanksgiving days, ordered by authority: except also between the 1st and 7th of January, the 1st and 7th of May, and the 1st and 7th of September, inclusive.

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"The hours are from 9 till 7 during May, June, July, and August; and from 9 till 4 during the rest of the year.

"Persons desirous of admission are to send in their applications in writing, (specifying their christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode), to the Principal Librarian, or, in his absence, to the Secretary, or, in his absence, to the senior Under Librarian, who will either immediately admit such persons, or lay their applications before the next meeting of the trustees. Every person applying is to produce a recommendation satisfactory to a trustee or an officer of the house. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to.

"Permission will in general be granted for six months; and at the expiration of this term fresh application is to be made for a renewal. The tickets given to readers are not transferable, and no person can be admitted without a ticket.

"Persons under 18 years of age are not admissible."

The number of books in the Library has lately been increased to 435,000 volumes.

138. BROAD STREET. *Add*—[*See* Pinner Court].

139. *Dele*—[*See* Goat and Boots].

140. BROOKE HOUSE, HOLBORN. *Add, after* Sydney (*line* 4)—It was originally called Bath House, from William Bourchier, Earl of Bath, (d. 1623), by whom it had been, says Stow, (p. 145), "of late for the most part new built." Lord Brooke, in his will, describes it as "Bath House, now Brooke House, lately new built."

142. BROWNLOW STREET, HOLBORN. *Add*—Major Michael Mohun, the celebrated actor of the time of Charles II., died in this street in 1684, as appears by the following entry in the burial register of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields:—

"1684, Oct. 11. Mr. Michael Mohun, Brownlow Street."

The date of his decease has not been hitherto ascertained.

156. BURY STREET, ST. JAMES'S. *Add*—was so called after a half-pay officer of that name, who died in 1735.

"Nov. 1735. Died, —— Berry, Esq., a half-pay officer, and landlord of most of Berry-street, St. James's. He was above 100 years old, and had been an officer in the service of King Charles the First."—*Historical Register for* 1735, p. 52.

Sir Richard Steele's house was on the west side, over against No. 20. One of his many short notes to his wife not to expect him home to dinner is addressed, "To Mrs. Steele, at the third house, right hand, Berry-street, turning out of Jermyn-street." The house was pulled down in 1830.

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156. Butcher Row. *Add, after last line*—In a house of ill-fame, in the same narrow street, died, in 1718, Peter Motteux, the translator of Don Quixote.

162. Canon Row. *Add*—The Rhenish Wine House, "of good resort," is mentioned by Prior and Montague, in The Hind and Panther Transversed:—

> "What wretch would nibble on a hanging shelf,
> When at Pontack's he may regale himself?
> Or to the house of cleanly Rhenish go,
> Or that at Charing Cross, or that in Channel Row?"

163. *Insert*—Carey House, in the Strand. "A messuage, formerly called Carey House, afterwards called Stafford House, situated in the Strand, near the Savoy," is mentioned among the Fire of London Papers in the British Museum, vol. xvii., fol. 5.

166. Carpenters' Hall. *Add—Observe.*—Portrait of William Portington, (died 1628), Master Carpenter to the Crown in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. He was Inigo Jones's assistant in his Masques at Court. . . . Ancient caps or crowns (temp. Queen Elizabeth) worn by the Master and Wardens. The custom of crowning still prevails, and the old caps are still used. . . . . The silver-gilt cups (temp. James I.) of the Master and Warden.

167. *Insert*—Castle Street, Leicester Square, or St. Martin's Lane. Sir Robert Strange was living here between 1767 and 1774. Here he engraved his fine full-length portrait of Charles I. in his robes, after Van Dyck. [*See* Tenison's Library.]

168. *Insert*—Castle Street, Holborn, runs from Holborn into Cursitor-street. The proper name is Castle-yard,—perhaps from the yard of the Castle Inn, on which it was built. In "Castle-yard, in Holborn," Lord Arundel, the great collector of art and antiquities, was living in 1619-20; and in "Castle-yard" died Lady Davenant, the first wife of Sir William Davenant, the poet.

175. Chandos Street, Covent Garden. *Add*—

> "He [Lord Arundel] also was the first y^t^ invented balconies; y^e^ first was in Covent Garden, and in Chandois Street at the corner was y^e^ Sign of a Balcony, which country folks were wont much to gaze on."
> —*Bagford, Harl. MS.*, fol. 50 b.

(*See* the extract from R. Brome, at p. 652.)

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178. CHARING CROSS. *Add*—The popular belief that the statue of Charles I., at Charing Cross, was made at the expense of the family of Howard-Arundel is altogether unfounded, though Walpole asserts (as may be seen at p. 178) that the family have still receipts to show by whom and for whom the statue and horse were cast. Let us examine into this. In Carpenter's Van Dyck (p. 189) is the copy of an undated memorandum to a scrivener to prepare a draft of an agreement between the Lord Treasurer Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland, and Hubert Le Sueur, "for the casting of a horse in brasse, bigger than a great horse by a foot; and the figure of his Maj. King Charles proportionable, full six foot." The statue was to be cast of the best yellow and red copper, and set up in the gardens of the Lord Treasurer, at Roehampton, in Surrey. In making the model, it was agreed that Le Sueur should take the advice of his Majesty's riders of great horses; that he should have "for the full finishing the same in copper, and setting [it] in the place where it is to stand, the soume of six hundred pounds;"—that is, 50*l.* at the unsealing of the contract; 100*l.* more in three months, by which time the model was to be ready for the approval of his Majesty and the Lords; 200*l.* more when the work "shall be ready to be cast in copper;" 150*l.* more when it should appear to be perfectly cast; and the last remaining 100*l.* when the work is fully and perfectly finished, and set at Roehampton. Le Sueur undertook to execute the work in 18 months, the time beginning the day the covenant was dated. This memorandum, the original of which is in the State Paper Office, would appear, from Gerbier's letters, to have been drawn up in 1630. But Mr. Carpenter throws no further light on the matter, nor would it appear to have occurred to him that the statue ordered for Roehampton and the statue long afterwards set up at Charing Cross were one and the same. There can be no doubt of this. In Kennett's Register, under May 17th, 1660, is the following entry:—

"Discovery of the brass Statue of Charles I. on Horseback, now at Charing Cross.

"Upon information to the House of Lords, that the Earl of Portland [the son of the Lord Treasurer] having lately discovered where a brass Horse is, with his late Majesty's figure upon it, which in justice, he conceives, belongs to him, and there being no Courts of Justice now open wherein he can sue for it, doth humbly desire the Lords to be pleased to order that it may not be removed from the place where it now is, nor defaced," &c.—*Kennett's Register*, p. 150.

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and under the 19th of July, 1660, we have the following entry:—

"*A Replevin for the brass statue of King Charles I. on Horseback now at Charing Cross.*

"Upon complaint made, that one John Rivett, a Brazier, refuseth to deliver to the Earl of Portland a statue in Brass of the late King on Horseback, according to an order of this House, it is ordered that the said John Rivett shall permit and suffer the Sheriff of London to serve a Replevin upon the said Statue and Horse of Brass that are now in his custody."—*Kennett's Register*, p. 206.

Any further proceedings in the matter, I have failed to discover. Rivett, I suppose, resisted, for the statue was not set up at Charing Cross until 1674.

183. CHATELAIN'S. *Add the following, among many suppressed passages in Pepys*—

"22nd April, 1668. To Chatelin's, the French house in Covent Garden, and there with musick and good company * * * and mighty merry till ten at night. This night the Duke of Monmouth, and a great many blades were at Chatelin's, and I left them there, with a hackney coach attending him."—*Pepys.*

193. CHELSEA HOSPITAL. *In place of the general direction to Observe.*—Eagles and standards in the chapel, captured from the French in the Peninsula and Waterloo, *insert*—In the Hall are 46 colours, in the Chapel, 55, viz.:—34 French; 13 American; 4 Dutch; 13 eagles taken from the French; 2 at Waterloo; 2 Salamanca; 2 Madrid; 4 Martinique; 1 Barossa; and a few staves of the 171 colours taken at Blenheim. At St. Paul's, where the Blenheim colours were suspended, not a rag nor a staff remains.

200. Line 7.—*For* Christmas to Easter, *read*—Quinquagesima Sunday to Easter Sunday, inclusive.

200. *Dele the inverted commas between* "Anacreon and Euripides."

204. CLARE MARKET. *Add*—There are about 26 butchers in and about Clare Market, who slaughter from 350 to 400 sheep weekly in the market, stalls, and cellars. There is one place only in which bullocks are slaughtered. The number killed is from 50 to 60 weekly, but considerably more in winter, amounting occasionally to 200. The number of calves is very uncertain. Near the market is a tripe-house, in which they boil and clean the tripes, feet, heads, &c. In a yard distinct from the more public portion of the market, is the place where the Jews slaughter their cattle, according to a ceremony prescribed

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by the laws of their religion; here, greater attention is paid to cleanliness.

212. CLERKENWELL SESSIONS HOUSE. *Dele* — [*See* Sessions House, Clerkenwell], *and read*—[*See* Hicks's Hall].

213. *For* one Hulke or Hulker, *read* Thomas Houlker. Clarendon calls him "Hoselker;" and Smith, in his Obituary, mentioning Harrison the regicide, says "once my brother Houlker's clerk."

215. CLOAK LANE, from the Fire of London Papers in the British Museum, (xix. 21), was, it appears, formerly called Horsupbridge.

218. COCK LANE. *For* month, *read* months.

222. COCK TAVERN, FLEET STREET. *Add, from among the hitherto suppressed passages in Pepys*—

> "23rd April, 1668. Thence by water to the Temple, and there to the Cock alehouse, and drank, and eat a lobster, and sang, and mightily merry. So almost night, I carried Mrs. Pierce home, and then Knipp and I to the Temple again, and took boat, it being now night." —*Pepys.*

This is a curious passage, because it exhibits the manners and customs of bygone times contrasted with our own. Women are not admitted now to regale at the Cock Tavern; a Pepys of the present day would have to go somewhere else with his Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Knipp. The old chimney-piece is of the James I. period. The praises of the present excellent head-waiter have been sung by Alfred Tennyson.

223. COLD HARBOUR. *Add*—The derivation of this word has engaged the attention of the Society of Antiquaries during its present session. The speculations have been all unlike, many ingenious, and all very far-fetched.

232. CONNAUGHT PLACE. *Add*—[*See* Warwick Street].

232. *Insert*—CONSERVATIVE CLUB HOUSE, on the west side of PALL MALL. Built, 1843-6, on the site of the Thatched House Tavern, from the designs of the late Mr. Basevi and Mr. Sydney Smirke. The interior decorations are by Mr. Sang. There are six public rooms, viz., a morning and evening room, library, coffee-room, dining-room, and card-room. In addition to these there are committee-rooms, billiard-rooms, &c. The most striking feature of the house is the Hall, coved so as to allow a gallery to run round it, and the staircase, both richly ornamented in colour. The most stately room is that for evening

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occupation, extending from north to south of the building, on the first floor. It is nearly 100 feet in length, 26 in breadth, and 25 in height, with cove ceiling, supported by 18 noble Scagliola Corinthian columns. The morning-room on the ground floor is of the same dimensions, and is very elegant in its appointment. The library occupies nearly the whole of the upper part of the north of the building. The coffee-room, in the lower division of the northern portion of the building, is of the same proportions as the library.

246. CROCKFORD'S. *Dele*—There is a talk of pulling it down, *and read*—There was a talk of pulling it down, but it has since been opened (May 5th, 1849) as the Naval, Military, and County Service Club.

255. DAVIES STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE. *Compare* AUDLEY (NORTH) STREET *in these additions and corrections.*

259. *For* tower bottle, *read* Tower bottle.

259. DEVIL TAVERN. *Add*—

> "Thence to the Devil * * *
> Thus to the place where Jonson sat we climb,
> Leaning on the same rail that guided him.
> * * * * *
> Thus did they merrily carouse all day,
> And like the gaudy fly their wings display;
> And sip the sweets, and bask in great Apollo's ray."
> *Prior and Montagu, The Hind and Panther Transvers'd.*

261. *Insert*—DEVONPORT STREET, HYDE PARK GARDENS. William Collins, R.A., the painter of so many delightful sea shore scenes, died (1847) at No. 1 in this street.

261. DEVONSHIRE SQUARE. *For* 1690, *read* 1670.

267. DORSET HOUSE. *For*—The whole structure was taken down in Charles II.'s reign, and converted into separate buildings, *read*—The whole structure was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and not rebuilt.

267. *For*—Strype drew up, *read*—Strype published.

268. *Line* 3, *for* 1678, *read* 1673.

269. DOWGATE HILL. *Add*—No. 5 is *Tallow Chandlers' Hall*, and No. 8, *Skinners' Hall.*

269. DOWNING STREET. *Dele*—for the first time, *in line* 3. *And add*—The office of Lord Treasurer was put in commission on Lord Salisbury's death in 1612. The great Lord Chatham was carried to a house in this street after his fatal swoon in the House of Lords.

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270. *For* Lady Jacobs, *read* Lady Jacob. *And add*—the wife of Christopher Brooke, the poet.

273 DRURY LANE THEATRE. *To the account of the first theatre add the following passages from Pepys*—

> "1 June, 1664. To the King's House and saw The Silent Woman. . . . . Before the play was done, it fell such a storm of hail that we in the pit were fain to rise; and all the house in a disorder."
>
> "1 May, 1668. To the King's playhouse, and there saw 'The Surprisal,' and a disorder in the pit by its raining in from the cupola at top."—*Pepys.*

274. DUCHY OF CORNWALL. *Add*—The income of the Duchy amounted in 1846 to 50,395*l.*, and the expenditure to 20,186*l.* The property was originally granted by Edward III. to the Black Prince.

274. DUCHY OF LANCASTER. *For* 35,000*l.*, *read* 33,000*l.*

292. ELY PLACE. *Add*—The bishops, I am inclined to think, were never entirely ejected from the house. White, Bishop of Ely, died "in his house called Ely House in Holborn," Feb. 25th, 1637-8.*

293 ESSEX HOUSE. *After*—originally the town-house or inn of the see of Exeter, *read*—(by lease from the knights of St. John of Jerusalem).

296. EXCHANGE ALLEY. *After*—These nicknames were in use as early as the reign of Queen Anne, *read*—but their meaning is somewhat altered. A Bull is one who speculates for a *rise*, and a Bear one who speculates for a *fall.*

300. FAITH'S, ST. *Dele*—The parish still exists, *and read*—The church was not rebuilt after the Great Fire; the church of the parish is St. Augustine's in Watling Street.

303. FICQUET'S FIELD. *Add*—now Lincoln's Inn New Square.

306. FISH STREET (OLD). *Add*—Another tavern in this street had the head of Cardinal Wolsey for its sign.

316. FLUDYER STREET. *Add*—was so called after Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., the ground landlord, and godfather of the celebrated Sir Samuel Romilly, solicitor-general in the reign of George III.

317. FOLEY PLACE. *Add*—was so called after the sister of Lord Foley, married to Edward Harley, brother of Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and Lord High Treasurer in the reign of Queen Anne.

* Burial register of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

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320. FOUNTAIN COURT. *Add*—In the Fountain Tavern, which gives its name to this Court, was held the Fountain Club, a political association opposed to Sir Robert Walpole.*

321. FREE TRADE CLUB. *Add*—14, St. James's Square, instituted by Richard Cobden, M.P., and John Bright, M.P., for the purpose of bringing together those gentlemen who are desirous of forwarding the cause of Free Trade, &c. . . . "Each member is understood to be opposed to all Protection and Differential Duties." Entrance fee, 5 guineas; annual subscription, 5 guineas.

323. FULWOOD'S RENTS. *Add*—In the burial register of St. Andrew's, Holborn, is the following entry:—

> "Jane Fulwood, gentlewoman, sister unto Christopher Fulwood, Esquire, out of Fulwood's Rents, was buried the first of December, 1618."

From this Christopher Fulwood, Esq., Fulwood's-rents derives its name.

327. GARRICK CLUB. *Add to the list of Theatrical Portraits*—Anthony Leigh, an actor of the time of Charles II., as "The Spanish Friar."

331. GEORGE'S (ST.), HANOVER SQUARE. *Add*—In this church (the most fashionable church for marriages in London, in which the Duke of Wellington has given away so many brides) Sir William Hamilton was married, Sept. 6th, 1791, to the Lady Hamilton, so intimately connected with the story of Lord Nelson. Her name in the register is Emma Harte.

334. GEORGE (ST.) THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK. *Add*—No map of this parish is known to exist; a fact not more strange and discreditable than that a resolution was passed at a public vestry held in the year 1776, "To sell to Mr. Samuel Carter all the parish papers and documents in a lump, at the rate of three-halfpence per pound, he being at the expense of carrying them away."

338. GILES'S (ST.) IN THE FIELDS. *Add to the list of Eminent Persons interred at St. Giles's*—Major Michael Mohun, the celebrated actor of the reign of Charles II.

342. GOLDEN SQUARE. *Add*—Part of Poland-street and Great Marlborough-street was originally called "Little Gelding Field." (*See* Doe on the Demise of Conant and others *v.*

* Glover's Life, p. 6, and Junius, vol. iii., p. 452.

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Warner, tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, and reported in the *Times* of Feb. 13th., 1849.) This, however, does not shake my belief about the origin of the name of Golden Square.

346. GORING HOUSE. *Add*—It appears from No. 27 of the Augmentation Records preserved at Carlton Ride, that the Fountain Garden belonging to Goring House was bounded "on the west with a cherry garden and kitchen garden, in the tenure of Hugh Audley, Esq." From this Hugh Audley, Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, derives its name.

348. GRAY'S INN. *Add*—In No. 8, Holborn-court, lived and died Joseph Ritson, the eminent English antiquary. The building stood against the south wall of the chapel, and has since been pulled down. The space is now occupied by the steward's office. The Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay had chambers at one time in No. 8.

354. GREEN STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE. *Add*—was so called from the Green Mews belonging to the Earl of Leicester. The colours, green, blue, and orange, distinguishing the stables and coach-houses attached to the Royal Mews, are still preserved in some of the surrounding streets. [*See* Orange-court, &c.]

356. *Insert*—GRESSE STREET, RATHBONE PLACE,...was so called after the father of John Alexander Gresse, a painter of some reputation in the early part of the reign of George III.

368. HALL OF COMMERCE. *Add*—The Hall has since been closed . . . . Mr. Moxhay, the founder and builder, originally a common shoemaker in London, and afterwards a biscuit-baker, died in 1849.

372. *Line* 3, *for* 1622, *read* 1662.

372. HAY HILL. *Add*—and so called, it is thought, from Aye-brook, or Eye-brook, afterwards corrupted, as some suppose, into Tyburn.

397. HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. *Add*—

"At the last warm debate in the House of Lords, it was unanimously resolved there should be no crowd of unnecessary auditors; consequently the fair sex were excluded, and the gallery destined to the sole use of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding which determination, a tribe of dames resolved to show on this occasion that neither men nor laws could resist them. These heroines were—Lady Huntingdon, the Duchess of Queensbury, the Duchess of Lancaster, Lady Westmoreland, Lady Cobham, Lady Charlotte Edwin, Lady Archibald Hamilton and her daughter, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Pendarvis, and Lady Saunderson.

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I am thus particular in their names, because I look upon them to be the boldest assertors, and most resigned sufferers for liberty, I ever read of. They presented themselves at the door at nine o'clock in the morning, where Sir William Saunderson respectfully informed them —the Chancellor had made an order against their admittance. The Duchess of Queensbury, as head of the squadron, pished at the ill-breeding of a mere lawyer, and desired him to let them up stairs privately. After some modest refusals, he swore by G— he would not let them in. Her Grace, with a noble warmth, answered by G— they would come in, in spite of the Chancellor and the whole House. This being reported, the Peers resolved to starve them out, an order was made that the doors should not be opened till they had raised their siege. These Amazons now showed themselves qualified for the duty even of foot soldiers; they stood there till five in the afternoon, without either sustenance or evacuation, every now and then playing vollies of thumps, kicks, and raps against the door, with so much violence, that the speakers in the house were scarce heard. When the Lords were not to be conquered by this, the two Duchesses (very well apprised of the use of stratagems in war) commanded a dead silence of half an hour; and the Chancellor, who thought this a certain proof of their absence (the Commons also being very impatient to enter), gave order for the opening of the door; upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors, and placed themselves in the front rows of the gallery. They stayed there till after eleven, when the House rose; and during the debate gave applause, and showed marks of dislike, not only by smiles and winks (which have always been allowed in such cases), but by noisy laughs and apparent contempts; which is supposed the true reason why poor Lord Hervey spoke miserably."—*Lady Mary W. Montagu, Letter dated* 1738, (*Works by Lord Wharncliffe*, ii. 248.)

410. INNER TEMPLE HALL. *Add at the end*—The last reader who read was Sir William Whitelocke, in 1684.*

415. INNS OF COURT. *Add*—

"The discipline of these societies was, till within these eighty years, (1760), very strict. The students appeared upon all occasions, and in all places, in their proper habits; and for neglecting to appear in such habit, or for want of decency in it, they were punished by being put two years backward in their standing. This habit was discontinued because the Templars, having been guilty of riots in some parts of the town, being known by their habits to be such, a reproach was thereby reflected on the society for want of discipline."—*Pegge's Curialia Misc.*, p. 324.

420. JAMES STREET, BUCKINGHAM GATE. *Add*—Glover's house was No. 11. No. 17 was the residence of Colonel Wardle, who brought the accusations against the Duke of York, which led to the duke's resigning his office of Commander-in-chief. Colonel Wardle was living here while the charges were examined into at the bar of the House of Commons.

* Pegge's Curialia Misc., p. 236.

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420. JAMES STREET, COVENT GARDEN. *Add*—No. 27 was the residence of Charles Grignion, (d. 1810), the engraver after Gravelot, Hayman, Wale, &c.*

421. JAMES'S (ST.) CHAPEL, HAMPSTEAD ROAD. *Add*—Morland was buried in the middle of the small square plat as you enter the gates on the left hand. William Collins, R.A., the painter, then a young man, and unknown, attended the funeral. "When all the attendants were gone away, he put his stick into the wet earth as far as it would go, carried it carefully home, and when dry varnished it."†

427. JAMES'S (ST.) FAIR. *Add*—The bailiff of the fair, in the reign of Charles I., was Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, (d. 1643), and the profits of the fair were valued, in 1650, at 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*‡

430. *In the quotation from the Vanity of Human Wishes, dele the final* s *in* springs.

438. JAMES'S (ST.) PARK. *Add*—The mortar was cast at Seville, by order of Napoleon, and was left behind in the retreat of the French army after the battle of Salamanca. It was presented to the Prince Regent by the Spanish government. The Wellington Barracks in the Birdcage-walk were erected in 1834.

443. JAMES'S (ST.) STREET. *Dele*—Crockford's now shut up, *and read*—Crockford's opened May 5th, 1849, as "The Military, Naval, and County Service Club House."

445. JEWIN STREET. *Add*—Dunton, the bookseller, author of that amusing publication, his Life and Errors, lived, in the reign of William III., at the sign of the Raven, in Jewin-street, at the corner of Bull-Head-court. Here he published his Athenian Mercury.

446. JOHN (ST.) THE EVANGELIST. *For the date of consecration in* 1738, *read* 1728.

455. KENT STREET. *Add*—

> "5 Dec. 1683. I was this day invited to a wedding of one Mrs. Castle, &c. . . . She was the daughter of one Burton, a broom-man, by his wife, who sold kitchen-stuff in Kent Street, whom God so blessed that the father became a very rich, and was a very honest man; he was Sheriff of Surrey, where I have sat on the bench with him."—*Evelyn.*

* Smith's Nollekens, i. 191. † Collins's Life, by his son, i. 25.
‡ Augmentation Records at Carlton Ride, Nos. 71 and 72.

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455. KENTISH TOWN. *Add*—The old Castle Inn contains a Perpendicular chimney-piece of stone.

457. KING STREET, WESTMINSTER. *Add*—

> "At the Boar's Head, [the Blue Boar's Head Inn?], in the court of that name, [?], Oliver Cromwell lived while member of parliament. There is a notice in the overseer's books of a collection made for the poor from him here as General Cromwell: from it he set out for Ireland: his house was only recently pulled down."—*Walcott's Memorials of Westminster*, p. 170, 8vo, 1849.

466. LAMBETH PALACE. *Add*—The library consists of about 25,000 volumes.

480. LINCOLN'S INN. *Add*—In the library is the unique fourth volume of Prynne's Records, for which the Society paid 335*l.* at the Stow sale, in 1849.

481. *Insert*—LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL. *Observe*—The Roman Doric pilasters creeping up the side of the bastard Gothic of the crypt.

484. LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. *Dele*—The history of the enclosure of the square is very curious, *and read*—The area of the square was enclosed pursuant to an act passed in 1735, enabling the inhabitants, on and after June 2nd, 1735, to make a rate on themselves for raising money sufficient to enclose, clean, and adorn the said fields.

488. *Insert*—LITERARY FUND. The founder was David Williams, Esq. [*See* St. Anne's, Soho]. The Blood daggers are wrongly inscribed; the year should be 1671, not 1673. The same error (curiously enough) occurs in the full and particular account given by Strype from the relation of Talbot Edwards himself. That Blood made his attempt to steal the crown on Tuesday, May 9th, 1671, is proved by the London Gazette, No. 572, of that year. And yet Evelyn, under May 10th, 1671, (the very day after), inserts in his Diary, that he "dined at Mr. Treasurer's, in company with Monsieur de Grammont, and several French noblemen, and one Blood, that impudent bold fellow, who had not long before attempted to steal the imperial crown itself out of the Tower, &c." Evelyn must be equally in error with Strype. He could not have dined the next day at Sir Thomas Clifford's. Evelyn's Memoirs is, in truth, an after-compilation; not like Pepys's Diary, an unaltered record from day to day.

488. LITTLE BRITAIN. *Add*—The Ballards were the last of the old race of booksellers who inhabited Little Britain.

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492. LOMBARD STREET. *Add*—[*See* Nicholas Lane.] Jane Shore's husband was a goldsmith in this street; so at least the old ballad, printed in Percy, ii. 285, would lead us to believe.

496. LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. *Add*—The great Hall at the Euston-square station (opened May, 1849), was built from the designs of P. C. Hardwick, the son of the Royal Academician, and is said to have cost 150,000*l.* The bas-reliefs of London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., are by John Thomas, the sculptor of the statues and bosses at the New Houses of Parliament.

498. LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE is now No. 45, St. Martin's-lane.

499. LONDON LIBRARY consists (at present) of 40,000 volumes. There is a printed catalogue, price *5s.*

503. LONG LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD. *Add*—The father of Howard, the philanthropist, was an upholsterer in this lane. Here he realised that fortune which enabled his son to attend to the management of prison discipline and the misfortunes of his fellow creatures.

517. MARGARET'S (ST.), WESTMINSTER. *Add*—The gallery over the south aisle was built in 1681, at the expense of Sir John Cutler—"His grace's fate sage Cutler could foresee."

524. *Insert*—MARSH STREET, LAMBETH. At No. 29, "near the Turnpike," lived, in 1787, Francis Haward, one of the best of our English engravers. His fine engraving of Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, after Sir Joshua, was engraved in this house, and will perpetuate his name.

527. *For* Tennison *read* Tenison.

531. MARY (ST.) AT HILL. *Add*—The church was repaired during the present year (1849), and some careful carving in wood by Mr. Rogers has been introduced.

559. MILLBANK PRISON. *Line* 6, *for* 18, *read* 16.

573. MULBERRY GARDEN. *Add*—Charles I., by letters patent, dated July 17th, in the 4th year of his reign, granted to Walter Lord Aston the custody and keeping of the Mulberry Garden near St. James's, in the county of Middlesex, and of the mulberries and silkworms there, and of all the houses and buildings to the same garden belonging, for his own and his son's life, or the life of the longest liver.*

* Augmentation Records at Carlton Ride, No. 41.

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573. NATIONAL GALLERY. *Add*—Robert Vernon, Esq., died at his house, No. 50, Pall Mall, May 22nd, 1849, in the 75th year of his age.

582. NEW CHAPEL. *Add*—The chapel was rebuilt in 1843. The glass is by Willement.

624. *Insert*—PARKER STREET, WESTMINSTER, was formerly called Benet-street, as the adjacent property belonged to Benet or Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; its name was changed some few years since, when a number of disorderly occupants were ejected, and new tenants admitted. The present name refers to Archbishop Parker, who bequeathed his valuable library to Corpus Christi, and is regarded as one of its chief benefactors.*

646. *Insert*—PETER (GREAT) STREET, WESTMINSTER. On the front of a house facing Leg-court, is the following inscription:—"This is Saint Peter Street. 1624. R. [a heart] W."

648. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was not interred in the Tower. His body, after the execution, was carried on the halberds of the attendants to the churchyard of Allhallows Barking, as I have in part stated at p. 12.

652. In illustration of the extract from R. Brome, *see* additions under Chandos-street, p. lxxiii.

667. PONTACK'S. *Add*—

> "13 July, 1683. I had this day much discourse with Monsieur Pontaq, son to the famous and wise prime President of Bordeaux. This gentleman was owner of that excellent vignoble of Pontaq and Obrien, from whence come the choicest of our Bordeaux wines; and I think I may truly say of him, what was not so truly said of St. Paul, that much learning had made him mad . . . . . ."
>
> "30 Nov. 1694. Much importuned to take the office of President of the Royal Society, but I again declined it. Sir Robert Southwell was continued. We all dined at Pontac's, as usual."—*Evelyn.*

709. ROYAL ACADEMY. *Add*—The mode of obtaining admission to inspect the diploma pictures, &c., is by a written application to the keeper at the gallery.

712. *For* Hank, *read* Haak.

757. *Line* 9, *for* Ireland, *read* Inland.

* Walcott's Westminster, p. 74.

PAGE

904. WHITE'S. *Add*—There is wit in the following epigram on "Bob" and Rumbold. It is said to have been written by Lord Chancellor Camden :—

"When Bob Mackreth served Arthur's crew,
'Rumbold,' he cried, 'come black my shoe!'
And Rumbold answer'd, 'Yea, Bob!'
But now returned from India's land,
He scorns t' obey the proud command,
And boldly answers, 'Na-bob.'"

Sir E. Brydges's Autobiography, i. 194.

THE HAND BOOK FOR LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF LONDON.

ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD STREET. So named from the parish of St. Mary Abchurch, or Upchurch, as Stow says he had seen it written. Mr. John Moore, "author of the celebrated worm-powder," lived in this lane—

> "O learned friend of Abchurch Lane,
> Who sett'st our entrails free!
> Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
> Since worms shall eat e'en thee."—*Pope.*

The church contains some excellent festoons of flowers by Grinling Gibbons.

ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, near Old-Palace-yard, commemorates the name of Mary Abingdon, or Habington, sister to the Lord Mounteagle, the lady by whom the famous letter is said to have been written which occasioned the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.* Thomas Telford, the celebrated Engineer, lived and died at No. 24 in this street. Its old name was DIRTY LANE.

ABNEY PARK CEMETERY, STOKE NEWINGTON. 3½ miles from the General Post Office. Here is a statue of Dr. Isaac Watts, by Baily, R.A., erected to commemorate the residence of Watts at Abney Park, Stoke-Newington. The site of his house is included in the Cemetery. He is buried in Bunhill-fields.

ACADEMY (ROYAL) OF ARTS. *See* Royal Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC (ROYAL), 4, TENTERDEN STREET, HANOVER SQUARE. Founded in 1822 by the present Earl of Westmoreland, who confided its organisation and general direction to Bochsa, the composer and harpist, at that time director to the Italian Opera in London. This is an academy, with in-door

* Smith's Westminster, p. 41.

and out-door students, the in-door paying 50 guineas a-year and 10 guineas entrance fee, and the out-door 30 guineas a-year and 5 guineas entrance fee. Some previous knowledge is required, and the students must provide themselves with the instruments they propose or are appointed to learn. There is a large Musical Library. Four scholarships, called "King's Scholarships," have been founded by the Academy, two of which, one male and one female, are contended for annually at Christmas.

ACHILLES (STATUE OF—so called). *See* Hyde Park.

ADAM STREET. *See* Adelphi.

ADDLE STREET, ALDERMANBURY.

"Then is Adle street, the reason of which name I know not."—*Stow*, p. 111.

"Very probable it is that this church [St. Alban's, Wood-street] is at least of as ancient a standing as King Adelstane the Saxon; who, as the tradition says, had his house at the east end of this church. This King's house having a door also in Adel street, gave name as 'tis thought unto the said Adel street, which in all evidences to this day is written King Adel street."—*Antony Munday.* (*Stow*, edit. 1633.)

The origin of "Addle-hill" in Upper Thames-street is equally disputed. The Saxon word Adel is simply noble or nobility. The street of the nobles may perhaps be meant. No. 19 is the Brewers' Hall.

ADELAIDE STREET, KING WILLIAM STREET, WEST STRAND. So called after Adelaide, Queen of William IV., in whose reign several extensive improvements in the Strand were completed.

ADELPHI (THE). A large pile of building, ("the bold Adelphi" of the "Heroic Epistle"), with dwellings and warehouses, erected in the early part of the reign of George III., on the site of old Durham House and the New Exchange, and called the Adelphi, from the brothers Adam, the architects and projectors. Robert and John Adam were architects of repute—natives of Scotland, patronised by the Earl of Bute, for whom they built Lansdowne House, in Berkeley-square, and Caen Wood House, near Hampstead, subsequently sold to the great Lord Mansfield. Robert was the ablest of the brothers. When the Adelphi buildings were begun in July, 1768,* the Court and City were in direct opposition, and the citizens were glad in any little way in their power to show their hostility to the Court. The brothers Adam were patronised by the King, and having in their Adelphi buildings encroached, it was thought, too far upon the Thames, and thus interfered with the rights of the Lord Mayor as conservator of the river, the citizens applied to Parlia-

* Gough's British Topography, i. 743.

ment for protection. The feeling was in favour of the Court and of the new improvements, and the citizens lost their cause.* Durham-yard (the court-yard of old Durham House) was, when bought by the Messrs. Adam, occupied by a heap of small low-lying houses, coal-sheds, and lay-stalls, washed by the muddy deposits of the Thames. The change effected by the brothers was indeed extraordinary: they threw a series of arches over the whole declivity—allowed the wharfs to remain—connected the river with the Strand by a spacious archway, and over these extensive vaultings erected a series of well-built streets, a noble Terrace towards the river, and lofty rooms for the then recently established Society of Arts. Adam-street leads from the Strand to the Adelphi, and the names of the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William, are preserved in adjoining streets. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—David Garrick in the centre house, No. 5, of the Terrace, from 1772 till his death in 1779. The ceiling of the front drawing-room was painted by Antonio Zucchi, A.R.A., an artist introduced by the Messrs. Adam to decorate their buildings. A chimney-piece of white marble in the same room is said to have cost 300*l.* Garrick died in the back room of the first floor, and his widow in the same house, in 1822. —Topham Beauclerk, (the Beauclerk of "Boswell's Johnson").

"He [Johnson] and I walked away together; we stopped a little while by the rails of the Adelphi, looking on the Thames, and I said to him with some emotion, that I was now thinking of two friends we had lost, who once lived in the buildings behind us: Beauclerk and Garrick. 'Ay, Sir,' said he, tenderly, 'and two such friends as cannot be supplied.'"—*Boswell's Johnson*, iv. 473, ed. *Croker*.

When the Adelphi was building, Becket, the bookseller in the Strand, was anxious to remove his shop to the corner house of Adam-street leading to the Adelphi, and Garrick was an applicant by letter to the "dear Adelphi," for this west "corner blessing," as he calls it, for his friend. The application was successful, Becket obtaining the house, now Norton the outfitter's.

"Pray, my dear and very good friends, think a little of this matter, and if you can make us happy, by suiting all our conveniences, we shall make his shop, as old Jacob Tonson's was formerly, the rendezvous of the first people in England. I have a little selfishness in this request—I never go to coffee-houses, seldom to taverns, and should constantly (if this scheme takes place) be at Becket's at one at noon, and six at night."—*Garrick to Adam. Everyday Book*, i. 327.

In Osborne's Hotel, in John-street, Adelphi, the King of the Sandwich Islands resided while on a visit to this country in the reign of George IV. The popular song "The King of the Cannibal Islands," was written at this time.—Mr. Thomas Hill,

* Walpole's Memoirs of George III, iv. 173.

the "Hull," of Hook's novel, and the supposed original of Paul Pry, lived for many years and died in the second floor story of No. 2, James-street, Adelphi.

ADELPHI THEATRE, in the STRAND, or THE SANS PAREIL, as it was at first called, was built on speculation by a Mr. John Scott, and first opened Nov. 27, 1806. Scott was a colour-maker, who had a large room for grinding colours, in which his daughters and some friends, availing themselves of the materials at hand for scenes, got up some private theatricals, at which Theodore Hook is said to have appeared. The entertainments consisted at this time of a mechanical and optical exhibition, with songs, recitations, and imitations. The talents of Miss Scott, the daughter of the proprietor, gave a profitable turn to the undertaking. When "Tom and Jerry," by Pierce Egan, appeared for the first time, (Nov. 26, 1821), Wrench as "Tom" and Reeve as "Jerry," the little Adelphi, as it was then called, became a favourite with the public. Its fortunes, however, varied very considerably under different managements. In July, 1825, Terry and Yates became the joint lessees and managers. Terry was backed by Sir Walter Scott and his friend Ballantyne, the printer, but Scott in the sequel had to pay for both Ballantyne and himself to the amount of 1750*l.* Between 1828 and 1831, Charles Mathews, in conjunction with Yates, leased the Theatre, and gave here his series of inimitable "At Homes." Here John Reeve drew large houses, and obtained his reputation. The old front towards the Strand was a mere housefront: the present façade was built in 1841.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. *See* Horse Guards.

ADMIRALTY (THE), at WHITEHALL, occupies the site of Wallingford House, whither, in the reign of William III., the business of the Admiralty was removed from Crutched Friars and Duke-street, Westminster. The front towards the street was built in King George I.'s reign, (circ. 1726), by Thomas Ripley, the architect of Houghton Hall in Norfolk, the "Ripley with a rule" commemorated by Pope—

> "See under Ripley rise a new Whitehall,
> While Jones' and Boyle's united labours fall."
> *The Dunciad*, B. iii.

"The Admiralty," says Horace Walpole, the son of the owner of Houghton Hall, "is a most ugly edifice, and deservedly veiled by Mr. Adam's handsome screen." * *Observe.*—Carvings in the Board Room by Grinling Gibbons, and the room (to

* Of the Admiralty, as built by Ripley, there is a view by Wale, in "London and its Environs Described," 6 vols. 8vo, 1761.

the left as you enter from the Hall) in which the body of Lord Nelson lay in state. The office of Lord High Admiral, since the Revolution of 1688, has, with three exceptions, been held in commission. The exceptions are, Prince George of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne, 1702—1708, Thomas Earl of Pembroke for a short time in 1709, and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., in 1827-1828. Among the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, we may find the names of Anson, Howe, Hawke, Keppell, and St. Vincent. The correspondence of the Admiralty is chiefly conducted in this building, but the accounts are kept at Somerset House, by five different officers:—1. Surveyor of the Navy. 2. Accountant-General. 3. Storekeeper-General. 4. Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services. 5. Inspector-General of Naval Hospitals and Fleets. The Court of Admiralty, held formerly in Southwark (on St. Margaret's-hill, in part of the old church of St. Margaret), was removed about the year 1675, to Doctors' Commons, where it now is.*

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION, ST. ANDREW'S PLACE, REGENT'S PARK. Instituted 1818, for the relief and education of the friendless and unprovided orphan daughters of clergymen of the Established Church, and of military and naval officers. No girl is admitted under 14 or above 17, and none remain after 19. Annual subscribers of one guinea have one vote.

AGNES LE CLAIR (ST.) A celebrated well on the site of part of Old Street-road and Hoxton-square. It no longer exists.

> "Somewhat north from Holywell is one other well curved square with stone, and is called Dame Annis the clear, and not far from it, but somewhat west, is also one other clear water called Perillous pond [Peerless Pool], because divers youths by swimming therein have been drowned."—*Stow*, p. 7.

> "*Captain Whit.* A delicate show-pig, little mistress, with shweet sauce, and crackling, like de bay-leaf i' de fire, la! tou shalt ha' de clean side o' de table clot, and di glass vash'd with phatersh of dame Annish Cleare."—*Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair*, ed. *Gifford*, iv. 437.

AIR STREET, PICCADILLY, was in existence in 1659,† and was then the most westerly street in London.

ALBANY (THE), in PICCADILLY. A suite of chambers or dwelling-houses for single gentlemen, established 1808, and let by the proprietors to any person who does not carry on a trade or profession in the chambers. The mansion in the centre was designed by Sir William Chambers, and sold in 1770, by Stephen Fox, Lord Holland, to first Viscount Melbourne, who

* Hatton's New View of London, 2 vols. 8vo, 1708, vol. ii. p. 639.
† Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

exchanged it with the Duke of York and Albany (hence the name) for Melbourne House, Whitehall.

"Lord Holland has sold Piccadilly House to Lord Melbourne, and it is to be called Melbourne House."—*Rigby to Lord Ossory, Dec.* 6, 1770.

When the house was converted into chambers, the gardens behind were also built over with additional suites of rooms. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Monk Lewis, in No. 1 K.—George Canning, in No. 5 A.—Lord Byron, Set No. 2 A; here he wrote his "Lara."

"*Albany, March* 28, 1814. This night got into my new apartments, rented of Lord Althorp, on a lease of seven years. Spacious, and rooms for my books and sabres. In the house, too, another advantage."—*Byron's Journal.*

Mr. Macaulay, Set No. 1 E.

ALBAN'S (SAINT), WOOD STREET. A church in Cripplegate Ward; a piece of well-proportioned quasi-Gothic, built in the years 1684-5 by Sir Christopher Wren. There is a curious old hour-glass attached to the pulpit. The church described by Stow was taken down in 1632, and the new one built in its stead was burnt in the Great Fire.

ALBAN'S STREET, PALL MALL. A street so called (but removed to make way for Regent-street) after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, from whom Jermyn-street derives its name.

"28*th December*, 1710. I came home to my new lodging, in St. Alban-street, where I pay the same rent (eight shillings a week) for an apartment, two pair of stairs; but I have the use of the parlour to receive persons of quality."—*Swift, Journal to Stella.*

ALBEMARLE HOUSE. *See* Clarendon House.

"Lost, out of a coach, betwixt Hyde Park Corner and Albemarle House, (heretofore called Clarendon House), a small Box or Cabinet, wherein were three Bonds, some acquittances, and other writings. Whoever brings the said Box and Writings to the Porter of Albemarle House, shall have five pounds certainly paid."—*London Gazette, Dec.* 30 *to Jan.* 3, 1675-6.

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY. Built (circ. 1684) by Sir Thomas Bond, Bart., on the site of part of Clarendon House.

"Which said House and Gardens being sold by the Duke of Albemarle, [Christopher, the second Duke], was by the undertakers laid out into streets, who, not being in a condition to finish so great a work, made mortgages and so entangled the title, that it is not to this day [cir. 1698] finished, and God knows when it will. So that it lieth like the ruins of Troy, some having only the foundations begun, others carried up to the roofs, and others covered but none of the inside work done. Yet those houses that are finished, which are towards Piccadilly, meet with tenants."—*R. B. in Strype*, B. vi. p. 78.

Albemarle-buildings occurs for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields under the year 1685. There were then seven inhabitants, the last on the list being "Will

Longland, at the Ducking Pond." Stafford-street was built in 1693, and Ducking-Pond-row (now Grafton-street) in 1723. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., in 1717, in the house of Lord Grantham, the princess's Chamberlain (on, I believe, the east side) when George I. had commanded the prince to leave the palace.* The next year the prince bought that pouting place, for our princes, as Pennant calls it, Leicester House in Leicester Fields.—Berkeley, the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne, in 1724.

"I lodge at Mr. Fox's, an Apothecary in Albemarle-street, near St. James'." —*Berkeley's Literary Relics*, p. 99.

Louis XVIII., expelled from France by Napoleon's escape from Elba, remained for several weeks at Grillion's Hotel in 1814. The Royal Institution, several excellent Hotels, and the Alfred Club, are in this street.—No. 50 is Mr. Murray's, the publisher, the son of the friend and publisher of Lord Byron, and the originator of the Quarterly Review. Here is Hogarth's picture from the Beggar's Opera (in the original frame); and the following portraits of authors—Byron, Scott, Southey, Crabbe, Campbell, Hallam, and Mrs. Somerville, all by T. Phillips, R.A.; Moore, by Sir T. Lawrence; Gifford, by Hoppner; Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker, after Lawrence; Lockhart, by Pickersgill; Washington Irving, by Wilkie. The dining-room is hung with portraits, by Jackson, of Parry, Franklin, Denham, Clapperton, Barrow, Richardson, and other celebrated voyagers and travellers. From 1812 to 1824, when Clubs were less numerous, and none established expressly devoted to Literature, Mr. Murray's literary friends were in the habit of repairing, in the afternoon, to his drawing-room. Here Byron and Scott met for three weeks together. Hence the allusion to "Murray's four o'clock visitors," in Byron's letters.

ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK. A new opening into the Park, made in 1841, on the site of the old Cannon Brewery at Knightsbrige, and so called after H.R.H. Prince Albert. The iron gates were fixed on the 9th of August, 1845, and the stags (from the Ranger's Lodge in the Green Park) set up about the same time. The house of the well-known Railway King (on the east side of the gate) was bought by Mr. Hudson, M.P., of Mr. Thomas Cubitt for the sum, it is understood, of 15,000*l.*

ALDERMANBURY. A street in Cripplegate Ward.

"How Aldermanbury Street took that name, many fables have been bruited, all which I overpass as not worthy the counting; but to be short, I say this street took the name of Alderman's burie (which is to say a court), there

* Marchmont Papers, ii. pp. 84, 408.

kept in their bery or court, but now called the Guildhall. . . . I myself have seen the ruins of the old court hall in Aldermanbury street, which of late hath been employed as a carpenters' yard."—*Stow*, p. 109.

"When Lord Townshend was Secretary of State to George the First, some city dames came to visit his lady, with whom she was little acquainted. Meaning to be mighty civil and return their visits, she asked one of them where she lived? The other replied, near Aldermanbury. 'Oh!' cried Lady Townshend, 'I hope the Alderman is well.'"—*Walpoliana*, i. 14.

ALDERMARY CHURCHYARD, CITY. *See* St. Mary Aldermary.

ALDERSGATE. A gate in the City wall near the church of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate.

"Ældresgate or Aldersgate, so called not of Aldrich or of Elders, that is to say, ancient men, builders thereof; not of Eldarne trees, growing there more abundantly than in other places, as some have fabled; but for the very antiquity of the gate itself, as being one of the first four gates of the city, and serving for the northern parts, as Aldgate for the east; which two gates being both old gates, are, for difference' sake, called, the one Ealdgate, and the other Aldersgate."—*Stow*, p. 14.

The gate described by Stow was taken down in 1617 and rebuilt the same year from a design by Gerard Christmas, the architect, as Vertue thought, of old Northumberland House. On the outer front was a figure in high relief of James I. on horseback, with the prophets Jeremiah and Samuel in niches on each side: on the inner or City front an effigy of the king in his chair of state. King James, on his way to take possession of his new dominions, entered London by the old gate: the new gate referred to this circumstance, with suitable quotations from Jeremiah and Samuel placed beneath the figures of the two prophets.* The heads of several of the regicides were set on this gate, which suffered by the Great Fire, but was soon after repaired and "beautified." The whole fabric was sold on the 22nd April, 1761, for the sum of 91*l*, and immediately taken down. I may add that it is written Aldrichgate in the London Chronicle of Edward IV.'s time, printed by Sir Harris Nicolas (p. 99); and that John Day, the printer of Queen Elizabeth's time, dwelt "over Aldersgate," much in the same manner as Cave subsequently did at St. John's.

ALDERSGATE (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from the old City gate of the same name which stood across the high road between Bull-and-Mouth-street and Little Britain. This ward is divided into two distinct portions—Aldersgate Within and Aldersgate Without. Thus, St. Martin's-le-Grand lies within the gate, and Aldersgate-street without the gate. *General Boundaries.*—"Aldersgate

* Jer. xvii. 25, and 1 Sam. xii. 1.

Bars," in Goswell-street, ("a pair of posts" in Stow's time): the General Post Office. Stow enumerates six churches in this ward:—St. John Zachary; St. Mary Staning; St. Olave, in Silver-street; St. Leonard, in Foster-lane; St. Anne within Aldersgate; St. Botolph without Aldersgate. The first four were destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt: the last two alone remain. Little Britain and Goldsmiths' Hall are in this ward.

ALDERSGATE STREET.

"This street resembleth an Italian street more than any other in London by reason of the spaciousness and uniformity of buildings, and straightness thereof, with the convenient distance of the houses; on both sides whereof there are divers fair ones, as Peter House, the palace now and mansion of the most noble [Henry Pierrepont] Marquess of Dorchester. Then is there the Earl of Thanet's house [Thanet House], with the Moon and Sun tavern[s], very fair structures. Then is there from about the middle of Aldersgate Street a handsome new street [Jewin Street] butted out, and fairly built by the Company of Goldsmiths, which reacheth athwart as far as Redcross Street."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, 1657, p. 342.

On the east side (distinguished by a series of eight pilasters) stands Thanet House, one of Inigo Jones's fine old mansions, the London residence of the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet. From the Tufton family it passed into the family of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, (d. 1682-3): hence Shaftesbury Place and Shaftesbury House, as Walpole calls it in his account of Inigo Jones. In 1708 it was once more in the possession of the Thanet family; in 1720 it was a handsome inn; in 1734 a tavern; in 1750 the London Lying-in Hospital; and in 1848 a General Dispensary.* A little higher up on the same side, where Lauderdale-buildings stand, stood Lauderdale House, the London residence of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale, (d. 1682), one of the celebrated Cabal in the reign of Charles II. On the same side, still higher up, and two doors from Barbican, stood the "Bell Inn," "of a pretty good resort for waggons with meal." From this inn, on the 14th July, 1618, John Taylor, the Water Poet, set out on his pennyless pilgrimage to Scotland.† On the west side, a little beyond the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, is Trinity-court, so called from a brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, licensed by Henry VI., suppressed by Edward VI., and first founded in 1377, as a fraternity of St. Fabian and Sebastian. The Hall was standing in 1790.‡ Higher up, on the same side, "Westmoreland-buildings" preserves a memory

* Hatton, p. 633. Strype's Stow, B. iii. p. 121. Ralph's Crit. Rev. Pennant.

† Taylor, in his Carrier's Cosmographie (4to, 1637), mentions four inns in this street:—the Peacock; the Bell; the Three Horse Shoes; the Cock.

‡ There is a view of the old Hall in Brayley's Londiniana, 4 vols. 12mo, 1829.

of the London residence of the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland. Still higher up is the Albion Tavern, famed for its good dinners; while nearly opposite Shaftesbury House stood Peter House, the town house of Henry Pierrepoint, Marquess of Dorchester, converted into a prison by Cromwell and his colleagues,* and subsequently bought by the see of London, when the Great Fire had destroyed the episcopal residence in St. Paul's Churchyard. Bishop Henchman died in London House, Aldersgate-street, (as Peter House was then called), in 1675; in 1720 Bishop Robinson was residing in it; and in 1747 it was in the possession of Mr. Jacob Ilive.† *Eminent Inhabitants, not already mentioned.*—Countess of Pembroke. "Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother;" she died here in 1621.—Brian Walton, Bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible; he died here in 1661.—John Milton.

"He made no long stay in St. Bride's Church Yard; necessity of having a place to dispose his books in, and other goods fit for the furnishing of a good handsome house, hastening him to take one: and accordingly a pretty garden-house he took in Aldersgate-street, at the end of an entry; and therefore the fitter for his turn, by the reason of the privacy, besides that there are few streets in London more free from noise than that."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. xx.

ALDGATE. A gate in the City wall towards the east, and called Aldgate from its antiquity or age.

"This is one and the first of the four principal gates, and also one of the seven double gates mentioned by Fitzstephen. It hath had two pair of gates, though now but one; the hooks remaineth yet. Also there hath been two port closes: the one of them remaineth, the other wanteth; but the place of letting down is manifest."—*Stow*, p. 12.

The gate described by Stow was taken down in 1606, and a new one erected in its stead, the ornaments of which are dwelt upon at great length by Stow's continuators. Two Roman soldiers stood on the outer battlements with stone balls in their hands, ready to defend the gate: beneath, in a square, was a statue of James I., and at his feet the royal supporters. On the City side stood a large figure of Fortune, and somewhat lower, so as to grace each side of the gate, gilded figures of Peace and Charity, copied from the reverses of two Roman coins, discovered whilst digging the new foundations for the gate. The whole structure was two years in erecting.

"Many things that seem foul in the doing, do please done. You see gilders will not work but inclosed. How long did the canvas hang before Aldgate? Were the people suffered to see the city's Love and Charity, while they were rude stone, before they were painted and burnished?"—*Ben Jonson, The Silent Woman.*

* Dugdale's Troubles, p. 568. † Wilkinson's Lond. Illustrata.

The City's Love and Charity were standing in 1761,* the other statues had been long removed.

ALDGATE (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from Aldgate, a gate or postern in the City wall towards the east. *General Boundaries.*—Bevis Marks and Duke's Place: Crutched Friars: the Minories: St. Mary Axe and Lime-street. Before the Reformation the main feature in the ward was the Priory of the Holy Trinity, called Christ's Church; founded by Matilda, queen of Henry I. *See* Duke's Place. There are three parish churches:—1. St. Catherine Cree, or Christ Church; 2. St. Andrew Undershaft; 3. St. Catherine Coleman; and, in Stow's time, there were three Halls of Companies:—1. The Bricklayers' Hall; 2. The Fletchers' Hall; 3. The Ironmongers' Hall. The East India House is in this ward.

ALDGATE HIGH STREET. The "Three Nuns Inn," and the "Pye Tavern," over against the end of Houndsditch, are mentioned by Defoe in his "History of the Plague." The Three Nuns is famous for its punch.

ALDGATE PUMP, ALDGATE HIGH STREET.

> "The principal street of this ward [Aldgate Ward] beginneth at Aldgate, stretching west to sometime a fair well, where now a pump is placed."—*Stow*, p. 52.

The Bailiff of Romford in Essex was executed in 1549 on a gibbet near "to the well within Aldgate." "I heard the words of the prisoner," says Stow, "for he was executed upon the pavement of my door where I then kept house." †

> "'A draft (draught) on Aldgate Pump,' a mercantile phrase for a bad note."—*Fielding's Works, (Essay on the Character of Men)*, viii. 172.

Close to the Pump, and beneath the pavement of the street, is a curious chapel or crypt,‡ part, it is said, of the church of St. Michael, Aldgate.

ALFRED CLUB, in ALBEMARLE STREET. Established 1808.

> "I was a member of the Alfred. It was pleasant; a little too sober and literary, and bored with Sotheby and Sir Francis D'Ivernois; but one met Peel, and Ward, and Valentia, and many other pleasant or known people; and it was, upon the whole, a decent resource in a rainy day, in a dearth of parties, or parliament, or in an empty season."—*Byron's Journal.*

> "The Alfred received its *coup de grace* from a well-known story (rather an indication than a cause of its decline) to the effect that Mr. Canning, whilst in the zenith of his fame, dropped in accidentally at a house dinner of

* London and its Environs, 1761. † Stow, p. 55.
‡ Engraved in Wilkinson's Lond. Illust.

twelve or fourteen, stayed out the evening, and made himself remarkably agreeable, without any one of the party suspecting who he was."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 110, p. 481.

ALLEYN'S ALMS HOUSES. There are three sets of Alms Houses in London (each for ten poor people) built and endowed by Edward Alleyn, (d. 1626), the celebrated actor, and founder of God's Gift College at Dulwich:—1. in Lamb-alley, (formerly Petty France), Bishopsgate-street; 2. in Bath-street, (formerly Pest-House-lane), Old-street, St. Luke's; 3. in Soap-yard, Deadman's-place, Southwark. The first brick of the Alms Houses in Bath-street was laid by Alleyn himself on the 13th of July, 1620; and on the 29th of April, 1621, he records his having placed three men and seven women in the ten houses. They were rebuilt in 1707.

ALLHALLOWS BARKING. A church at the east end of Tower-street, in the ward of that name, dedicated to All Saints or Allhallows, with the distinguishing title of Barking appended thereto by the Abbess and Convent of Barking, in Essex, to whom the vicarage originally belonged. Richard I. added a chapel to the building, and Edward I. a statue of "Our Lady of Barking" to the treasures of the church. Richard III. rebuilt the chapel, and founded a college of priests, suppressed and pulled down in the 2nd of Edward VI. Much of the church is Perpendicular, the chancel window is late Decorated. The whole building had a narrow escape at the Great Fire, for, as Pepys records, the dial and porch were burnt, and the fire there quenched. This church, from its near neighbourhood to the Tower, was a ready receptable for the remains of those who fell on the scaffold on Tower Hill. The headless bodies of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, (the poet), Bishop Fisher, and Archbishop Laud were buried within, but have been long since removed for honourable interment. The brasses (some six or seven in number) are among the best in London. The finest is a Flemish brass to Andrew Evyngar and wife, (circ. 1535), but the most interesting is one injured and inaccurately relaid, representing William Thynne, Esq., and wife. We owe the first edition of the entire works of Chaucer to the industry of this William Thynne, who in 1532 (when the fine old folio was published) was "chefe clerk of the kechyn" to King Henry VIII. The cover to the font is of carved wood, and much in the manner of Grinling Gibbons. Three cherub-shaped angels are represented supporting with upheld hands a festoon of flowers surmounted by a dove. The wreaths about the altar are evidently by the same hand.

"Over against the wall of Barking Churchyard, a sad and lamentable accident befel by gunpowder, in this manner. One of the houses in this place was a ship-chandler's, who upon the 4th of January, 1649, about 7 of the clock at night, being busy in his shop about barrelling up of gunpowder, it took fire and in the twinkling of an eye blew up not only that, but all the houses thereabouts to the number (towards the street and in back alleys) of 50 or 60. The number of persons destroyed by this Blow could never be known, for the next house but one was the Rose Tavern, a House, never (at that time of night) but full of company; and that day the parish dinner was at that house. And in three or four days after, digging, they continually found heads, arms, legs, and half-bodies miserably torn and scorched, besides many whole bodies, not so much as their clothes singed. In the course of this accident I will instance in two, the one a dead, the other a living monument: In the digging (as I said before) they found the Mistress of the house of the Rose Tavern, sitting in her Bar, and one of the Drawers standing by the Bar's side with a pot in his hand, only stifled with dust and smoke; their bodies being preserved whole by means of great timbers falling cross one upon another: This is one. Another is this. The next morning there was found upon the upper leads of Barking Church a young child lying in a cradle, as newly laid in bed, neither the child nor cradle having the least sign of any fire or other hurt. It was never known whose child it was, so that one of the Parish kept it for a memorial; for in the year 1666 I saw the child, grown to be then a proper maiden, and came to the man that had kept her all that time, where he was drinking at a tavern with some other company then present: And he told us she was the child that was so found in the cradle upon the church-leads as aforesaid."—*Mr. Leyborne, in Strype*, B. ii., p. 36.

Dr. Hickes, whose "Thesaurus" is so well known, was vicar of this church between the years 1680 and 1686.

ALLHALLOWS, BREAD STREET. A church in Bread-street, Cheapside, and in Bread-street Ward, erected by Wren, in 1680, for the sum of 3348*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* The old church, in which Milton was baptised, was destroyed in the Great Fire; the register preserves the entry of the poet's baptism. There is an event in the life of Alderman Richard Reed, who was buried in this church, curiously characteristic of the age he lived in. Henry VIII., in want of money for his northern wars, levied a contribution by way of benevolence, (as it was then miscalled), and Alderman Richard Reed was assessed at 200*l.*, equal at least to a thousand pounds of our present money. This he refused to pay, and the Lords of the Council punished the disobedient Alderman in a way he was wholly unprepared for. They sent him down to the Warden of the Middle Marches, "there to serve as a soldier, and yet both he and his men at his own charge;" that "as he could not find it in his heart to disburse a little quantity of his substance, he might do some service for his country with his body, whereby," the letter goes on to say, "he might be somewhat instructed of the difference between the sitting quietly in his house and the travail and danger which others daily do sustain,

whereby he hath hitherto been maintained in the same." Reed underwent the sharp discipline of the northern wars and was taken prisoner by the Scotch. He was glad before long to make his peace with the King, and purchase his ransom, as Lord Herbert tells us, at a heavy rate.*

ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT, in UPPER THAMES STREET, or, as Stow calls it, ALLHALLOWS THE MORE, (for a difference from Allhallows the Less, in the same street); a church in Dowgate Ward erected in the year 1683, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren. The old church, destroyed in the Great Fire, was also known as "Allhallows in the Ropery," from the ropes made and sold near thereunto at Hay-wharf, and in the High-street. The interior is remarkable for a carved oak screen of considerable elegance, extending across the whole width of the church; manufactured, it is said, at Hamburgh, and presented to the church by the Hanse merchants (*see* Steel-yard) in memory of the former connection which existed between them and this country. No mention of the date of presentation appears in parish books. Pepys speaks of Allhallows the Great † as one of the first churches that set up the King's Arms before the Restoration, while Monk and Montagu were as yet undecided. Theodore Jacobson, the architect of the Foundling Hospital, is buried in this church. The Jacobsons, at the time of the Great Fire, possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood of the Steel-yard.

ALLHALLOWS THE LESS, or, ALLHALLOWS ON THE CELLARS, in DOWGATE WARD. A church in Upper Thames-street, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It was called the Less to distinguish it from a larger church of the same name in the same street, and on the Cellars, from the vaults or arches on which it stood.

> "The steeple and choir of this church standeth on an arched gate, being the entry to a great house called Coldharbour."—*Stow*, p. 88.

The burying-ground and parish still remain; the church of Allhallows the Great serving indifferently for both parishes.

ALLHALLOWS, HONEY LANE. A small parish church in the Ward of Cheap, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It stood on the site of Honey-lane Market.

> "I find that John Norman, draper, Mayor 1453, was buried there.... This

* Lodge's Illus., i. pp. 98, 125; Strype's Stow, i. 282; Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 25.

† Pepys, i. 32, 4to ed.

John Norman was the first Mayor that was rowed to Westminster by water, for before that they rode on horseback."—*Stow*, pp. 102, 192.

ALLHALLOWS, LOMBARD STREET, or, ALLHALLOWS GRASS CHURCH. A church in Langbourne Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and rebuilt by Wren, in a plain and unpretending style, in 1694.

ALLHALLOWS IN THE WALL. A church in Broad-street Ward, built by the younger Dance, in 1765, and so called "of standing close to the wall of the City."* The old church escaped the Fire, but in 1764 had become so dangerously dilapidated, that an Act of Parliament was obtained for its removal, and the present church erected at a cost of 2941*l.* The first stone was laid 10th July, 1765, and the church consecrated 8th September, 1767. In the chancel is a tablet to the Rev. William Beloe, the translator of Herodotus, and twenty years rector of this parish, (d. 1817). Nares, so well known by his "Glossary," was his successor in the living, (d. 1829). Over the Communion Table is a copy, by Sir Nathaniel Dance, of Cortona's picture of "Ananias restoring Paul to sight," a present from the painter.

ALLHALLOWS STAINING, in LANGBOURNE WARD, or, ALLHALLOWS IN MARK LANE.

"Commonly called Stane church (as may be supposed) for a difference from other churches of that name in this city, which of old time were built of timber and since were built of stone."—*Stow*, p. 77.

This old church escaped the Fire, and will repay examination. The living is in the gift of the Grocers' Company. The great Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace, was lodged as a prisoner, on his first arrival in London, in the house of William de Leyre, a citizen in the parish of All Saints, Fenchurch-street, i. e., Allhallows Staining, at the end of Fenchurch-street.†

ALL-SAINTS, POPLAR. A parish separated from Stepney, in 1817. *See* Poplar.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, LANGHAM PLACE. Built from the designs of John Nash, at the contract price of 15,994*l.* The expense was defrayed by Government. Some alterations, with warmers, &c., made at the expense of the parish, amounted to 1719*l.* 10*s.* The foundation stone was laid Nov. 18, 1822. Over

* Stow, p. 66.

† Compare Stow, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 209. Stow calls him William Delect, a citizen of London in Fenchurch-street.

the altar is a picture, by Richard Westall, R.A., "Christ crowned with Thorns."

ALMACK'S. A suite of Assembly Rooms in King-street, St. James's, (Robert Mylne, architect), so called after the original proprietor, and occasionally "Willis's Rooms," after the present proprietor. The balls at Almack's are managed by a Committee of Ladies of high rank, and the only mode of admission is by vouchers or personal introduction.

"The new Assembly-room at Almack's was opened the night before last, and they say is very magnificent, but it was empty; half the town is ill with colds, and many were afraid to go, as the house is scarcely built yet. Almack advertised that it was built with hot bricks and boiling water: think what a rage there must be for public places, if this notice, instead of terrifying, could draw everybody thither. They tell me the ceilings were dripping with wet; but can you believe me when I assure you the Duke of Cumberland [the hero of Culloden] was there? nay, had a levee in the morning, and went to the Opera before the Assembly."—*Horace Walpole to the Earl of Hertford, Feb.* 14, 1765.

"There is now opened at Almack's, in three very elegant new-built rooms, a ten guinea subscription, for which you have a ball and supper once a week for twelve weeks. You may imagine by the sum the company is chosen; though refined as it is, it will be scarce able to put old Soho [Mrs. Corneleys's] out of countenance. The men's tickets are not transferable, so, if the ladies do not like us, they have no opportunity of changing us, but must see the same persons for ever."—*Gilly Williams to George Selwyn, Feb.* 22, 1765.

"The old Club [White's] flourishes very much, and the young one [Brookes's] has been better attended than of late years, but the deep play is removed to Almack's, where you will certainly follow it."—*R. Rigby to George Selwyn, March* 12, 1765.

"Our female Almack's flourishes beyond description. If you had such a thing at Paris you would fill half a quire of flourished paper with the description of it. Almack's Scotch face, in a bag-wig, waiting at supper, would divert you, as would his lady, in a sack making tea and curtseying to the duchesses."—*Gilly Williams to George Selwyn, March*, 1765.

"Would you imagine that Sir Joshua Reynolds is extremely anxious to be a member of *Almack's?* You see what noble ambition will make a man attempt. That den is not yet opened, consequently I have not been there; so, for the present, I am clear upon that score."—*Topham Beauclerk to the Earl of Charlemont, Nov.* 20, 1773.

The Club which Reynolds was anxious to join was a Gaming-Club called Almack's, of which Gibbon the historian was elected a member in 1776, and from whence he dates several of his letters.

"Town grows empty, and this house, where I have passed many agreeable hours, is the only place which still invites the flower of the English youth. The style of living, though somewhat expensive, is exceedingly pleasant; and, notwithstanding the rage of play, I have found more entertainment and even rational society here than in any other club to which I belong."—*Gibbon, Almack's, June* 24, 1776.

Almack kept the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street,

on the site of which stands The Conservative Club. The rooms are let for concerts, general meetings, and public balls.

ALMONRY (THE), or, THE ELEEMOSYNARY; corruptly called, in Stow's time and in our own, THE AMBRY. A low rookery of houses off Tothill-street, Westminster, where the alms of the adjoining Abbey were wont to be distributed. The first printing press ever seen in England was set up in this Almonry under the patronage of Esteney, Abbot of Westminster, by William Caxton, citizen and mercer, (d. 1483). His Game of Chess, a slight and short performance, referred to 1474, though without a date, is supposed to have been the first specimen of English typography. The house in which he lived (or is said to have lived) was called "The Reed Hall," and was long an object of attraction. Bagford describes it as a brick building with the sign of the King's Head.* It stood on the north side of the Almonry with its back to the back of those on the south side of Tothill-street,† and fell down from sheer neglect, in November, 1845.

> "For about twenty years before he died (except his imprisonment) he [James Harrington, author of 'Oceana'] lived in the Little Ambry, (a faire house on the left hand), which lookes into the Dean's Yard in Westminster. In the upper story he had a pretty gallery, which looked into the yard (over . . . . . court) where he commonly dined, and meditated, and tooke his tobacco."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 375.

ALPHAGE (ST.), LONDON WALL. A church in Cripplegate Ward, built in 1777, (it is said by Dance), on the site of the old Hospital or Priory of St. Mary the Virgin, founded "for the sustentation of one hundred blind men," founded 1532, by William Elsing, mercer, and of which Spittle the founder was the first prior. Against the north wall is a monument to Sir Rowland Heyward, Lord Mayor of London in 1570. The living is a rectory, and was originally in the gift of the Abbot of St. Martin's-le-Grand. It afterwards came to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, and was ultimately conferred by Mary I. on the Bishop of London and his successors for ever.

ALSATIA. A cant name given before 1623 to the precinct of Whitefriars, then and long after a notorious place of refuge and retirement for persons wishing to avoid bailiffs and creditors. The earliest use of the name Alsatia is contained in a quarto tract by Thomas Powel, printed in 1623, and called "Wheresoever you see mee, Trust unto Yourselfe, or the Mysterie of

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* Knight's Caxton, p. 147. There is also a capital view of it by George Cooke, 1827.

† Gent. Mag. for April, 1846, p. 362.

Lending and Borrowing." The second in point of time is in Otway's Play of "The Soldier's Fortune," (4to, 1681), and the third in Shadwell's celebrated "Squire of Alsatia," (4to, 1688), Sir Walter Scott's authority for his admirable scenes in Alsatia in "The Fortunes of Nigel."

"This place [Whitefriars] was formerly, since its building in houses, inhabited by gentry; but some of the inhabitants taking upon them to protect persons from arrests, upon a pretended privilege belonging to the place, the gentry left it and it became a sanctuary unto the inhabitants, which they kept up by force against law and justice: So that it was sufficiently crowded with such disabled and loose kind of lodgers. But, however, upon a great concern of debt, the sheriff with the *posse comitatus* forced his way in, to make a search; and yet to little purpose; for the time of the sheriff's coming not being concealed, and they having notice thereof, took flight either to the Mint in Southwark, another such place, or some other private place, until the hurly burly was over, and then they returned. But of late the Parliament taking this great abuse into its consideration, they made an act [8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27] to put down all such pretended privileged places upon penalties; yet not so well observed as it ought to be."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 278.

The particular portions of Whitefriars forming Alsatia were Ram-alley, Mitre-court, and a lane called in the cant language of the place by the name of Lombard-street. Shadwell has described the class of inhabitants in the Dramatis Personæ before his play:—

"*Cheatly.* A rascal, who by reason of debts dares not stir out of Whitefryers, but there inveigles young heirs in tail, and helps them to goods and money upon great disadvantages; is bound for them, and shares with them till he undoes them. A lewd, impudent, debauched fellow, very expert in the cant about the town.

"*Shamwell.* Cousin to the Belfonds; an heir, who, being ruined by Cheatly, is made a decoy-duck for others: not daring to stir out of Alsatia, where he lives: is bound to Cheatly for heirs, and lives upon 'em, a dissolute, debauched life.

"*Capt. Hackum.* A block-headed bully of Alsatia; a cowardly, impudent, blustering fellow, formerly a serjeant in Flanders, run from his colours, retreated into White-fryers for a very small debt, where, by the Alsatians, he is dubbed a Captain; marries one that lets lodgings, sells cherry-brandy, and is a bawd.

"*Scapeall.* A hypocritical, repeating, praying, psalm-singing, precise fellow, pretending to great piety, a godly knave, who joins with Cheatly, and supplies young heirs with goods and money."—*Squire of Alsatia*, 4to, 1688.

No. 50 of Tempest's "Cries of London" (drawn and published in James II.'s reign) is called "The Squire of Alsatia," and represents a young gallant of the town with cane, sword, hat, feather, and Chedreux wig.

"*Courtine.* 'Tis a fine equipage I am like to be reduced to; I shall be ere long as greasy as an Alsatian bully; this flopping hat, pinned up on one side, with a sandy weather-beaten peruke, dirty linen, and to complete the figure, a long scandalous iron sword jarring at my heels."—*Otway, The Soldier's Fortune*, 4to, 1681.

I may add that the original of Scott's Duke Hildebrod may be found in Shadwell's "Woman Captain," (4to, 1680), and that in "The Tatler" of the 10th Sept. 1709, Alsatia is described as "now in ruins." It is not unlikely that the Landgraviate of Alsace, (German *Elzass*, Lat. *Alsatia*), now the frontier province of France on the left bank of the Rhine, long a cause of contention, often the seat of war, and familiarly known to our Low Country soldiers, suggested the cant name of Alsatia to the precinct of Whitefriars. This privileged spot stood much in the same position to the Temple as Alsace did to France, and the central powers of Europe. In the Temple, students were studying to observe the law, and in Alsatia adjoining, debtors to avoid and violate it;—the Alsatians were troublesome neighbours to the Templars, and the Templars as troublesome neighbours to the Alsatians.

AMEN CORNER, PATERNOSTER ROW.

> "At the end of Pater-Noster Row is Ave-Mary Lane, so called upon the like occasion of text-writers and bead-makers then dwelling there; and at the end of that lane is likewise Creede Lane, lately so called, but sometime Spurrier Row, of spurriers dwelling there; and Amen Lane is added thereunto betwixt the south end of Warwick Lane and the north end of Ave-Mary Lane."—*Stow*, p. 127.

AMWELL STREET, PENTONVILLE. So called from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, where the New River has its rise.

ANDREW'S (ST.), HOLBORN. A parish church on Holborn Hill, erected by Wren in 1686, on the site of the old church in the Ward of Farringdon Within, two or three of the good old Gothic arches of which may still be seen in the western portion of the present building. In point of architecture the interior of the church is a bad St. James's, Westminster. The organ is the rejected organ of the Temple Church, made by Harris, in honourable competition with Father Schmydt. The coloured glass in the east window was executed by Joshua Price in 1718, and for the period of its erection is extremely good. Hacket, afterwards a bishop, and the author of the Life of Lord Keeper Williams, was several years rector of this church. One Sunday, while he was reading the Common Prayer in St. Andrew's, a soldier of the Earl of Essex came and clapped a pistol to his breast and commanded him to read no further. Not at all terrified, Hacket said he would do what became a divine and he might do what became a soldier. He was permitted to proceed. Another eminent rector was Stillingfleet, afterwards a bishop: and a third, eminent in a different way, was the far-famed Sacheverel, whose "Trial" is matter of English History.

Sacheverel is buried in the chancel of the church, under an inscribed stone, (d. 1724). In the south aisle is a tablet to Emery the actor, (d. 1822). William Whiston, the Nonconformist preacher, was a constant attendant at this church. His principles becoming known, Sacheverel admonished him to forbear taking the Communion in his church; but still persisting, he at length had him turned out. Whiston complained in print, and then moved into another parish. The parish registers record the baptism and burial of two of our most unfortunate sons of Song:—under the 18th of January, 1696-7, the baptism of Richard Savage; and under the 28th of August, 1770, the burial of Thomas Chatterton. Savage was born in Fox-court, Brooke-street, and Chatterton died in Brooke-street. Savage died in Bristol, and Chatterton was born in Bristol. There are other interesting entries in the register:—the marriage (1598) of Edward Coke, "the Queen's Attorney-General," and "my Lady Elizabeth Hatton;" the marriage (1638) of Colonel Hutchinson and Lucy Apsley—(Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs are well known); the burial (1643) of Nathaniel Tomkins, executed for his share in Waller's plot; the burial (1802) of Joseph Strutt, author of "Sports and Pastimes."

ANDREW'S (ST.) HUBBERT, or, ST. ANDREW IN EASTCHEAP. A church in Billingsgate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. Weigh-House-yard occupies the site. The parish-church is St. Mary-at-Hill, to which parish St. Andrew's Hubbert is now united.

ANDREW'S (ST.) UNDERSHAFT. A Perpendicular church (1520—1532) in Aldgate Ward, nearly opposite the East India House, and called Undershaft "because that of old time every year, (on May-day in the morning), it was used that an high or long shaft or May-pole was set up there before the south door of the said church."* As the shaft overtopped the steeple, the church in St. Mary Axe received the distinguishing name of St. Andrew's Undershaft, to distinguish it from the churches in London dedicated to the same saint. This shaft was of very old standing, allusion being made to it in a "Chance of Dice," a poem attributed to Chaucer, but now unknown. The last year of its overlooking the church was on "Evil May day," 1517, when a serious fray took place, amid the gaieties of the occasion, between the apprentices and the settled foreigners of the parish. This was good reason for not hoisting it again; and for two-and-thirty years the shaft remained unraised. Another fate yet awaited it: a

* Stow, p. 54.

certain curate, whom Stow calls Sir Stephen, preached against it at Paul's Cross and accused the inhabitants of the parish it was in, of setting up for themselves an idol, inasmuch as they had named their church with the addition of "under the shaft." "I heard his sermon at Pauls Cross," says Stow, "and I saw the effect that followed." The effect was that the inhabitants first sawed into pieces and then burnt the old May-pole of their parish. The church consists of a nave and two side aisles. The roof is ribbed and almost flat. The large east window contains full-length portraits of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II., all very much faded. *Observe.*—Monuments to Sir Hugh Hammersley, (d. 1636), and old John Stow, the citizen of London, and author of the invaluable "Survey" which bears his name. Sir Hugh is represented kneeling underneath a canopy: behind him kneels his wife. All this is common enough; not so the two full-length cavalier figures on each side, which are conceived with an ease and an elegance not then common in English sculpture. The artist's name is said to have been Thomas Madden: I find no notice of him in Walpole. Stow's monument, erected at the expense of his widow, is of terra-cotta, and was once painted to resemble life. The honest old citizen and chronicler is represented sitting with a book on a table before him, and a pen in his hand. The figure is cramped, but the head has an air and character about it which marks it out for a likeness. There was once a railing before it. John Stow was born in the parish of St. Michael's, Cornhill, about the year 1525. "In 1549," says Strype, "I find him dwelling by the Well within Aldgate, where now a pump standeth, between Leadenhall-street and Fenchurch-street." He was by trade a tailor, and the arms of his company, the Merchant Tailors, figure on his tomb. He died in the parish of St. Andrew's Undershaft, April 5, 1605, old, poor, and neglected. His remains, I am sorry to add, were disturbed in the year 1732, and it is said removed.* Peter Motteux, the translator of Don Quixote, lies buried in this church. He kept a large East India warehouse in Leadenhall-street, and died in a house of ill-fame near the Strand, in 1718. There is no monument to his memory.

ANDREW'S (ST.) BY THE WARDROBE. A church in Castle Baynard Ward, so called from its contiguity to the office of the King's Great Wardrobe, and to distinguish it from other churches in London dedicated to the same Saint. The old church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present edifice

* Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 368.

completed in 1692 for the newly united parishes of St. Andrew's in the Wardrobe and St. Anne's, Blackfriars. This is one of Sir Christopher Wren's many churches. The outside is of brick with stone dressings—the interior is light and elegant. A monument by the elder Bacon, to the Rev. William Romaine, (d. 1795), is not devoid of beauty. The bust is very good. *See* Wardrobe Court.

ANDREW'S (ST.) HILL. A street so called from the church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, properly Puddle-Dock-hill. Here is Ireland-yard.

ANNE'S (ST.) WITHIN ALDERSGATE, or, ST. ANNE-IN-THE WILLOWS. A church in the ward of Aldersgate, destroyed by the Great Fire; rebuilt by Wren, and united to the neighbouring parish of St. John Zachary.

> "St. Anne-in-the-Willows, so called, I know not upon what occasion, but some say of willows growing thereabouts; but now there is no such void place for willows to grow, more than the church-yard, wherein do grow some high ash trees."—*Stow*, p. 115.
>
> "This church was burnt down, [1666], and rebuilt of rubbed brick; and stands in the church-yard, planted before the church with Lime-trees that flourish there. So that as it was formerly called St. Anne-in-the-Willows, it may now be named St. Anne-in-the-Limes."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 101.

ANNE'S (ST.), BLACKFRIARS. A parish in the precinct of the Blackfriars and Ward of Farringdon Within; its church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt; that of St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe serves indifferently for both.

> "There is a parish of St. Anne, within the precinct of the Blackfriars which was pulled down with the Friars Church by Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels; but in the reign of Queen Mary, he being forced to find a church to the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging chamber above a stair, which since that time, to wit in the year 1597, fell down, and was again by collection therefore made, new-built and enlarged in the same year, and was dedicated on the 11th of December."—*Stow*, p. 128.

The parish register records the burials of Isaac Oliver, the miniature painter (1617), Dick Robinson the player (1647), Nat. Field the poet and player (1632-3), William Faithorne the engraver (1691); and the following interesting entries relating to Vandyck, who lived and died in this parish, leaving a sum of money in his will to its poor:—

> "Jasper Lanfranch, a Dutchman, from Sir Anthony Vandikes, buried 14th February, 1638.
>
> "Martin Ashent, Sir Anthony Vandike's man, buried 12th March, 1638.
>
> "Justinian, daughter to Sir Anthony Vandyke and his lady, baptized 9th December, 1641."

The child was therefore baptized the day her illustrious father

died. A portion of the old burying ground is still to be seen in Church-entry, Ireland-yard.

ANNE'S (ST.), LIMEHOUSE. One of Queen Anne's fifty churches, built by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a scholar of Sir Christopher Wren. The turrets in the steeple resemble those which the same architect has introduced in the quadrangle of All Souls College, Oxford.

ANNE'S (ST.), SOHO. A parish in Westminster, so called, taken out of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields by Act of Parliament, 30th Charles II. (1678). The church (in Princes-street, Wardour-Street) was erected in 1686, and since repaired, and, it is even added, beautified. The tower and spire are, without exception, the ugliest in London.

"Vpon the twentie-first of the same March (1685-6) was the new parish church St. Anne's, Soho, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, Henry Compton, a most pious prelate and an admirable governor. This parish is taken (as was St. James), out of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by Act of Parliament, and the patronage thereof settled in the Bishop of London and his successors. The consecration (as was the buildinge,) of it was the more hastened, for that, by the Act of Parliament, it was to be a parish from the Lady Day next after the consecration; and had it not been consecrat that day, it must have lost the benefitt of a year, for there was noe other Sunday before our Lady Day. But the materiall parts being finished, though all the pewes were nott sett, neither below nor in the galleries, his lordship made no scruple of consecrating it; yet he would be ascertained that all the workmen were payd or secured their monie and dues first, and to that end made perticular inquiries of the workmen."—*Autobiography of Sir John Bramston*, p. 223.

"I imagine your Countess of Dorchester [Sedley's daughter,] will speedily move hitherward, for the house is furnishing very fine in St. James's Square, and a seat taking for her in the new consecrated St. Anne's Church."—*Letter of 6th April*, 1686.—*Ellis's Letters*, 2nd ser., iv. 91.

In the churchyard is a tablet to the memory of Theodore, King of Corsica, who died in this parish, (1756), soon after his liberation by the Act of Insolvency from the King's Bench Prison. He was buried at the expense of an oilman in Compton-street, of the name of Wright, but Horace Walpole paid for the tablet and wrote the inscription:—

"The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings;
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread."

Here too is a head-stone over the grave of William Hazlitt, (d. 1830), with a pompous inscription, very unlike the style of the writer the inscription celebrates. In the church are monuments to Sir John Macpherson, Governor-General of India, and

William Hamilton, R. A., a painter. "Many parts of this parish," says Maitland, "so greatly abound with French, that it is an easy matter for a stranger to imagine himself in France."* This is true of the parish a century after: it is still a kind of Petty France. *See* Greek Street.

ANTHOLIN'S (ST.), or, ST. ANTLINGS. *See* St. Anthony.

ANTHONY'S (ST.), in BUDGE ROW, corruptly called ST. ANTHOLIN'S or ST. ANTLING'S. A church in Sise-lane, Watling-street, (Cordwainer-street Ward), destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren in 1682, at an expense of about 5,700*l*. The interior is covered with an oval-shaped dome, supported on eight columns. A new morning prayer and lecture, the bells for which began to ring at five in the morning, was established at St. Antholin's, in Budge-row, "after Geneva fashion," in September, 1559.† Lilly the astrologer attended these lectures when a young man, and Scott makes Mike Lambourne, in "Kenilworth," refer to them. Nor have they been overlooked by our early dramatists: Randolph, Davenant, and Mayne make frequent allusions in their plays to the puritanical fervour of the parish. The tongue of Middleton's "Roaring Girl" was "heard further in a still morning than Saint Antling's bell." In the heart of the City, near London-stone, in a house which used to be inhabited by the Lord Mayor or one of the Sheriffs, and was situate so near to the church of St. Antholin's that there was a way out of it into a gallery of the church, the Commissioners from the Church of Scotland to King Charles were lodged, in 1640.‡ Here preached the Chaplains of the Commission, with Alexander Henderson at their head; and curiosity, faction, and humour brought so great a conflux and resort, that from the first appearance of day in the morning on every Sunday, to the shutting in of the light, the church was never empty."§

"Now for an Essay of those whom, under colour of preaching the Gospel, in sundry parts of the realm, they set up a Morning Lecture at St. Antholine's Church in London; where (as probationers for that purpose) they first made tryal of their abilities, which place was the grand nursery, whence most of the Seditious Preachers were after sent abroad throughout all England to poyson the people with their anti-monarchical principles."—*Dugdale's Troubles in England*, fol. 1681, p. 37.

"Going to St. Antlin's and Morning Lectures is out of fashion."—*An Exclamation from Tunbridge and Epsom against the New-found Wells at Islington*, single half-sheet, 1684.

* Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 1716.
† Diary of a Resident in London, 4to, 1848, p. 212.
‡ Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, ed. 1826, vol. i. p. 331. § Ib.

" *Bannsworight.* 'Tis all the fault she has: she will outpray
A preacher at St. Antlin's."—*The City Match*, fol. 1639.

ANTHONY (ST.), HOSPITAL or FREE SCHOOL OF, stood in Threadneedle-street, where the French Church formerly stood, and where the Hall of Commerce now stands. It was sometime a cell, says Stow, to St. Anthony's of Venice, afterwards an hospital "for a master, two priests, one schoolmaster, and twelve poor men." Sir Thomas More and Archbishop Whitgift were educated at this school, which, in Stow's remembrance, presented the best scholars for prizes of all the schools of London. The Hospital was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI., "the School in some sort remaining," says Stow, "but sore decayed."

ANTIQUARIES (SOCIETY OF), SOMERSET HOUSE, was originated, in 1707, by Wanley, Bagford, and a Mr. Talman, the three agreeing to meet together every Friday evening at six, "upon pain of forfeiture of sixpence." Their first meeting was at the Bear Tavern, in the Strand, (5th Dec. 1707); their second, on the 12th of the same month, when it was "Agreed that the business of the Society shall be limited to the object of Antiquities, and more particularly to such things as illustrate or relate to the History of Great Britain, prior to the reign of James I." From the Bear, in the Strand, they moved (9th Jan. 1707-8) to the "Young Devil Tavern," when Peter Le Neve and others were elected members. Of these meetings, Wanley has left some rough Minutes among the Harleian MSS. (7055). In 1739, the Society, having no house of its own, met at the Mitre in Fleet-street. The members were then limited to one hundred; and the terms were, one guinea entrance, and twelve shillings annually.* King George II., in 1751, granted them a charter; and in 1777, King George III. set aside certain apartments for their use in the newly-rebuilt Somerset House. These apartments they still occupy; and here they have a Library and a Museum. The terms at present are, eight guineas admission, and four guineas annually. Members are elected by ballot on the recommendation of at least three Fellows. The letters F.S.A. are generally appended to the names of members. Their Transactions, called the Archæologia, commence in 1770, and contain much minute, but too often irrelevant, information. Days of meeting, every Thursday at 8, from Nov. to June. Anniversary meeting, 23rd April. There was a College of Antiquaries erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of which Richard Carew, the author of "The Survey

* Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 647.

of Cornwall" (1602), was a member. His epitaph describes him "in Colleg. Antiquorum elect. 1598." This College or Society was extinct long before the Civil Wars.

Curiosities.—Household Book of Jockey of Norfolk.—A large and interesting Collection of Early Proclamations, interspersed with Early Ballads, many unique.—T. Porter's Map of London (temp. Charles I.) thought to be unique.—A folding Picture on Panel of the Preaching at Old St. Paul's in 1616.—Early Portraits of Edward IV. and Richard III., engraved for the Third Series of "Ellis's Letters."—Three-quarter Portrait of Mary I., with the monogram of Lucas de Heere, and the date 1544.—Portrait of Marquis of Winchester, d. 1571 (curious).—Portrait by Sir Antonio More of John Schorel, a Dutch Painter.—Portraits of Antiquaries:—Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary; Peter le Neve; Humphrey Wanley; Baker, of St. John's College; William Stukeley; George Vertue; Edward, Earl of Oxford, presented by Vertue.—A Bohemian Astronomical Clock of Gilt Brass, made by Jacob Zech in 1525, for Sigismund, King of Poland, and bought at the sale of the effects of James Ferguson, the astronomer.—Spur of brass gilt, found on Towton Field, the scene of the conflict between Edward IV. and the Lancastrian Forces. Upon the shanks is engraved the following posy:—"en loial amour tout mon cuer."

APOLLO COURT, FLEET STREET (over against Child's Banking-house), and so called from the Apollo Club, held at the Devil Tavern immediately opposite.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, WATER LANE, BLACKFRIARS. A brick and stone building, erected in 1670 as the Dispensary and Hall of the Incorporated Company of Apothecaries.

> "Nigh where Fleet Ditch descends in sable streams,
> To wash his sooty Naiads in the Thames,
> There stands a structure on a rising hill,
> Where tyros take their freedom out to kill."—*The Dispensary.*

The Grocers' and the Apothecaries' were originally one Company; but this union did not exist above eleven years, King James I., Dec. 6, 1617, at the suit of Gideon Delaune, his own apothecary, granting a charter of Incorporation to the Apothecaries as a separate and distinct Company. In the Hall is a small good portrait of James I., and a contemporary statue of Gideon Delaune, (d. 1659.) In 1687 commenced a controversy between the College of Physicians and the Company of Apothecaries; the latter,—

> "Taught the art
> By Doctor's bills to play the Doctor's part,"—

had by this time ventured out of their assigned walk of life, and to compounding added the art of prescribing. This was thought by the Physicians to be an unfair invasion of their province;

and, incensed at the intrusion of the druggists, the College of Physicians advertised, in July, 1687, that their fellows, candidates, and licentiates would give advice gratis to the poor, and that the College had established a Dispensary of its own for the sale of medicines at their intrinsic values. All the wits and poets were against the Apothecaries.

> "The apothecary tribe is wholly blind.
> From files a random recipe they take,
> And many deaths from one prescription make:
> Garth, generous as his Muse, prescribes and gives;
> The shopman sells, and by destruction lives."—*Dryden.*

The heats and bickerings of this controversy are described with great good-humour by Garth in his poem of "The Dispensary." This made matters worse; and the Physicians, backed by their charter, brought a penal action against one Rose, an apothecary, for attending a butcher. The fact of attendance was proved in Court, but yet the Jury hesitated about finding a verdict for the plaintiff; "whereat the Court wondering, the Lord Chief Justice asked them 'Whether they did not believe the evidence?' to which the foreman replied, "The defendant had done only what other apothecaries did.' Whereupon, My Lord set the jury right, and then they brought in a verdict for the plaintiff." The House of Lords, in 1703, reversed this decision; and since then it has been the law of the land that apothecaries may advise as well as administer. The Apothecaries have a Botanic Garden at Chelsea; and still retain the power of granting certificates to competent persons to dispense medicines. In the Hall is a retail-shop, for the sale of medicines at prime cost.

Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner. The London residence, since 1820, of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and so called after a house on the same site, built by Henry Bathurst, Baron Apsley, Earl Bathurst, and Lord High Chancellor, (d. 1794), the son of Pope's Lord Bathurst. The present front, and gallery 90 feet long, to the west, were built, in the Duke of Wellington's time by Messrs. S. & B. Wyatt; but the old house is intact, so much so, indeed, that the hall-door and knocker belonged to the first Apsley House. *Observe.*—The iron blinds —bullet-proof it is said—put up by the duke during the ferment of the Reform Bill, when his windows were broken and his person insulted by a London mob.

Works of Art in.—George IV. full length, in a Highland costume, by Wilkie.—William IV. full length, by Wilkie.—Sarah, the first Lady Lyndhurst, by Wilkie. This picture was penetrated by a stone in the Reform Riot, but the injury has been skilfully repaired.—Emperor Alexander, full length.

—Kings of Prussia, France, and the Netherlands, full lengths.—Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon in the foreground, (Sir William Allan). The Duke bought this picture at the Exhibition; he is said to have called it "good, very good, not too much smoke."—Many portraits of Napoleon, one by David, extremely good.—Wilkie's Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo, painted for the duke.—Burnet's Greenwich Pensioners celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, bought of Burnet by the duke. Portraits of veterans in both pictures.—A colossal marble statue of Napoleon, by Canova, with a figure of Victory on a globe in his hand, is placed in the hall at the foot of the staircase.—Christ on the Mount of Olives, (Correggio), the most celebrated picture of Correggio in this country; on panel, and captured in Spain, in the carriage of Joseph Buonaparte, restored by the captor to Ferdinand VII.; but with others under the like circumstances, again presented to the duke by that sovereign. Here, as in the Notte, the light proceeds from the Saviour; there is a copy or duplicate in the National Gallery.—An Annunciation, after M. Angelo, of which the original drawing is in the Uffizj at Florence.—The Adoration of the Shepherds, by Sogliani.—The Water-seller, by Velasquez. "A celebrated work of the early period of this master. We see from this picture how much Velasquez served Murillo as a model in such subjects."—*Waagen.*—Two fine portraits by Velasquez, (his own portrait, and the portrait of Pope Innocent X.)—A fine Spagnoletti.—A small sea-piece, by Claude. "Has all the charm of this master, and of his best period."—*Waagen.*—A large and good Jan Steen, dated 1667.—A Peasant's Wedding, (Teniers).—Boors Drinking, (A. Ostade).—The celebrated Terburg, the signing the Peace of Westphalia (from the Talleyrand collection). Singularly enough, this picture hung in the room in which the allied sovereigns signed the treaty of Paris, in 1814.—A fine Philip Wouverman, (The Return from the Chase).—View of Veght, by Vanderheyden.

Apsley House occupies the site of a public house called the Hercules' Pillars, where Squire Western put his horses up when in pursuit of Tom Jones, and where that bluff, brave soldier, the Marquis of Granby, (d. 1770), is said to have spent many a merry hour.

ARCH ROW. An old name for the west side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields.* This is "the pillar row" referred to by Ralph in his long argument with his master. "You can have witnesses to swear to anything," says Ralph; "go, Sir Hudibras, to the Temple and Lincoln's Inn."

> "Retain all sorts of witnesses,
> That ply i' the Temples under trees,
> Or walk the Round with Knights o' th' Posts,
> About the cross-legg'd knights, their hosts;
> Or wait for customers between
> The pillar rows in Lincoln's Inn."—*Hudibras*, P. iii. C. 3.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Established 1843, "for the Encouragement and Prosecution

* See Strype's Map, 1720.

of Researches into the Arts and Monuments of the Middle Ages." Apartments, 12, Haymarket; annual subscription, one pound. Meetings of the Institute are held on the first Friday in each month, from November to June, inclusive. And an annual meeting is held in one of the cathedral towns or great cities of the kingdom, towards the close of the Session of Parliament. The Institute publishes a journal; also an account of its proceedings.

ARCHER STREET, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, PICCADILLY.

"King Charles I. invited Poelemberg to London, where he lived in Archer Street, next door to Geldorp, and generally painted the figures in Steenwyck's perspectives."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. *Dallaway*, ii. 238.

ARCHES (COURT OF). *See* Doctors Commons

ARGYLL HOUSE, ARGYLL STREET. Long the residence of the ducal family of Argyll; from whom it was purchased some thirty years ago by the Earl of Aberdeen, who now occupies it.

ARGYLL STREET, REGENT STREET, derives its name from Argyll House. The good Lord Lyttelton lived in this street.

"West, Mallet, and I were all routed in one day: if you would know why—out of resentment to our friend in Argyll Street."—*Thomson, the Poet, to James Paterson, Aug.* 1748.

Madame de Stael held her crowded levees in the drawing-room floor of No. 30, now Medical Vapour Baths.

ARGYLL PLACE, at the south end of ARGYLL STREET. James Northcote, the painter, lived at No. 8: here he held his remarkable conversations with Hazlitt, and here he died, (13th July, 1831). The house was in a disgraceful state of dirt at his death. Yet he died very rich, with the produce of a long life of the most attentive parsimony.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, in ST. JAMES'S PARK, stood, north and south,* on the site of what is now the Queen's Palace in Pimlico,† and was so called from being the town-house of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, Secretary of State to Charles II., and one of the five, the initial letters of whose names composed the famous word Cabal.

"At the upper end of the Park [St. James's] westward is Arlington House; so called from the Earl of Arlington, owner thereof. At whose death it fell to his daughter, the Duchess of Grafton, and the young Duke her son. It is a most neat Box, and sweetly seated amongst Gardens, besides the Prospect of the Park, and the adjoining fields. At present the Duke of Devonshire

* See Morden and Lea's large map of London, "I. Harris delin. et sculp. 1700."
† Walpole's Anec. by Dall. iii. 71.

resideth here, as tenant to the Duchess of Grafton."—*R. B.* (circ. 1698), *Strype*, B. vi., p. 47.

The Earl of Arlington dying (1685) without male issue, the house descended to his daughter, the Duchess of Grafton, by whom it was let to the first Duke of Devonshire, and subsequently sold (1698) to Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; who, after obtaining an additional grant from the Crown, rebuilt it in 1703 in a magnificent manner. *See* Goring House, Buckingham House.

"As an instance of the mind's unquietness under the most pleasing enjoyments, I am oftener missing a pretty gallery in the old house I pulled down than pleased with a Salon which I built in its stead, though a thousand times better in all manner of respects."—*Works of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham*, vol. ii., p. 264.

ARLINGTON STREET, CAMDEN-TOWN, was so called after Isabella Bennet, only daughter and heir of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, and wife of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke of Grafton, natural son of Charles II., by the Duchess of Cleveland. Dibdin, the song writer, died in 1814, in this street, then a pleasant row of little houses, looking on extensive nursery grounds and fields; since built on, or included in the Regent's Park. Dibdin is buried in the burying ground of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in Camden-Town. There is a monument to mark his grave.

ARLINGTON STREET, PICCADILLY. Built 1689,* on ground granted by Charles II. to Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, by a deed dated 6 Feb. 1681. Lord A. sold the property the same year for 10,000*l.* to Mr. Pym, who for many years inhabited one of the largest houses in this street, and in whose family the ground still remains. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Duchess of Cleveland, (1691—1696), after the death of Charles II., and when her means were too small to allow of her living any longer in Cleveland House.—Duchess of Buckingham, (1692—1694), the widow of Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, and daughter of Fairfax, the Parliamentary general. She was neglected by the duke, and was called in derision during the duke's lifetime, the "Duchess Dowager."—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, before her marriage; in the house of her father, the Marquis of Dorchester, afterwards Duke of Kingston.—William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, (1715), in a house on the west or Green Park side.—Sir Robert Walpole became a resident here in 1716, and lived next door to Pulteney.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

"We're often taught it doth behove us,
To think those greater who're above us;
Another instance of my glory,
Who live above you twice two story;
And from my garret can look down
On the whole street of Arlington."
Fielding, Epistle to Sir Robert Walpole.

His son Horace (the letter-writer) was born here, in 1717. When Sir Robert went out of office in 1742, he bought a smaller house, No. 5, on the east side, which he left to Horace, who lived in it till his removal, in 1779, to Berkeley-square.

"I was sitting in my own dining-room on Sunday night, the clock had not struck eleven, when I heard a loud cry of 'Stop thief!' a highwayman had attacked a post-chaise in Piccadilly, within fifty yards of this house: the fellow was pursued, rode over the watchman, almost killed him and escaped." —*Horace Walpole to Mann, Arlington-street, Sept.* 30, 1750.

Lord Carteret, the last in the street on the Green Park side.—Henry Pelham, at No. 17, (now the Earl of Yarborough's), built by William Kent. Walpole speaks of "the great room" as "remarkable for magnificence." *Observe.*—Bust of Laurence Sterne, by Nollekens; marble group of "Neptune and Tritons" by Bernini, purchased of the executors of Sir Joshua Reynolds for 500*l.*, and "A Frost Scene," by Cuyp, a first-rate specimen.

"Hough, the good old Bishop of Worcester, is dead. I have been looking at the 'fathers in God,' that have been flocking over the way this morning to Mr. Pelham, who is just come to his new house. This is absolutely the ministerial street: Carteret has a house here too; and Lord Bath seems to have lost his chance by quitting this street." — *Horace Walpole to Mann, Arlington-street, May* 12, 1743.

"From my earliest memory Arlington-street has been the ministerial street. The Duke of Grafton is actually coming into the house of Mr. Pelham, which my Lord President is quitting, and which occupies too the ground on which my father lived; and Lord Weymouth has just taken the Duke of Dorset's; yet you and I, I doubt, shall always live on the wrong side of the way."—*Walpole to Montagu, Dec.* 1, 1768.

"I was standing at my window after dinner, in summer, in Arlington-street, and saw Patty Blount, (after Pope's death), with nothing remaining of her immortal charms but her *blue eyes*, trudging on foot, with her petticoats pinned up, for it rained, to visit *blameless Bethel*, who was sick at the end of the street."—*Walpole to Lady Ossory*, ii. 254.

Charles James Fox, for a short time.—Lord Nelson.

"In the winter of 1800-1, I was breakfasting with Lord and Lady Nelson, at their lodgings in Arlington-street, and a cheerful conversation was passing on indifferent subjects, when Lord Nelson spoke of something which had been done or said by 'dear Lady Hamilton,' upon which Lady Nelson rose from her chair, and exclaimed with much vehemence, 'I am sick of hearing of dear Lady Hamilton, and am resolved that you shall give up either her or me.' Lord Nelson with perfect calmness said, 'Take care, Fanny, what you say; I

love you sincerely; but I cannot forget my obligations to Lady Hamilton, or speak of her otherwise than with affection and admiration.' Without one soothing word or gesture, but muttering something about her mind being made up, Lady Nelson left the room, and shortly after drove from the house. They never lived together afterwards."—*Mr. Haslewood (Lord Nelson's executor) to Sir Harris Nicolas, Despatches*, vii. 392.

Duke of York, who died (1827) in the house of the Duke of Rutland (No. 16) in this street. The house was afterwards occupied by the Earl of Dudley.—The mansions of the Duke of Beaufort and Marquis of Salisbury are both worthy of notice. The former (No. 22) was the first great house in London painted in the modern style of fresco. The other (No. 20) has great magnificence throughout.

ARMOURERS' AND BRAZIERS' HALL, COLEMAN STREET, CITY, stands on the site of the old hall of the Armourers; a Company incorporated by Henry VI., in the first year of his reign, by the name and designation of "The Brothers and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George of the mystery of the Armourers of the city of London." In the hall is Northcote's well-known picture of "The Entry into London of Richard II. and Bolingbroke."

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, PALL MALL, corner of St. James's-square. Built 1848, from the designs of Messrs. Parnell and Smith.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, Office, 4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE. Established 1836, and incorporated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 48, "to aid in extending the love of the Arts of Design within the United Kingdom, and to give encouragement to artists beyond that afforded by the patronage of individuals." Each subscription of a guinea entitles the subscriber to one chance for prizes varying from 10*l.* to 400*l.* The subscription is annual, and the prizes are drawn every April, previous to the opening of the London Exhibition, from whence the works of art are required to be selected. Every subscriber is entitled to a print or prints over and above his chance.

ARTHUR'S CLUB HOUSE, 69, ST. JAMES'S STREET, derives its name from a Mr. Arthur, the master of White's Chocolate-house in the same street. Arthur died in June 1761, in St. James's-place, and in the following October Mr. Mackreth married Arthur's only child, and Arthur's Chocolate-house, as it was then called, became the property of this Mr. Mackreth.

"Everything goes on as it did—luxury increases—all public places are full, and Arthur's is the resort of old and young; courtiers and anti-courtiers; nay even of ministers; and at this time."—*Lady Hervey's Letters, June* 15, 1756.

ARTILLERY GROUND, FINSBURY SQUARE, West Side. The exercising ground since 1622 of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London, the old City Trained Band; established 1585, during the fear of the Spanish invasion: —"certain gallant, active, and forward citizens voluntarily exercising themselves for the ready use of war, so as within two years there was almost three hundred merchants and others of like quality, very sufficient and skilful to train and teach the common soldiers."* When all alarm was over, the City volunteers discontinued their customary exercises, and the Artillery Garden was reserved for the gunners of the Tower. In 1610 a new Company was formed, and a weekly exercise in arms adhered to with strict military discipline:†—"many country gentlemen of all shires resorted, and diligently observed their exercise of arms, which they saw was excellent; and being returned, they practised and used the same unto their trained bands in other countries."‡ When the Civil War broke out, the citizens of London took up arms against the king; and on all occasions, more especially at the Battle of Newbury, behaved with admirable conduct and courage.

"The London trained-bands and auxiliary regiments (of whose inexperience of danger or any kind of service beyond the easy practice of their postures in the Artillery Garden men had till then too cheap in estimation) behaved themselves to wonder, and were in truth the preservation of that army that day. For they stood as a bulwark and rampire to defend the rest; and when their wings of horse were scattered and dispersed, kept their ground so steadily, that though Prince Rupert himself led up the choice horse to charge them, and endured their storm of small shot, he could make no impression upon their stand of pikes, but was forced to wheel about; of so sovereign benefit and use is that readiness, order, and dexterity, in the use of their arms, which hath been so much neglected."—*Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion*, ed. 1826, iv. 236.

Howell relates a characteristic remark of Count Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, made by the ready-witted Spaniard to King James I. The King asking him what he thought of his citizens of London, who were performing their evolutions before him in St. James's-fields, "He answered, that he never saw a company of stouter men and better arms in all his lifetime; but then he had a sting in the tail of his discourse; for he told the King, that although his Majesty was well pleased with that sight at present, he feared that those men handling their arms so well might do him one day a mischief; which," adds Howell, "proved true, for, in the unlucky wars with the Long Parliament, the London firelocks did him most mischief."§

* Stow, by Howes, p. 744. † Ibid. p. 995. ‡ Ibid. p. 1013.
§ Londinopolis, fol. 1657, p. 398.

Cromwell knew their value, and gave the command of them to Major-General Skippon.* When Howell published his "Londinopolis," in 1657, there were 12,000 Train-band Citizens in London, "perpetually in readiness and excellently armed;"† and at the Restoration, 18,000 Foot and 600 Horse, thus divided:—6 regiments of Trained Bands; 6 regiments of Auxiliaries; 1 regiment of Horse.‡ This strong force was disbanded at the Restoration; but the Company still continued to perform their evolutions, though on a less extensive scale, the King and the Duke of York becoming members and dining in public with the new Company. Since the Restoration, they have led a peaceable kind of life, and have only been called out on state occasions, such as the Public Thanksgiving for the Victories of the Duke of Marlborough, when (23rd August, 1705) Queen Anne went to St. Paul's, and the Westminster Militia lined the streets from St. James's to Temple Bar, and the City Train-bands from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. The strength of the Company has gradually fallen off. In 1708, they were about 700; in 1720, about 600; and in 1844, about 250. Prince Albert is their Colonel. The musters and marchings of the City Train-bands are admirably ridiculed by Fletcher, in "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," and the manner in which the Company were in the habit of issuing out their orders just as cleverly by Steele, in No. 41 of the "Tatler." I need hardly add, that John Gilpin was a linen-draper in Cheapside—

> "A Train-band Captain eke was he
> Of famous London town."

Their first place of meeting was in Tasel Close, now Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street Without.

> "Then is there a large close called Tassel Close, for that there were tassels planted for the use of cloth-workers, since letten to the crossbow-makers, wherein they used to shoot for games at the popinjay: now the same being enclosed with a brick wall, serveth to be an Artillery Yard, whereunto the gunners of the Tower do weekly repair, namely every Thursday; and there, levelling certain brass pieces of great artillery against a butt of earth made for that purpose, they discharge them for their exercise."—*Stow*, p. 63.

> "20th April, 1669.—In the afternoon we walked to the old Artillery Ground, near the Spitalfields, where I never was before, but now by Captain Deane's invitation did go to see his new gun tryed, this being the place where the officers of the Ordnance do try all their great guns."—*Pepys*.

In 1622, the members moved from Bishopsgate to Finsbury, where they now are, "being the third great field from Moorgate, next the Six Windmills."§ Within Strype's memory

* Burnet's Hamilton, p. 350. † Ibid. p. 398. ‡ Strype, B. v., p. 456. § Ibid.

(1670—1720) they were occasionally in the habit of resorting to their old locality.

> "Well, I say, thrive, thrive, brave Artillery-yard,
> —————— that hast not spar'd
> Powder or paper to bring up the youth
> Of London in the military truth,
> —————— as all may swear that look
> But on thy practice and the posture-book."
> *Ben Jonson*, ed. *Gifford*, viii. 426.

Lunardi, 15th Sept., 1784, made his first balloon voyage from these grounds.

ARTILLERY WALK, leading to BUNHILL FIELDS. In this walk or street Milton finished his "Paradise Lost," and here (1674) he died.

> "He stay'd not long after his new marriage, ere he removed to a House in the Artillery Walk, leading to Bunhill Fields. And this was his last stage in this world, but it was of many years' continuance, more perhaps than he had had in any other place besides."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, ed. 1694.

ARTS (ROYAL ACADEMY OF). *See* Royal Academy.

ARTS (SOCIETY OF), JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, owes its origin to the persevering exertions of Mr. William Shipley, brother of the Bishop of St. Asaph, and the public spirit of its first president, Lord Folkestone. It was established at a meeting held at Rawthmell's Coffee-house, 22nd March, 1754, and its full designation given—"The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in Great Britain." Its objects, like its means, were limited at first. It was proposed, among other things, that rewards should be given for the discovery of cobalt and the cultivation of madder in Great Britain; and that the Society "should bestow premiums on a certain number of boys or girls under the age of sixteen, who shall produce the best pieces of drawing, and show themselves most capable when properly examined." The first prize of this Society (15*l.*) was adjudged to Cosway, then a boy of fifteen, and afterwards eminent in Art. As yet they were without apartments of their own, and their first meetings were held over a circulating library in Crane-court, Fleet-street, from whence they removed to Craig's-court, Charing Cross, and from Craig's-court to the Strand, opposite Beaufort-buildings. Their last remove was in 1774, to their present apartments in the Adelphi, built for the Society by the brothers Adam, and of which the first stone was laid 28th March, 1772. *Observe.*—Six pictures in the Council Room, by James Barry, R.A., painted between the years 1777 and 1783. The subjects are—(beginning on your left as you enter):—

1. Orpheus. The figure of Orpheus, and the heads of the two women reclining on the ground, are very fine.—2. A Grecian Harvest Home (the best of the series).—3. Crowning the Victors at Olympia.—4. Commerce; or, the Triumph of the Thames. In this picture Dr. Burney, the musical composer, is seen floating down the Thames among Tritons and Sea-nymphs, in his tie-wig and queue.—5. The Distribution of Premiums in the Society of Arts. This picture contains a portrait of Dr. Johnson, for which the Doctor sat.—6. Elysium; or, the state of Final Retribution.

The Society, in 1776, proposed to the members of the newly instituted Royal Academy to paint the interior of the Great Council Room, the painters to be reimbursed by the public exhibition of their works when finished. The Royal Academy, with Reynolds at its head, declined the proposal, and Barry, as a member, signed the refusal with the rest; but soon afterwards applied for permission to execute the work without asking remuneration for his own labour, and at a time when he had but sixteen shillings in his pocket.

"During the progress of this work Barry began to perceive and perhaps to feel the approaches of want; and to keep this adversary of genius at bay, he applied to Sir George Savile, a leading member of the *Society of Arts*, to communicate his situation to his brethren, and by a small subscription enable him to exist till he had finished the undertaking. The appeal was in vain. Nay, he experienced some difficulty in obtaining that allowance for models and colours for which he had expressly stipulated, and was subjected to the official insolence of the Acting Secretary. The Society afterwards reflected, that it would be injurious to allow a man to starve whom they might have to bury, and they accordingly kept his soul and body together,—first, by two donations of fifty guineas each, and the gift of a gold medal, and lastly, two hundred guineas at the conclusion of the work."—*Allan Cunningham.*

The Society afterwards indulged him with two exhibitions of his paintings, which yielded a clear profit of 500*l.* He died poor and neglected in 1806, at the age of 65. *Observe also.*—Full-length portrait of Lord Romney, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and full-length portrait of Jacob, Lord Folkestone, the first President, by Gainsborough. In the ante-room is a characteristic portrait of Barry, hung however in a very indifferent light. The three statues by Bacon, R. A., (Mars, Venus, and Narcissus), though poor in themselves, are of some interest in the history of Art in this country. Respectable persons are admitted to see these pictures between the hours of 10 and 4, any day of the week except Wednesday and Sunday. The model room of the Society may be seen at the same time.

"The great room of the Society was for several years the place where many persons chose to try or to display their oratorical abilities. Dr. Goldsmith, I remember, made an attempt at a speech, but was obliged to sit down in confusion. I once heard Dr. Johnson speak there, upon a subject relative to Mechanics, with a propriety, perspicuity, and energy which excited general admiration."—*Kippis, Bio. Brit.* iv. 266.

The Society meets every Wednesday, at 8, from the 31st of October to the 31st of July.

ARTISTS (SOCIETY OF BRITISH), SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL. A Society so called, with a Life Academy and an annual exhibition open from the middle of April till the end of the London season. The first exhibition of the Society was in 1824. No Royal Academician is, or will become, a member.

ARTISTS' ANNUITY AND BENEVOLENT FUND. Instituted 1810, incorporated 1827, and exclusively appropriated to the relief of the widows and orphans of a Society of Artists, associated for the laudable purpose of mutually assisting each other during the pressure of sickness or the infirmities of age.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. Instituted 1814, incorporated 1842, to extend relief to all distressed meritorious artists, whether subscribers to its funds or not, and for affording assistance to their widows and orphans. A donation of five guineas constitutes the donor a life subscriber, and entitles him to the privilege of an annual subscriber of one guinea, viz., the right to vote at all general meetings. There is an Anniversary Dinner.

ARUNDEL HOUSE, in the STRAND. The old Inn, or Town-house of the Bishops of Bath, from whose possession it passed "without recompence" in the reign of Edward VI. into the hands of Lord Thomas Seymour, (Admiral), brother of the Protector Somerset. The ambitious Seymour was subsequently beheaded, and his house in the Strand was bought by Henry Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, for the sum of 41*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, with several other messuages, tenements, and lands adjoining.* Henry Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, dying in 1579, was succeeded by his grandson, Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, son of the Duke of Norfolk, beheaded for his participation in the intrigues of Mary, Queen of Scots; and this Philip, attainted by Queen Elizabeth, and dying abroad in 1595, his house passed into the keeping of the father of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth.† Thomas Howard, the son of Philip, was restored to the Earldom of Arundel by James I., in whose time Arundel House became the repository of that noble collection of works of Art, of which the very ruins are ornaments now to several principal cabinets. The collection contained, when entire, 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscribed marbles, exclusive of sarcophagi, altars, gems, fragments, and what he had paid

* Strype, B. iv., p. 105. † Earl of Monmouth's Memoirs, ed. 1759, p. 77.

for, but could never obtain permission to remove from Rome. A view of the Statue Gallery forms the background to Vansomer's portrait of the earl, and a view of the Picture Gallery to Vansomer's portrait of his countess. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, died 1646; and at the Restoration, in 1660, his house and marbles were restored to his grandson, who, at the instigation of Evelyn, gave the Library to the Royal Society, and the inscribed marbles to the University of Oxford.

"*Sept.* 19, 1667. To London with Mr. Hen. Howard of Norfolk, of whom I obtained y^e^ gift of his Arundelian marbles, those celebrated and famous inscriptions, Greek and Latine, gathered with so much cost and industrie from Greece, by his illustrious grandfather, the magnificent Earl of Arundel, my noble friend whilst he liv'd. When I saw these precious monuments miserably neglected and scatter'd up and down about the garden, and other parts of Arundel House, and how exceedingly the corrosive air of London impaired them, I procur'd him to bestow them on the University of Oxford. This he was pleas'd to grant me, and now gave me the key of the gallery, with leave to mark all those stones, urns, altars, &c., and whatever I found had inscriptions on them that were not statues."—*Evelyn.*

The donor of the marbles died in 1677, and in 1678 * Arundel House in the Strand was taken down, and the present Arundel-street, Surrey-street, Howard-street, and Norfolk-street erected in its stead. The few marbles that remained were removed to Tart Hall and Cuper's Gardens. Sully, when ambassador in England in the reign of King James I., was lodged in this house. He speaks in his Memoirs of its numerous apartments upon one floor. From Hollar's views of the house it would appear to have been little more than a series of detached buildings, erected at different periods, and joined together without any particular outlay of taste or skill. The first meetings of the Royal Society were held in this house.†

ARUNDEL STREET, PANTON SQUARE, so called from the Lords Arundel of Wardour, is rated to the poor, for the first time, in the books of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields under the year 1673; and then and there described as "next Coll. Panton's tenements." *See* Wardour Street.

ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, was built in 1678, on the site of Arundel House. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Rymer, whose "Fœdera" is our best historical monument, died at his house in this street, in 1713, and was buried in the neighbouring church of St. Clement's Danes.—John Anstis, Garter King-at-arms, 1715-6.‡—Mrs. Porter, the celebrated actress, "over against the Blue Ball."

* Walpole's Anec. ii. 153.

† Hollar has engraved a view of London, taken from the roof of Arundel House.

‡ Thoresby's Letters, ii. 329.

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, LITTLE DEAN'S YARD. A Prebendal house attached to Westminster Abbey, and so called from Jack Ashburnham, whose name is now inseparably connected with the misfortunes of King Charles I. Here is a fine staircase by Inigo Jones.* The present occupant is the Rev. H. H. Milman, author of "The Fall of Jerusalem," and other poems. Ashburnham House was purchased by the Crown in 1730, of John, Earl Ashburnham. Here the Cotton Library was deposited, and here a fire broke out 23d Oct. 1731, and of the 948 volumes of which the library originally consisted, 114 were quite lost or entirely spoiled, and 98 severely damaged. The fire originated in the negligence of a woman who was allowed to dry linen in the rooms beneath! but the charge of negligence is, perhaps, more justly due to the government than the laundress.

ASIATIC SOCIETY (ROYAL), 5, NEW BURLINGTON STREET, (founded 1823), contains an interesting collection of Oriental arms and armour. The visitor will do well to observe the Malay spears mounted with gold, the pair of Ceylonese jingals, or grasshoppers, mounted with silver, taken in the Khandyan war of 1815; a complete suit of Persian armour inlaid with gold; a Bengal sabre, termed a kharg; Ceylonese hog spears, and Lahore arrows; a sculptured column of great beauty, from the gateway of a temple in Mahore, and statues of Durga, Surga, and Buddha, that deserve attention. The Society usually meets on the first and third Saturdays in every month, from November to June inclusive. Admission fee, 5 guineas; annual subscription, 3 guineas.

ASKE'S HOSPITAL, HOXTON. Erected by the Haberdashers' Company, in 1692, pursuant to the will of Robert Aske, Esq., who left 30,000*l.* to that Company, for building and endowing an Hospital for the relief of twenty poor members of the Haberdashers' Company, and for the education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of the Company. The original edifice was built by Dr. Robert Hooke, the mathematician;† and the present Hospital from the designs of D. R. Roper.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD. The first amphitheatre on this spot was a mere temporary erection of deal boards, set up, in 1774, by Philip Astley, a light-horseman in the 15th or General Elliot's regiment. The price of admission to the space without the railing of the ride was

* See two prints of it, with details, in Britton's Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London. † There is a view of it in Strype's Stow, ed. 1720.

sixpence, and Astley himself was the chief performer, assisted by a drum, two fifes, and a clown of the name of Porter. At first it was an open area. In 1780, it was converted into a covered amphitheatre, and divided into pit, boxes, and gallery. In 1786, it was newly fitted up, and called "The Royal Grove," and in 1792 "The Royal Saloon, or Astley's Amphitheatre." The entertainment, at first, was only a day exhibition of horsemanship. Transparent fire-works, slack-rope vaulting, Egyptian pyramids, tricks on chairs, tumbling, &c., were subsequently added, the ride enlarged, and the house opened in the evening. It is now both theatre and amphitheatre.

"Whitfield never drew as much attention as a mountebank does: he did not draw attention by doing better than others, but by doing what was strange. Were Astley to preach a sermon, standing upon his head on a horse's back, he would collect a multitude to hear him; but no wise man would say he had made a better sermon for that."—*Johnson, in Boswell's Life.*

"London, at this time of year, (September), is as nauseous a drug as any in an apothecary's shop. I could find nothing at all to do, and so went to *Astley's*, which indeed was much beyond my expectation. I do not wonder any longer that Darius was chosen king by the instructions he gave to his horse; nor that Caligula made his Consul. Astley can make his dance minuets and hornpipes. But I shall not have even Astley now; Her Majesty the Queen of France, who has as much taste as Caligula, has sent for the whole of the *dramatis personæ* to Paris."—*Horace Walpole to Lord Strafford, Sept.* 12, 1783.

In 1794, (Aug. 17th), the Amphitheatre and nineteen adjoining houses were destroyed by fire. In 1803, (Sept. 2nd), it was again burnt down, the mother of Mrs. Astley perishing in the flames.

"Base Buonapartè, fill'd with deadly ire,
Sets, one by one, our playhouses on fire.
Some years ago he pounced with deadly glee on
The Opera House, then burnt down the Pantheon;
Thy hatch, O Halfpenny! pass'd in a trice,
Boil'd some black pitch, and burnt down Astley's twice."
Rejected Addresses.

This was said or sung in 1812; and in 1841, (June 8th), it was a third time burnt down, Mr. Ducrow, the manager, dying insane soon after, from the losses he sustained. Old Astley, who was born at Newcastle-under-Line in 1742, died in Paris, 20th Oct., 1814. He is said to have built nineteen different theatres.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY (ROYAL), SOMERSET HOUSE. Instituted 1820, "for the encouragement and promotion of Astronomy;" and incorporated by royal charter, dated 7th March, 1st Will. IV. Entrance-money, 2*l.* 2*s.*; annual subscription, 2*l.* 2*s.* Annual General Meeting, second Friday in February. Medal awarded every year. The Society has a small but good Mathematical Library, and a few Astronomical instruments. In the Council-room is a three-quarter portrait of Mr. Baily, by T. Phillips, R. A.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. *See* Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS. *See* Female Orphan Asylum.

ATHENÆUM CLUB, PALL MALL, (Decimus Burton, architect), was instituted in 1823 "for the association of individuals known for their literary or scientific attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the Fine Arts, and noblemen and gentlemen distinguished as liberal patrons of Science, Literature, and the Arts." The members are chosen by ballot, except that the Committee have the power of electing yearly, from the list of candidates for admission, a limited number of persons, "who shall have attained to distinguished eminence in Science, Literature, and the Arts," the number so elected not to exceed nine in each year. The number of ordinary members is fixed at 1200; entrance fee, twenty guineas; yearly subscription, six guineas. One black ball in ten excludes. The present Club House was built in 1829.

"The only Club I belong to is the Athenæum, which consists of twelve hundred members, amongst whom are to be reckoned a large proportion of the most eminent persons in the land, in every line—civil, military, and ecclesiastical, peers, spiritual and temporal, (ninety-five noblemen and twelve bishops), commoners, men of the learned professions, those connected with Science, the Arts, and Commerce in all its principal branches, as well as the distinguished who do not belong to any particular class. Many of these are to be met with every day, living with the same freedom as in their own houses. For six guineas a-year every member has the command of an excellent library, with maps, of the daily papers, English and foreign, the principal periodicals, and every material for writing, with attendance for whatever is wanted. The building is a sort of palace, and is kept with the same exactness and comfort as a private dwelling. Every member is a master without any of the trouble of a master. He can come when he pleases, and stay away as long as he pleases, without anything going wrong. He has the command of regular servants without having to pay or to manage them. He can have whatever meal or refreshment he wants, at all hours, and served up with the cleanliness and comfort of his own house. He orders just what he pleases, having no interest to think of but his own. In short, it is impossible to suppose a greater degree of liberty in living."—*Walker's Original.*

"It is said that at the Athenæum the number of dinners has fallen off by upwards of 300 per annum since Theodore Hook disappeared from his favourite corner, near the door of its coffee-room. That is to say, there must have been some dozens of gentlemen who chose to dine there once or twice every week of the season, merely for the chance of his being there, and permitting them to draw their chairs to his little table in the course of the evening. The corner alluded to will, we suppose, long retain the name which it derived from him—Temperance Corner. Many grave and dignified personages being frequent guests, it would hardly have been seemly to have been calling for repeated supplies of a certain description; but the waiters well understood what the oracle of the corner meant by 'Another glass of toast and water,' or 'A little more lemonade.'"

Quarterly Review, No. 143, p. 97.

AUCTION MART, behind the ROYAL EXCHANGE, (Walters, architect), was opened in 1810, for the sale of estates, annuities, shares in public institutions, pictures, books, and other property, by public auction. There was an Auction House standing near the Royal Exchange in the reign of James II. I have seen several printed catalogues, preserved by Narcissus Luttrell, of sales that took place there in that reign. Dr. Seaman's sale, in the year 1676, was the first book-auction, and Samuel Patterson the earliest auctioneer who sold books singly in lots—the first bidding for which was sixpence.* The best pictures are sold at Christie's, in King-street, St. James's; at Phillips', in New Bond-street: and at Fosters', in Pall Mall. The best books and coins are sold by Sotheby and Wilkinson, in Wellington-street.

AUDIT OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE,—(Office for Auditing the Public Accounts),—existed as an office under the name of the Office of the Auditors of the Imprests, (or sums imprested upon account), temp. Henry VIII. The present commission was established in 1785, and the salaries, formerly paid by fees upon the passing of accounts, are now paid out of the civil list, and at fixed rates, fees of every kind being abolished. The average annual cost of the office is about 50,000*l.*, and the number of accounts rendered annually for audit about 350. There are six commissioners, a secretary, and upwards of 100 clerks. Almost all the Home and all the Colonial expenditure of the country is examined at this office. Edward Harley and Arthur Maynwaring (the wit) were the two Auditors of the Imprests in the reign of Anne. Harley's brother (Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford) got many curious public papers from his brother. If he had emptied the office, the nation had been a gainer, for the papers the brother purloined were bought by Government for the British Museum, and much of what he left—all, indeed, but what Sir William Musgrave, a commissioner, gathered and presented to the British Museum—destroyed by order of another Government. Maynwaring's fees were about 2000*l.* a-year. The present salary of a commissioner is 1200*l.*; the chairman's salary, 1500*l.*

AUDLEY STREET (NORTH), GROSVENOR SQUARE, was so called after a Mr. Audley, whose land, described in an old Survey, (circ. 1710), among King George III.'s maps in the British Museum, as "Mr. Audley's land," lay between "Great Brook Field," and "Shoulder of Mutton Field." Here is a public house (No. 32) with the sign of Admiral Vernon, the hero of Portobello.

* Smith's Nollekens, ii. 280.

AUDLEY STREET (SOUTH), GROSVENOR SQUARE. Built in 1730. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—General Paoli. — Sir William Jones, (opposite Audley-square).—"His Highness Mounseer," i. e. Charles X. of France, in No. 72, now Mr. Hankey's.—Louis XVIII., I am assured, lived at one time in this street.—No. 77 (in 1822) was Alderman Sir Matthew Wood's. Here Queen Caroline took up her abode on her first arrival from Italy in 182 , and used at first to show herself to the mob from the balcony. In the vault of "Grosvenor Chapel," on the east side of the street, are interred,—Ambrose Philips, the poet, better known as Namby Pamby, (d. 1749); Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, (d. 1762); Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, author of the well-known "Letters to his Son," (d. 1773); John Wilkes, (Wilkes and Liberty). There is a tablet to Wilkes, (d. 1797), with this inscription from his own pen, "The Remains of John Wilkes, a Friend to Liberty."

AUGUSTINE'S (ST.) IN THE WALL, in LIME STREET WARD. A parish church so called "for that it stood adjoining to the wall of the City."* No remains exist.

AUGUSTINE'S (ST.), WATLING STREET. A church in the Ward of Farringdon Within, built in 1682 by Sir Christopher Wren, and opened for public service 23rd Sept. 1688. The old church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the parish of St. Faith under St. Paul's united at the same time to the newly erected St. Augustine's. The steeple was finished in 1695. The presentation to the conjoined Rectory is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The Rev. R. H. Barham (Thomas Ingoldsby) died in 1845, rector of the united parishes.

AUSTIN FRIARS, in BROAD STREET, BROAD STREET WARD. The house of the Augustine Friars, founded by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, in the year 1243. The church was surmounted by "a most fine spired steeple, small, high, and straight." Stow, who tells us this, adds—"I have not seen the like." Henry VIII., at the Dissolution, bestowed the house and grounds of the Austin Friars on William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, who transformed his new acquisition into a town residence for himself, called while it continued in his family by the name of Paulet House and Winchester House, (hence Winchester-street adjoining). The church was reserved by the King, and was granted by his son "to the Dutch nation in London, to be their preaching place." Edward VI. records the circumstance in his Diary:—

* Stow, p. 61.

"1550, June 29:—It was appointed that the Germans should have the Austin Friars for their church, to have their service in, for avoiding of all sects of Ana-Baptists, and such like."

The grant was confirmed by several successive sovereigns, and is enjoyed by the Dutch to this day. The church contains some very good Decorated windows, and will repay examination. Lord Winchester died in 1571, and was succeeded by his son, "who sold," says Stow, "the monuments of noblemen, there buried, for one hundred pounds; and, in place thereof, made fair stabling for horses. He caused [moreover] the lead to be taken from the roofs, and laid tile in place thereof; which exchange proved not so profitable as he looked for, but rather to his disadvantage."* In 1602 the necessities of the fourth Marquis of Winchester were such, that he was compelled to part with his house and property in Austin Friars to John Swinnerton, a merchant, afterwards Lord Mayor. Sir Philip Sidney's friend, Fulke Greville, then an inhabitant of Austin Friars, communicates his alarm about the purchase to the Countess of Shrewsbury, another tenant of the Marquis of Winchester, in that quarter:—

"Since my return from Plymouth, I understand my Lord Marquis hath offered his house for sale, and there is one Swinnerton, a merchant, that hath engaged himself to deal for it. The price, as I hear, is 5000*l.*, his offer 4500*l.*; so as the one's need, and the other's desire, I doubt will easily reconcile this difference of price between them. In the mean season I thought it my duty to give your ladyship notice, because both your house and my lady of Warwick's are included in this bargain; and we, your poor neighbours, would think our dwellings desolate without you, and conceive your ladyship would not willingly become a tenant to such a fellow."—*Letter*, 23 *Sept.*, 1602.—*Lodge's Illus.*, ii. 580, 8vo edition.

The Lady Anne Clifford (Anne Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery) was married to the Earl of Dorset, in her mother's chambers in Austin Friars House, 25th Feb. 1608-9.† Here (1735) Richard Gough, the antiquary, was born; and here, at No. 18, lived James Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses." A second James Smith coming to the place after he had been many years a resident here, produced so much confusion to both, that the last comer waited on the author and suggested, to prevent future inconvenience, that one or other had better leave, hinting at the same time, that he should like to stay. "No," said the wit, "I am James the First; you are James the Second; you must abdicate." *See* Dutch Church.

AVE MARIA LANE, LUDGATE HILL.

"So called because of stationers or text-writers, that dwelt there who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely A, B, C, with the Pater Noster, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c."—*Stow*, p. 126.

* Stow, p. 67.

† Birch's Prince Henry, p. 140.

"Ave-maria aly" is mentioned in the curious early poem of "Cocke Lorelles bote," printed in 1506, by Wynkyn de Worde, In Queen Anne's time, "The Black Boy Coffee-house," in this lane, was the chief place for the sale of books by auction.

AXE YARD, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER, now FLUDYER STREET. Here, if we may believe old Aubrey, Sir William Davenant met with that calamity "from a black handsome wench," so often a source of mirth to the Miscellany writers of his age. Davenant certainly lived in Axe-yard; for Sprat, in a letter to Wren printed in the "Parentalia," tells us so.

> "August 10, 1660. By the way, I cannot forget that my Lord Claypoole did the other day make enquiry of Mrs Hunt, concerning my house in Axe Yard, and did set her on work to get it of me for him, which methinks is a very great change."—*Pepys*, i. 71, 4to edition.

AYLESBURY STREET, CLERKENWELL, covers the site of the house and gardens of the Bruces, Earls of Aylesbury, to whom the old Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem descended from the Cecil family, and with whom it continued till 1706. Earl Robert, Deputy Earl Marshal, dates many of his letters in 1671 from Aylesbury House, Clerkenwell. On the south side of Aylesbury-street, and "at the corner house of that passage leading by the Old Jerusalem Tavern, under the gateway of the Priory in St. John's Square," Thomas Britton, the musical, small coalman, held his celebrated music meetings, for a period of six-and-thirty years (1678—1714.)

> "On the ground floor was a repository for small coal, and over that was the concert room, which was very long and narrow, and had a ceiling so low that a tall man could but just stand upright in it. It has long since been pulled down and rebuilt. At this time [1776] it is an ale house known by the sign of the Bull's Head."—*Hawkins's Hist. of Music*, v. 74.

BAG OF NAILS, (properly THE BACCHANALS). A public house in Arabella-row, Pimlico, the corner house on the left hand side leading from Pimlico. It is now a gin-shop, and called The Goat.

BAGNIGGE WELLS, COLD BATH FIELDS. A noted place of public entertainment, a kind of minor Vauxhall, much frequented formerly by the lower sort of tradesmen, and first opened to the public in the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two mineral springs, the one chalybeate, the other cathartic.* Nell Gwynne is said to have had a country-house near this spot, and her bust was here in 1789, when Waldron edited "Downes's Roscius Anglicanus."

* Lysons's Environs, iii. 381.

BAGNIO (THE), in BATH STREET, NEWGATE STREET,

"Was built and first opened in December, 1679; built by Turkish Merchants."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 244.

"A neat contrived building after the Turkish mode, seated in a large handsome yard, and at the upper end of Pincock-lane, which is indifferent well built and inhabited. This Bagnio is much resorted unto for sweating, being found very good for aches, &c., and approved of by our Physicians."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 195.

"I had sent this four-and-twenty hours sooner, if I had not had the misfortune of being in a great doubt about the orthography of the word Bagnio. I consulted several Dictionaries, but found no relief; at last having recourse both to the Bagnio in Newgate-street, and to that in Chancery-lane, and finding the original manuscripts upon the sign-posts of each to agree literally with my own spelling, I returned home full of satisfaction in order to dispatch this epistle."—*The Spectator*, No. 332.

"The Royal Bagnio, situate on the north side of Newgate-street, is a very spacious and commodious place for sweating, hot-bathing, and cupping; they tell me it is the only true Bagnio after the Turkish model, and hath 18 degrees of heat. It was first opened Anno 1679. Here is one very spacious room with a cupola roof, besides others lesser; the walls are neatly set with Dutch tile. The charge of the house for sweating, rubbing, shaving, cupping, and bathing, is four shillings each person. There are nine servants who attend. The days for ladies, are Wednesdays and Saturdays, and for gentlemen, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; and to shew the healthfulness of sweating thus, here is one servant who has been near twenty-eight years and another sixteen, though four days a-week constantly attending in the heat."—*Hatton's New View of London*, 8vo, 1708, p. 797.

The Bath, with its cupola-roof, its marble steps, and Dutch-tile walls, is now a Cold Bath, and called the OLD ROYAL BATHS.

BAGNIO COURT, NEWGATE STREET, was so called from the Bagnio described in the preceding article. In the year 1843 the name was changed to Bath-street.

BAGNIO (THE), in LONG ACRE, commonly called THE QUEEN'S,* stood on the south side of Long Acre, between Conduit-court and Leg-alley.† Lord Mohun left the Bagnio in Long Acre in a hackney-coach to fight his famous duel in Hyde Park with the Duke of Hamilton. When the depositions were made before the Coroner, John Pennington, hackney-coachman, swore "That on Saturday morning, about seven o'clock, he was called from Bow-street in Covent Garden, to the Bagnio in Long Acre, where he took up my Lord Mohun and another gentleman. My Lord Mohun bid him drive to

* Hatton, p. 797.

† Strype, B. vi., p. 74. There is a view of it done in 1694 (in which year it was rebuilt) * among Bagford's prints in the Museum.†

* London Gazette, No. 3019. † Harl. MS. 5953, pt. i. fol. 115.

Kensington, but when he came near Hyde Park, he bade him drive in there."

BAKERS' HALL, No. 16, HARP LANE, GREAT TOWER STREET. A neat plain building lately repaired under the superintendence of James Elmes, author of the "Life of Sir Christopher Wren."

"Then is there Hart-lane for Harpe-lane, which likewise runneth down into Thames-street. In this Hart-lane is the Bakers' Hall, sometime the dwelling-house of John Chichley, Chamberlain of London, who was son to William Chichley, Alderman of London, brother to William Chichley, Archdeacon of Canterbury, nephew to Robert Chichley, Mayor of London, and to Henry Chichley, Archbishop of Canterbury."—*Stow*, p. 51.

The Bakers of London were of old divided into "White Bakers," and "Brown Bakers;" but the great supply of bread came from Stratford-le-Bow,* and by the regulations of the City, the loaves supplied by the Stratford bakers were required to be heavier in weight than the loaves of the same price supplied by the London Bakers.

BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Mrs. Siddons, in "Siddons House," looking into the Regent's Park, on the east side, at the top of the street. Here she died, 8th June, 1831.

"In 1817 Mrs. Siddons took the lease of a house pleasantly situated, with an adjoining garden and small green, at the top of Upper Baker-street, on the right side towards the Regent's Park. Here she built an additional room for her modelling."—*Campbell's Life of Mrs. Siddons*, p. 360.

Lord Camelford, (who fell in the duel with Best) at No 64, in the year 1800.—Here, at the "Bazaar in Baker-street," is the Wax-work Exhibition and Chamber of Horrors, well and widely known as Madame Tussaud's. Admission, one shilling; Chamber of Horrors, sixpence additional. Mrs. Salmon's celebrated wax-work exhibition in Fleet-street (an attractive sight for a century and more) must have been a poor display compared to this.

BAKEWELL HALL, or, BLAKEWELL HALL, in BASINGHALL STREET. A weekly market-place for woollen cloths, established by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of London (20th of Rich. II.) in a house formerly belonging to the wealthy family of the Basings, but subsequently in the possession of Thomas Bakewell, who was living in it in the 36th of Edward III., and from whom the Hall or Market derives its name. Bakewell Hall was rebuilt in the year 1588, destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, re-erected in 1672, and ultimately taken down to make

* Strype, B. v., p. 338.

way for the present Bankruptcy Court in 1820. The profits or fees paid on pitchings were given by the City to Christ's Hospital, and in 1708 were reckoned at 1100*l.**

BALL'S POND, ISLINGTON. So called from the Ducking-Pond of a person of the name of Ball, who kept a tavern here in the reign of Charles II. I have seen a token of Charles's reign, with his name upon it.

> "But Husband gray now comes so stall,
> For Prentice notch'd he strait does call:
> Where 's Dame, quoth he,—quoth son of shop,
> She 's gone her cake in milk to sop:
> Ho, ho! to Islington; enough!
> Fetch Job my son and our dog Ruffe!
> For there in Pond, through mire and muck,
> We 'll cry hay Duck, there Ruffe, hay Duck."
>
> *Davenant, "The Long Vacation in London," (Works, 1673, p. 289).*

BALTIMORE HOUSE. *See* Russell Square.

BANCROFT'S ALMS HOUSES, MILE END, (for 24 poor men of the Drapers' Company) and SCHOOL, (for 100 boys), erected in the year 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, (grandson of Archbishop Bancroft), who left the sum of 28,000*l.* and upwards to the Company of Drapers, for their erection and endowment. Bancroft was an officer of the Lord Mayor's Court, and is said to have acquired his fortune by harsh acts of justice in his capacity as a City officer; by unnecessary informations and arbitrary summonses. His tomb, erected in his life-time, is in the church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. He left lands to keep it in repair. There is an engraving of it by J. T. Smith.

BANGOR COURT, SHOE LANE.

> "In this Shoe-lane was a messuage called Bangor-house, belonging formerly, as it seems, to the Bishops of that See; which messuage, with the waste ground about it, Sir John Barksted, Knight, did, in the year 1647, purchase of the trustees for the sale of Bishops' Lands, for the purpose of erecting messuages and tenements thereupon."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 247.

The last Bishop of Bangor who resided in Bangor House was Bishop Dolben, (d. 1633). Bentley's printing offices occupy the site.

BANK OF ENGLAND, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY,—"the principal Bank of Deposit and Circulation; not in this country only, but in Europe,"†—was founded in 1694, and grew out of a loan of 1,200,000*l.* for the public service. Its principal projector was Mr. William Paterson, an enterprising Scotch

* Of the last Hall there is a view in Wilkinson.

† M'Culloch.

gentleman; who, according to his own account, commenced his exertions for the establishment of a National Bank in 1691. The subscribers, besides receiving eight per cent. on the sum advanced, and 4000*l.* a year for the expense of management, in all 100,000*l.* a year, were incorporated into a Society (27th July, 1694), denominated the Governor and Company of the Bank of England—the name they are still known by. The first Governor was Sir John Houblon, whose house and garden occupied the site of the present Bank, and the first Deputy-Governor was Michael Godfrey, the author of "A short Account of the intended Bank of England."* During the great recoinage in 1696, a crisis occurred with the Bank, and the Directors were compelled to suspend payment of the notes they had issued. This, however, they got over, and, in order to prevent a like occurrence in future, the capital of the Bank was increased from 1,200,000*l.* to 2,201,171*l.* The Charter was renewed the next year until 1711; in 1708 it was further continued to 1733; in 1712 to 1743; in 1742 to 1765; in 1763 to 1786; in 1781 to 1812; in 1800 to 1833; and in 1833, by Act of 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 98, it was renewed until 1855. The great event in the history of the Bank of England occurred in 1797, when the Bank suspended cash payments. On Saturday, 26th Feb., 1797, a Gazette Extraordinary was published, announcing the landing of some troops in Wales from a French frigate. The alarm on the subject of invasion was deep and universal, and the Bank had only 1,272,000*l.* of cash and bullion in her coffers. There was every prospect of a violent run, and on the next day (Sunday) an order of Council was issued, prohibiting the Directors from paying their notes in cash until the sense of Parliament had been taken on the subject. The Parliament concurred with the Privy Council, and the so-called Restriction Act, prohibiting them paying cash except for sums under twenty shillings, was passed at this time. The Bank, at the period of suspending cash payments, was in possession of property, after all claims upon her had been deducted, to the amount of 15,513,690*l.* Previously to 1759, the Bank of England did not issue any notes for less than 20*l.*; 10*l.* notes were then first issued. 5*l.* notes were first issued in 1794, and 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes (since discontinued) in 1797. The Bank never re-issues the same notes, even if they are returned the same day they are sent out. The first forgery of a Bank note occurred in 1758, when the person who forged it was convicted and executed. A lost Bank of England note,

* 4to, Lond. 1694.

of which the holder knows the number and date, may be stopped at the Bank for a day, and a notice obtained of its being presented, by giving information at the Secretary's office and paying 2*s.* 6*d.* The particulars of the loss are embodied in the form of a letter, which the party giving the information is called upon to sign with his address. The total loss to the Bank from Fauntleroy's forgeries amounted to 360,000*l.* The business of the Bank of England was carried on in Grocer's Hall, in the Poultry, from its foundation in 1694 to the 5th June, 1734, when it was removed to an establishment of its own (part of the present edifice) designed for the Directors by Mr. George Sampson. On the 1st January, 1735, the statue of William III. was set up. East and west wings were added by Sir Robert Taylor between the years 1766 and 1786. Sir John Soane subsequently receiving the appointment of architect to the Bank, and the business of the Governor and Company increasing, much of Sampson's first building, and of the wings erected by Sir R. Taylor, were either altered or taken down, and the (one-storied) Bank as we now see it, covering an irregular area of four acres, altogether completed by the same architect. There is little to admire in it: parts, however, are good, though overlaid with ornament, the besetting sin of Sir John Soane's style of architecture. Yet, with all its faults, it has the merit, I am told, of being well adapted for the purposes and business of the Bank. The corner towards Lothbury, though small, is much admired. The area in the centre, planted with trees and shrubs, was formerly the churchyard of St. Christopher, Threadneedle-street. The government of the Bank is vested in a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors, eight of whom go out every year. The qualification for Governor is 4000*l.* Stock, Deputy-Governor 3000*l.*, and Director 2000*l.* In 1837, the Governor of the Bank appeared in the Gazette as a bankrupt. The Bullion Office is situated on the northern side of the Bank, in the basement story, and formed part of the original structure. It was afterwards enlarged by Sir Robert Taylor, and eventually altered to its present form by Sir John Soane. The office consists of three apartments—a public chamber for the transaction of business, a vault for public deposits, and a vault for the private stock of the Bank. The duties are discharged by a Principal, a Deputy-Principal, Clerk, Assistant Clerk, and porters. In the process of weighing, a number of admirably-constructed balances are brought into operation. The larger ones comprise a balance, invented by Mr. Bate, for weighing silver in bars, from 50 lbs. to 80 lbs. troy;—a balance, invented

in 1820, by Sir John Barton, of the Mint, for weighing gold coin and gold in bars, the former in quantities varying from a few ounces to 18 lbs. troy; and the latter any weight up to 15 lbs.; and a third invented by Mr. Bate, for weighing dollars to amounts not exceeding 72 lbs. 2 oz. troy. These instruments are very perfect in their action, admit of easy regulation, and are of durable construction. The public are admitted to a counter, separated from the rest of the apartments, but are on no account allowed to enter the bullion vaults. The amount of bullion in the possession of the Bank of England constitutes, along with their securities, the assets which they place against their liabilities, on account of circulation and deposits; and the difference between the several amounts is called the "Rest," or balance in favour of the Bank. Gold is almost exclusively obtained by the Bank in the "bar" form; although no form of the deposit would be refused. A bar of gold is a small slab, weighing sixteen pounds, and worth about 800*l.* In the weighing office is the balance made by Mr. Bate, with glass weights, and weighing at the rate of thirty-three sovereigns a minute. The machine appears to be a square brass box, in the inside of which, secure from currents of air, is the machinery. On the top of the box is a small cylindrical hopper, which will hold about forty sovereigns, and in front of the box are two small apertures, to which are fitted two receivers, one for the sovereigns of full weight, and the other for the light. Supposing the sovereign to be weighed, then comes the operation of removing it. This is effected by a very curious contrivance. There are two bolts placed at right angles to each other, and on each side of the platform or scale there is a part cut away so as to admit of the bolts striking so far into the area of the platform as to remove anything that would nearly fill it. These bolts are made to strike at different elevations, the lower striking a little before the upper one. If the sovereign be full weight, the scale remains down, and then the lower bolt, which strikes a little before the upper, knocks it off into the full weight box. If the sovereign be light it rises up, and the first bolt strikes under it, and misses it, and the higher bolt then strikes and knocks it off in the light box. The Stock or Annuities upon which the Public Dividends are payable amounts to about 774,000,000*l.*; the yearly dividends payable thereupon to about 25,000,000*l.*; and the yearly payment to the Governor and Company of the Bank for the charges of management, to 136,000*l.* The Income-Tax on the Dividends for one year, ending 5th July, 1843, was 677,310*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

BANKRUPTCY (COURT OF), BASINGHALL STREET. A spacious building

(occupying the site of Bakewell Hall), erected in 1820, from the designs of William Fowler, Esq., the architect of Covent-garden Market, Hungerford Market, and of other public edifices in London. The business of the court is managed by two judges and five commissioners. Number of Bankrupts in 1845—1028; in 1846—1326. The bankrupt is a trader, the insolvent not necessarily so. The bankrupt, when discharged, is discharged not only as to his person, but as to future acquired property; while the insolvent is discharged only as to his person, and not as to future acquired property.

BANKSIDE (THE), SOUTHWARK, comprehends that portion of ground or river-bank between the Clink, near to the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and the Surrey end of Blackfriars-bridge, of old the seat of every vice, dissipation, and amusement—stews, bear-baitings, and theatres. The stews were as old as the reign of Henry II., and in Richard II.'s reign belonged to Sir William Walworth, the sturdy Lord Mayor who slew Wat Tyler. Wat had destroyed several of the stew-houses on the Bankside, and had thus seriously injured the property of the Lord Mayor, a circumstance that may have had some weight with Sir William when he gave the deadly blow to the bold and daring rebel.

> "These allowed stew-houses had signs on their fronts towards the Thames, not hanged out, but painted on the walls; as a Boar's Head, the Cross Keys, the Gun, the Castle, the Cranes, the Cardinal's Hat, the Bell, the Swan, &c."—*Stow*, p. 151.

The Castle and the Cardinal's Hat are mentioned in the expenses of Sir John Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk of that name. These stews, which were regulated by Parliament, were put down by sound of trumpet, in the 37th of King Henry VIII., A. D. 1546. In that caustic and clever poem, called *Cock Lorell's Bote*, printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1506, this part of Southwark is distinguished as Stews-bank. A lane in Upper Thames-street, leading to the Stew side of the river, is still called Stew-lane. Bears were baited here from a very early period till the reign of William III., when this kind of amusement, "as more convenient for the butchers and such like," was removed from the Bear Garden to Hockley-in-the-Hole. The Theatres on the Bankside were Paris Garden, The Globe, The Rose, The Hope, and The Swan. In The Globe, Shakspeare was a sharer, and within its "wooden O," as he calls it, many of his plays were first performed. There was no Theatre on the Bankside at the Restoration in 1660, and when Strype drew up his "Survey" in 1720, the place was

chiefly inhabited by dyers, "there seated," he says, "for the conveniency of the water."

BANQUETTING HOUSE. *See* Whitehall.

BANQUETTING HOUSE (LORD MAYOR'S). *See* Stratford Place.

BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL, MONKWELL STREET, CITY. Built by Inigo Jones, and repaired by the Earl of Burlington. The entrance is distinguished by a rich and projecting shell canopy, characteristic of the age of Charles II. There is little, however, of Inigo's work about the present building. The Theatre, called by Walpole "one of the best of his works," was pulled down in the latter end of the last century, and sold for the value of the materials.

"The Theatre is commodiously fitted with four degrees of cedar seats, one above another, in elliptical form, adorned with the figures of the seven Liberal Sciences, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and a bust of King Charles I. The roof is an elliptical cupola."—*Hatton*, p. 597.

Observe.—One of the best of Holbein's works in this country.

"Of Holbein's works in England I find an account of only four. The first is that capital picture in [Barber] Surgeons' Hall of Henry VIII. giving the charter to the Company of Surgeons. The character of his Majesty's bluff haughtiness is well represented, and all the heads are finely executed. The picture itself has been retouched, but is well known by Baron's print. The physician in the middle, on the King's left hand, is Dr. Butts, immortalised by Shakspeare."—*Horace Walpole.*

"27th Feb. 1662-3. To Chyrurgeons' Hall, where we had a fine dinner and good learned company, many Doctors of Physique, and we used with extraordinary great respect. Among other observables, we drunk the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII. to this Company, with bells hanging at it, which every man is to ring by shaking after he hath drunk up the whole cup. There is also a very excellent piece of the King, done by Holbein, stands up in the Hall, with the officers of the Company kneeling to him to receive their Charter."—*Pepys.*

"29th Aug. 1668. Harris [the actor] and I to Chyrurgeons' Hall, where they are building it new very fine; and there to see their Theatre, which stood all the Fire, and (which was our business) their great picture of Holbein's, thinking to have bought it, by the help of Mr. Pierce [a surgeon], for a little money: I did think to give £200 for it, it being said to be worth £1000; but it is so spoiled that I have no mind to it, and is not a pleasant, though a good picture."—*Pepys.*

The Barbers of London and the Surgeons of London were formerly distinct companies, and were first united when Holbein's picture was painted, in the 32nd of Henry VIII. This union of corporate interests was dissolved in 1745, but Barbers continued for many years to let blood; though it would be difficult now, even in a remote country town, to find the two mysteries united in any other shape than a barber's pole. Among the plate belonging to the Barber-Surgeons is a

silver-gilt cup, presented to the Company by Charles II. The shape is curious. The trunk of the Royal oak forms the handle, and the body of the tree, from which hang gilt acorns, the cup itself. The lid is the Royal crown.

BARBICAN.

"On the west side of the Red Cross [hence Red Cross-street] is a street called the Barbican, because sometime there stood on the north side thereof, a burgh-kenin, or watch-tower of the City, called in some language a Barbican, as a bikening is called a Beacon. This burgh-kenning, by the name of the Manor of Base Court, was given by Edward III. to Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and was lately appertaining to Peregrine Bartie, Lord Willoughby of Ersby."—*Stow*, p. 113.

"Barbican, a good broad street, well inhabited by tradesmen, especially salesmen, for apparel both new and old; and fronting Red Cross Street, is the Watchhouse, where formerly stood a Watch Tower, called *burgh-kenning*, i. e. Barbican."—*R. B., in Strype*, B. iii., p. 93.

Here Dryden has laid the scene of his "Mac Flecknoe:"—

"A watch-tower once; but now, so fate ordains,
Of all the pile an empty name remains:
From its old ruins brothel-houses rise,
Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys."

Nor is the place overlooked by the Messrs. Smith, in their excellent imitation of Sir Walter Scott:—

"And lo! where Catherine-street extends,
A fiery tale its lustre lends
To every window-pane;
Blushes each spout in Martlet Court,
And Barbican, moth-eaten fort," &c.—*Rejected Addresses.*

Eminent Inhabitants.—Sir Henry Spelman, the antiquary, who died here in 1640.—John Milton.

"It was at length concluded that she [Milton's wife] should remain at a friend's house till such time as he was settled in his new house at Barbican, and all things for his reception in order."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, 12mo., 1694, p. 27.

BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S BREWHOUSE, PARK STREET, SOUTHWARK, was founded by Henry Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson, and sold by Johnson and his brother executor in behalf of Mrs. Thrale, for 135,000*l.* Barclay was a descendant of the famous Barclay, who wrote the "Apology for the Quakers," and Perkins was the chief clerk on Thrale's establishment. While on his Tour to the Hebrides, in 1773, Johnson mentioned that Thrale "paid 20,000*l.* a year to the revenue, and that he had *four* vats, each of which held 1600 barrels, above a thousand hogsheads." The establishment in Park-street is now the largest of its kind in the world. The buildings extend over ten acres, and the machinery includes two steam-engines.

The store-cellars contain 126 vats, varying in their contents from 4000 barrels down to 500. About 160 horses are employed in conveying beer to different parts of London. The quantity brewed in 1826 was 380,180 barrels, upon which a duty of ten shillings the barrel, 180,090*l.* was paid to the revenue: and, in 1835, the malt consumed exceeded 100,000 quarters.

BARGE YARD, BUCKLERSBURY. So named after a house known by the sign of the Old Barge; "and it hath been," says Stow, who tells us this, "a common speech that when Walbrooke did lie open, barges were rowed out of the Thames, or towed up so far, and therefore the place hath ever been since called the Old Barge."

BARKING CHURCHYARD. The churchyard of Allhallows Barking, near the Tower.

BARNARD'S INN, HOLBORN. An Inn of Chancery appertaining to Gray's Inn.

> "Barnard's Inne, called also formerly Mackworth's Inne, was in the time of King Henry the Sixth a messuage belonging to Doctor John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, and being in the occupation of one Barnard, at the time of the conversion thereof into an Inne of Chauncery, it beareth Barnard's name still to this day. The arms of this house are those of Mackworth, viz., party per pale, indented ermine and sables, a cheveron, gules, fretted or."—*Sir George Buc*, ed. *Howes*, 1631, p. 1075.

BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. A narrow Close leading from West Smithfield by an Early English arch, part of the old Priory church of St. Bartholomew. Here, in a friend's house, till the Act of Oblivion came out, lived John Milton. Here Hubert Le Sœur, the sculptor, lived; and here he modelled his statue of Charles I., at Charing Cross. Here, in Palmer's printing office, setting the types for the second edition of Woolaston's "Religion of Nature," Benjamin Franklin worked as a common journeyman printer. He lodged at this time in Little Britain, next door to a bookseller of the name of Wilcox. "I continued," he says, "at Palmer's nearly a year."

> "But they must take up with Settle and such as they can get; Bartholomew Fair writers, and Bartholomew Close printers."—*Dryden, Vindication of the Duke of Guise.*

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR. A famous fair held every year in Smithfield, and so called because it was kept at Bartholomew Tide, and held within the precinct of the Priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield. The duration of the Fair was limited by Henry II. to three days, (the Eve of St. Bartholomew, the day, and the next morrow), and the privilege of holding it assigned by the same sovereign to the Prior of St. Bartholomew. This

was for several centuries the great Cloth Fair of England. Clothiers repaired to it from the most distant parts, and had booths and standings erected for their use within the churchyard of the Priory, on the site of what is now called Cloth Fair. The gates of the precinct were closed at night for the protection of property, and a Court of Pie Poudre erected within its verge for the necessary enforcement of the laws of the Fair, of debts and legal obligations. In this Court offences were tried the same day, and the parties punished, in the stocks or at the whipping-post, the minute after condemnation. At the dissolution of religious houses the privilege of the Fair was in part transferred to the Mayor and Corporation, and in part to Richard Rich, Lord Rich, (d. 1560), ancestor of the earls of Warwick and Holland. It ceased, however, to be a "Cloth Fair" of any great importance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Drapers of London found another and more extensive market for their woollens; and the Clothiers, in the increase of communication between distant places, a wider field for the sale of their manufactures. It subsequently became a Fair of a very diversified character. Monsters, motions, drolls, and rarities, were the new commodities to be seen. The three days were extended to fourteen; and Bartholomew Fair was converted into a kind of London Carnival for persons of every condition and degree in life. The excellent minded Evelyn records his having seen "the celebrated follies," as he calls them, of the place. The rarities in the way of Natural History attracted Sir Hans Sloane, and, to give an enduring remembrance to what he had seen, he employed a draughtsman to draw and colour the rarer portions of the exhibition. The fourteen days were found too long, for the excesses committed were very great; and in the year 1708, the period of the Fair was restricted to its old duration of three days.* The Fair (for it still exists) is annually opened by the Lord Mayor, and the proclamation for the purpose read before the entrance to Cloth Fair. It was the custom, formerly, for the Lord Mayor on this occasion to call upon the keeper of Newgate, and partake on his way to Smithfield of "a cool tankard of wine, nutmeg, and sugar." This custom, which ceased in the second mayoralty of the late Sir Matthew Wood, was the cause of the death of Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor in 1688. In holding the tankard, he let the lid flap down with so much force, that his horse started, and he was thrown to the ground with great violence. He died the next day.

* Strype, B. iii., p. 240.

"O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to in my time! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was Nineveh, and the City of Norwich, and Sodom and Gomorrah, with the Rising of the 'Prentices, and the pulling down the bawdy-houses there upon Shrove Tuesday; but the Gunpowder Plot, there was a getpenny! I have presented that to an eighteen or twentypence audience nine times in an afternoon. Your homeborn projects prove ever the best, they are so easy and familiar; they put too much learning in their things now-o'days."—*Ben Jonson's Bart. Fair*, Act v., sc. 1.

"I, Adam Overdo, am resolved to spare spy-money hereafter, and make my own discoveries. Many are the yearly enormities of this Fair, in whose courts of Pie Poudres I have had the honour, during the three days, sometimes to sit as judge."—*Ben Jonson's Bart. Fair*, Act ii., sc. 1.

"Each person having a booth, paid so much per foot during the first three days. The Earl of Warwick and Holland is concerned in the toll gathered the first three days in the Fair, being a penny for every burthen of goods brought in or carried out; and to that end there are persons that stand at all the entrances into the Fair; and they are of late years grown so nimble, that these Blades will extort a penny if one hath but a little bundle under one's arms, and nothing related to the Fair."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 285.

"*Trash.* Mar my market thou too proud pedlar! do thy worst, I defy thee, I, and thy stable of hobby horses. I pay for my ground as well as thou dost."—*Ben Johnson's Bart. Fair*, Act ii., sc. 1.

"*Leatherhead.* Sir, it stands me in six-and-twenty shillings, besides three shillings for my ground." *—*Ben Johnson's Bart. Fair*, Act iii., sc. 1.

"30th Aug. 1667. I to Bartholomew Fayre to walk up and down; and there among other things find my Lady Castlemaine at a puppet-play (Patient Grizill), and the street full of people expecting her coming out. I confess I did wonder at her courage to come abroad, thinking the people would abuse her. But they, silly people, do not know the work she makes, and therefore suffered her with great respect to take coach, and she away without any trouble at all." †—*Pepys.*

"Sly Merry Andrew, the last Southwark Fair,
(At Barthol'mew he did not much appear;
So peevish was the edict of the Mayor.)"—*Prior, Merry Andrew.*

"Dr. Johnson's uncle, Andrew Johnson, kept for a whole year the Ring at Smithfield, where they wrestled and boxed, and never was thrown or conquered."—*Boswell, by Croker*, 1 vol. ed., p. 194.

The old amusements were wrestling and shooting,‡ motions, puppets, operas, tight-rope dancing, and the exhibition of dwarfs, monsters, and wild beasts. Among Bagford's collections in the British Museum, § is a Bartholomew Fair Bill of the time of Queen Anne; the exhibition at Heatly's Booth of "a little opera called the 'Old Creation of the World newly

* Lord Kensington, to whom the tolls descended, sold his right to the Corporation of London in 1830. For "Lady Holland's Mob," see *Every Day Book*, i. 1229.

† The 30th of August, 1667, was the day on which the Great Seal was taken from Lord Clarendon, more by the means of this very Countess, than perhaps of any other person.

‡ Stow by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 856. § Harl. MS., 5931.

revived, with the addition of the Glorious Battle obtained over the French and Spaniards by His Grace the Duke of Marlborough!' " Between the acts, jigs, sarabands, and antics were performed, and the whole entertainment concluded with "The Merry Humours of Sir John Spendall, and Punchinello; with several other things not yet exposed." Heatly is supposed to have had no better scenery than the pasteboard properties of our early theatres.

> "The chaos, too, he had descried
> And seen quite through, or else he lied;
> Not that of Past-board which men shew
> For groats at Fair of Bartholomew."—*Hudibras*, Canto i.

Another attraction was the ox roasted whole, a yearly custom referred to by Osborn in his Works.* Nor were other attractions wanting.

"*Waspe.* I have been at the Eagle and the Black Wolf, and the Bull with the five legs, and the Dogs that dance the Morrice, and the Hare of the Tabor."—*Ben Jonson's Bart. Fair*, Act v., sc. 3.

"I was at Bartholomew-fair. Coming out, I met a man that would have taken off my hat; but I secured it, and was going to draw my sword, crying out—'Begar!' 'Damned Rogue!' 'Morbleu!' &c. when on a sudden I had a hundred people about me crying—'Here, Monsieur, see Jepthah's Rash Vow.'—'Here, Monsieur, see the tall Dutchwoman.'—'See the Tiger!' says another.—'See the Horse and no Horse, whose tail stands where his head should do.'—'See the German Artist, Monsieur.'—'See the Siege of Namur, Monsieur.'"—*A Journey to London, Dr. King's Works*, i. 204.

"The Tiger in Bartholomew Fair, that yesterday gave such satisfaction to persons of all Qualities by pulling the Feathers so nicely from live fowls, will, at the request of several persons, do the same this day; price 6*d.* each." —*The Postman to Tuesday, Sept.* 9, 1701.

The public theatres were invariably closed at Bartholomew Fair time; drolls, like Estcourt and Penkethman, finding Bartholomew Fair a more profitable arena for their talents than the boards of Dorset-garden or of old Drury-lane. Here, for Mrs. Mynn † and her daughter, Mrs. Leigh, Elkanah Settle, the rival for years of Dryden, was reduced at last to string speeches and contrive machinery; and here in the droll of "St George for England," he made his last appearance, hissing in a green leather dragon of his own invention.

"Smithfield is another sort of place now to what it was in the times of honest Ben, who, were he to rise out of his grave, would hardly believe it to be the same numerical spot of ground where Justice Overdo made so busy a figure; where the crop-eared Parson demolished a ginger-bread stall; where Nightin-

* Ed. 1701, p. 8.

† Among Bagford's Collection of Bills in the British Museum, is one of Mrs. Mynn's Company of actors acting at "Ben Jonson's Booth." Harl. *MS.*, 5931.

gale, of harmonious memory, sung ballads; and fat Ursula sold Pig and Bottled Ale."—*Tom Brown.*

Bartholomew Fair is now a real nuisance, with scarce a vestige of antiquity or utility about it.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.) THE GREAT. A church in the ward of Farringdon Without (West Smithfield), the choir of the church of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded in the reign of Henry I., (circ. 1102), by Rahere, "a pleasant witted gentleman, and therefore in his time called the King's minstrel."* This unquestionably is one of the most interesting of the old London churches. There is much good Norman work about it, and its entrance gate from Smithfield is an excellent specimen of Early English with the toothed ornament in its mouldings. Parts, however, are of the Perpendicular period, and the rebus of Prior Bolton, who died in 1532, (a *bolt* through a *tun*), fixes the date when the alterations were made. The roof is of timber, divided into compartments by a tie-beam and king-post. At the west end are parts of the transepts and nave, in a later style of architecture, and worth examination. The clerestory is Early English. On the north-side of the altar stands the tomb of Rahere, the first Prior of his foundation. It is of a much later date than his decease, and is a fine specimen of the Decorated period of Gothic architecture. Rahere is represented lying at length beneath a rich canopy; an angel at his feet supports a shield; and two canons, at his knees, hold, each of them, a Psalter in their hands. It was coloured originally, and has been coarsely renewed at several intervals. Over against the founder's tomb is the spacious monument to Sir Walter Mildmay, Under-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, (d. 1589). The other monuments are of very little importance, unless we except the bust (near Mildmay's monument) of James Rivers, (d. 1641), probably the work of Hubert Le Sœur, who lived in Bartholomew Close, hard by. The parish register, records the baptism (28 Nov. 1697) of William Hogarth, the painter, and the burial, in 1627, of Sir John Hayward, the historian.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.) THE LESS, or, ST. BARTHOLOMEW IN THE HOSPITAL. A church in the ward of Farringdon Without, serving as a parish church to the tenants dwelling within the precinct of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The church escaped the

* Stow, p. 140. Stow's description of Rahere has been called in question, but the life of the founder among the Cottonian MSS. seems to confirm what he says.

Fire, though there is little that is old about it now. The interior was destroyed and reconstructed anew by Mr. Dance in 1789, and again rebuilt in 1823, on Mr. Dance's plan, by the father of Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A. The tower is old. The following monuments belonging to the old church have found a sanctuary within the new :—William Markeby, (gentleman) and his wife Alicia, (d. 1439), two small brasses on the floor as you enter the body of the church. Robert Balthrope, Sergeant Surgeon to Q. Elizabeth, (d. 1591), a small kneeling figure in a niche. Lady Bodley, (wife of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford), a tablet with a Latin inscription. The parish register records the baptism of Inigo Jones, the architect, and the burial (1664) of James Heath, author of the Chronicle which bears his name. He was buried in the church near the screen door.* Inigo's father was a cloth-worker, residing in or near Cloth Fair.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.), by the EXCHANGE. A church in Broad-street Ward, re-built in 1438, destroyed in the Great Fire, and again re-built from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, the earliest English translator of the Bible, was buried in this church, and when the church was taken down to erect Mr. Tite's Exchange, his remains were removed to the church of St. Magnus, London-bridge.

BARTHOLOMEW'S (ST.) HOSPITAL. The earliest institution of the kind in London; part of the ancient Priory of St. Bartholomew founded in A.D. 1102, by Rahere, the first Prior. (*See* St. Bartholomew the Great). The executors of Richard Whittington, the celebrated Lord Mayor, repaired the Hospital about the year 1423, and at the dissolution of religious houses, King Henry VIII. founded it anew as an Hospital "for the continual relief and help of an hundred sore and diseased." The great quadrangle was built by James Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and the first stone laid, 9 June, 1730. The gate towards Smithfield was built in 1702, and the New Surgery in 1842. This Hospital gives relief to all poor persons suffering from accident or diseases, either as in-patients or out-patients. Cases of all kinds are received into the Hospital, including diseases of the eyes, distortions of the limbs, and all other infirmities which can be relieved by medicine or surgery. Accidents, or cases of urgent disease, may be brought at all hours of the day or night to the Surgery, where there is a person in constant attendance, and the aid

* Aubrey, iii. 387.

of the Resident Medical Officers can be instantly obtained. Accidents and cases of urgent disease are at all times admitted without any letter of recommendation or other formality. General admission day, Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Petitions for admission to be obtained at the Steward's Office, any day, between 10 and 2. Any other information may be obtained from the porter at the gate. Number of patients admitted, cured, and discharged, in 1845, 45,315. Thus divided:—in-patients, 5,419: out, 17,808; casualty patients, 22,088. Number of deaths in 1845, 356. The Hospital affords accommodation for in-patients, sufficient to admit 550.* The greatest individual benefactor to the Hospital was the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, who left the yearly sum of 500*l.* for ever, towards mending the diet of the Hospital, and the further sum of 100*l.* for ever, for the purchase of linen. *Observe.*—Portrait of Henry VIII. in the Court Room, esteemed an original: Portrait of Charles II. "with mathematical instruments," by John Baptist Gaspars; Portrait of Dr. Radcliffe. The grand staircase was painted gratuitously by Hogarth, for which he was made a governor for life; the subjects—"The good Samaritan," and "The Pool of Bethesda," are surrounded with scroll work, painted at Hogarth's expense by Mr. Richards.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK OF ENGLAND, was so called from the church of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange; taken down when Mr. Tite's New Royal Exchange was built.

BARTLET'S BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.

> "A very handsome spacious place, graced with good buildings of brick, with gardens behind the houses; and is a place very well inhabited by gentry and persons of good repute."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 282.
>
> "13 May, 1714. At the meeting of the Royal Society, where was Sir Isaac Newton, the President. I met there also with several of my old friends, Dr. Sloane, Dr. Halley, &c., but I left all to go with Mr. Chamberlayn to Bartlett's-buildings, to the other Society, viz., that for promoting Christian Knowledge, which is to be preferred to all other learning."—*Thoresby's Diary*, vol. ii., p. 210.

I observe the date "1685" on one of the corner houses.

BARTON STREET, COWLEY STREET, WESTMINSTER. So called after Barton Booth, of Cowley, in Middlesex, the original "Cato" in Addison's play. Much of his property lay in Westminster; and in the adjoining Abbey is a monument to his memory, erected at the expense of his wife; the mistress, when young, of the great Duke of Marlborough, the "Santlow, fam'd for dance," commemorated by Gay. Booth is buried at Cowley.

* The Times, 14th April, 1846.

BASINGHALL or BASSISHAW WARD. One of the 26 wards of London, described by Stow as "a small thing, consisting of one street, called Bassings Hall-street, of Bassings Hall, the most principal house, whereof the ward taketh name."* The same authority adds "of the Bassings therefore, builders of this house and owners of the ground near adjoining, that ward taketh the name, as Coleman-street Ward of Coleman, and Farringdon Ward, of William and Nicholas Farringdon, men that were principal owners of those places." The church (the only church in the ward) is dedicated to St. Michael, and is called St. Michael's Bassishaw.

BASINGHALL STREET. (*See* Basinghall Ward). Here is the Court of Bankruptcy, and the following halls of Companies—Masons' Hall; Weavers' Hall; Coopers' Hall, and Girdlers' Hall. The ward church (St. Michael's Bassishaw) is in this street.

> "At length he (Sir Dudley North) found a good convenient house in Basinghall-street, with a coach-gate into the yard, next to that which Sir Jeremy Sambrook used; and there he settled. He had the opportunity of a good housekeeper, that had been his mother's woman; though some thought her too fine for a single man as he was, and might give scandal, and occasion his habitation being called *Bass*inghall-street."
>
> *North's Lives of the Norths*, ed. 1826, iii. 101.

BASING LANE, BREAD STREET, CHEAPSIDE. Here is Gerard's Hall. *See* Basinghall Ward.

BATH STREET, NEWGATE STREET. *See* Bagnio Court and Pincock Lane.

BASSISHAW (WARD OF). *See* Basinghall Ward.

BATEMAN'S BUILDINGS, SOHO SQUARE, occupy the site of the mansion of the unfortunate James, Duke of Monmouth. After the execution of the Duke, in 1685, Monmouth House became the property of Lord Bateman, and was taken down in 1793.† At No. 10, in Bateman's-buildings, lived Raphael Smith, the engraver.

BATH HOUSE, PICCADILLY. No. 82, corner of Bolton-street, the London residence of Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton, (d. 1848), by whom the house was built. Here is a very noble collection of Works of Art, selected with great good taste, and at a great expense. The pictures of the Dutch and Flemish Schools comprise the main part of the collection.

> *Observe.*—THORWALDSDEN'S celebrated "Mercury as the slayer of Argus." "The transition from one action to another, as he ceases to play the flute and takes the sword, is expressed with incomparable animation."—*Waagen.*

* Stow, p. 107.

† There is a view of it by J. T. Smith.

Leonardo da Vinci (?)—The Infant Christ asleep in the arms of the Virgin: an Angel lifting the quilt from the bed. Luini.—Virgin and Child. Correggio (?)—St. Peter, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalene, and Anthony of Padua. Giorgione.—A Girl, with a very beautiful profile, lays one hand on the shoulder of her lover. Titian.—The daughter of Herodias with the head of St. John. Paul Veronese.—Christ on the Mount of Olives, (a cabinet picture). Annibale Caracci.—The Infant Christ asleep, and three Angels. Domenichino.—Moses before the Burning Bush. Guercino.—St. Sebastian mourned by two Angels, (a cabinet picture). Murillo.—St. Thomas of Villa Nueva, as a child, distributes alms among four beggar-boys. The Madonna surrounded by Angels. The Virgin and Child on clouds surrounded by three Angels. Christ looking up to Heaven. Velasquez.—A Stag Hunt. Rubens.—The Wolf Hunt—a celebrated picture painted in 1612. "The fire of a fine dappled grey horse which carries Rubens himself is expressed with incomparable animation. Next him, on a brown horse, is his first wife, Catherine Brant, with a falcon on her hand."—*Waagen.* Rape of the Sabines. Reconciliation of the Romans and Sabines. "Both these sketches are admirably composed, and in every respect excellent; few pictures of Rubens, even of his most finished works, give a higher idea of his genius."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.* Vandyck.—The Virgin Mary, with the child upon her lap, and Joseph seated in a landscape looking at the dance of eight Angels. Count Nassau in armour, (three-quarter size). One of the children of Charles I. with flowers, (bust). Charles I., (full length). Henrietta Maria, (full length). Rembrandt.—Portrait of himself at an advanced age. Portrait of a middle-aged Man. Lieven Von Coppenol (the celebrated writing-master) with a sheet of paper in his hand, (very fine). Two Portraits, (Man and Wife.) G. Dow.—A Hermit praying before a crucifix. "Of all Dow's pictures of this kind, this is carried the furthest in laborious execution."—*Waagen.* Terburg.—A Girl in a yellow jacket, with a lute. G. Metzu.—A Girl in a scarlet jacket. "In the soft bright manner of Metzu; sweetly true to nature, and in the most perfect harmony."—*Waagen.* Netscher.—Boy leaning on the sill of a window, blowing bubbles. "Of the best time of the master."—*Waagen.* A. Vanderwerff.—St. Margaret treading on the vanquished Dragon. Jan Steen.—An Alehouse, a composition of 13 figures. "A real jewel."—*Waagen.* Playing at Skittles. De Hooghe.—A Street in Utrecht, a Woman and Child walking in the sunshine, (very fine). Teniers.—The Seven Works of Mercy. The picture so celebrated by the name of La Manchot. Portrait of Himself, (whole length, in a black Spanish costume). Court Yard of a Village Alehouse. A Landscape, with Cows and Sheep. A. Ostade.—(Several fine). I. Ostade.—Village Alehouse. Paul Potter.—Cows, &c., marked with his name and the date 1652. Oxen butting each other in play; the Church Steeple of Haarlem at a distance. A. Vandevelde.—The Hay Harvest. Three Cows, &c. Berghem.—"Here we see what the master could do."—*Waagen.* Karl der Jardin.—A Watermill. "One of the most charming pictures of the master."—*Waagen.* Philip Wouvermans. Cuyp. Wynants. Ruysdael. Hobbema. W. Vandevelde.—"La petite Flotte." Backhuysen. Vander Heyden.—Market-place of Henskirk near Haarlem. Van Huysum—Flower Pieces. Holbein.—A Head. "The drawing very good; admirably executed in the yellowish-brown tone of his earlier period."—*Waagen.* Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Head of Ariadne.

Bath Street, Cold Bath Fields. Here, on the 28th May, 1741, Topham performed, in honour of Admiral Vernon's birth-day, his celebrated feat of lifting three hogsheads of water,

weighing 1836 lbs. Topham united the strength of twelve men. He died 10th of August, 1749, the victim, it is said, of his wife's infidelity.

BATSON'S. A City coffee-house "against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill" *—a favourite resort of Sir Richard Blackmore.

> "A haughty bard to fame by volumes rais'd,
> At Dick's and Batson's, and through Smithfield prais'd,
> Cries out aloud——." &c.
>
> *E. Smith's Poem to the Memory of John Philips.*

"Another of Johnson's distressed friends was Mr. Edmund Southwell, a younger brother of Thomas, Lord Southwell, of the kingdom of Ireland. Being without employment, his practice was to wander about the streets of London, and call in at such coffee-houses—for instance, the Smyrna and Cocoa-tree, in Pall-Mall, and Child's and Batson's, in the City—as were frequented by men of intelligence, or where anything like conversation was going forward: in these he found means to make friends, from whom he derived a precarious support."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 406.

BATTERSEA. A parish and manor on the banks of the Thames—best known by its fields of asparagus, its Red House, and its wooden bridge.

"The name has undergone several changes. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called 'Patricesy,' and has since been written, Battrichsey, Battersey, and Battersea. 'Patricesy,' in the Saxon, is Peter's water or river; and as the same record which calls it 'Patricesy' mentions that it was given to St. Peter, it might then first assume that appellation; but this I own to be conjecture."—*Lysons*, i. 26.

The manor appertained from a very early period to the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster, but passed to the Crown at the dissolution of religious houses. In the year 1627 it was granted in reversion to Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison, (d. 1630), and remained in the possession of the St. John family till 1763, when it passed to the Spencers, Earls Spencer, who still retain it. The St. Johns settled at Battersea, and lived in a large house at the east end of the church. Only a few rooms remain; one wainscoted with cedar, and still existing, is said to have been the favourite apartment of the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke. The church (an ugly structure dedicated to St. Mary) was rebuilt in 1776, and reopened, as we now see it, 17th November, 1777. Against the north wall is a monument, with busts, to Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison, and his wife, (d. 1630); and on the same wall, a monument, with medallions by Roubiliac, to Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, the niece of Madame de Maintenon. The inscription is well known:—"Here lies Henry St. John, in the reign of Queen Anne, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Viscount Bolingbroke: in the days of King George I., and King George II., something

* London Gazette for 1693, No. 2939.

more and better." Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, was born at Battersea, in October, 1678, and died at Battersea, 12th December, 1751. Against the south wall is a monument to Sir Edward Wynter, (d. 1685-6), with a bas-relief, representing the performance of the two extraordinary feats commemorated in the inscription:

> "Alone, unarm'd, a tyger he oppress'd,
> And crush'd to death the monster of a beast;
> Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
> Singly on foot; some wounded, some he slew,
> Dispers'd the rest.—What more could Samson do?"

The parish register records the interment (1760) of Arthur Collins, author of the "Peerage"; which bears his name, and (1799) of William Curtis, author of "Flora Londinensis." The bridge is of wood, and was built at the expense of fifteen proprietors, who subscribed 1500*l.* each. The Duke of Wellington's duel with Lord Winchelsea took place, 21st March, 1829, in Battersea Fields.*

BATTLE BRIDGE, ST. PANCRAS. Now known as KING'S CROSS, from a statue of George IV., a most execrable performance, not unfairly represented by Mr. Pugin in his amusing Contrasts. This statue was taken down in 1842. A battle is said to have been fought here, between Alfred and the Danes.

BATTLE BRIDGE, SOUTHWARK.

> "So called of Battle Abbey, for that it standeth on the ground, and over a water-course, (flowing out of the Thames), pertaining to that Abbey."—*Stow*, p. 155.

BAYNARD'S CASTLE stood on the banks of the Thames, immediately below St. Paul's, "and was so called of Baynard, a nobleman that came in with William the Conqueror." †

> "This fortress was forfeited by the founder, or one of his descendants, in the year 1111, and granted to Robert Fitzgerard, son of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, in whose family it remained for three centuries. In 1428, being then (probably by another forfeiture) a part of the royal possessions, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but was soon after granted to, and rebuilt by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, by whose attainder it again reverted to the Crown, and falling into the hands of Richard, Duke of York, was used on many occasions of formality as a royal palace till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whom and to her successor the Earls of Pembroke appear to have been tenants at will."—*Lodge's Illustr. of Brit. Hist.*

Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, offered the crown to the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., in the court of Baynard's Castle; and here Shakspeare has laid a scene of inimitable excellence.‡ Here Philip, Earl of Pembroke and

* There is a river-view of Battersea by Boydell, showing the old church as it stood in 1752. † Stow, p. 136. ‡ Rich. III., Act iii., sc. 7.

Montgomery, was (1st July, 1641) installed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and here his second countess, the still more celebrated "Anne Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery," took up her abode while her husband resided at the Cock-pit at Whitehall. She describes it in her memoirs as "a house full of riches and more secured by my lying there." Here, on the 19th June, 1660, King Charles II. went to supper:—

"19 *June*, 1660. My Lord [i. e. Lord Sandwich] went at night with the King to Baynard's Castle to supper."—*Pepys.*

Baynard Castle was destroyed in the Great Fire. A memory of its existence is preserved in the name it has given to the ward of Castle Baynard.

BAYSWATER. A large district of handsome and expensive houses, west of Oxford-street, and within the parish of Paddington —famous of old for its springs, reservoirs, and conduits, supplying the greater part of the city of London with water. As late as 1795 the houses in Bond-street standing upon the City lands were supplied with water from the Conduit at this place.* Here fronting Hyde Park is a burial-ground belonging to the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square—formed 1764. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Lawrence Sterne, (d. 1768.) On the west side, about the middle of the ground, and against the wall, there is a head-stone to his memory. (*See* Old Bond Street).—Sir Thomas Picton, who fell at Waterloo;—in the family vault.

BEAK STREET, REGENT STREET.

"Late on Wednesday night last the corpse of Tho. Beake, Esq., one of the Clerks of the Council, was carried from his house in Beak-street by Golden-square, and interred in St. James's Church."—*The Daily Journal, March* 23, 1733.

BEAR GARDEN, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK. A royal garden or amphitheatre for the exhibition of bear and bull baitings; a favourite amusement with the people of England till late in the reign of William III. There was a garden here from a very early date; the Tudors and Stuarts enjoyed the sport, and generally introduced a new ambassador to the Bear-garden, as soon as his first audience was over. One of the bears (Sackerson) has found an enduring celebrity in Shakspeare; and the last Master of importance was Edward Alleyn, the actor, and founder of Dulwich College. It appears from an epigram of Crowley, the printer, that Sunday, in the reign of Henry VIII.,

* Of the "Conduit near Bayswater" there is a view by J. T. Smith.

was the favourite day of exhibition,* and from a letter of Henslowe to Alleyn, that this custom, "which was the cheffest meanes and benyfite to the place," continued till the reign of James I.†

"14 Aug. 1666. After dinner with my wife and Mercer to the Beare-garden; where I have not been I think of many years, and saw some good sport of the bulls tossing of the dogs: one into the very boxes. But it is a very rude and nasty pleasure. We had a great many hectors in the same box with us, and one very fine went into the pit and played his dog for a wager, which was strange sport for a gentleman."—*Pepys.*

"27 May, 1667. Abroad, and stopped at Bear Garden Stairs, there to see a prize fought. But the house so full there was no getting in there, so forced to go through an ale-house into the pit, where the bears are baited; and upon a stool did see them fight, which they did very furiously, a butcher and a waterman. The former had the better all along, till, by and by, the latter dropped his sword out of his hand, and the butcher, whether not seeing his sword dropped I know not, but did give him a cut over the wrist, so as he was disabled to fight any longer. But Lord! to see how in a minute the whole stage was full of watermen to revenge the foul play, and the butchers to defend their fellow, though most blamed him; and there they all fell to it, to knocking down and cutting many on each side. It was pleasant to see, but that I stood in the pit, and feared that in the tumult I might get some hurt. At last the battle broke up, and so I away."—*Pepys.*

"9 Sept. 1667. To the Bear Garden, where now the yard was full of people, and those most of them seamen, striving by force to get in. I got into the common pit; and there with my cloak about my face, I stood and saw the prize fought, till one of them, a shoemaker, was so cut in both his wrists that he could not fight any longer, and then they broke off. His enemy was a butcher. The sport very good, and various humours to be seen among the rabble that is there."—*Pepys.*

"12 April, 1669. By water to the Bear Garden. Here we saw a prize fought between a soldier and a country fellow, one Warrell, who promised the least in his looks, and performed the most of valour in his boldness and evenness of mind, and smiles in all he did, that ever I saw. He did soundly beat the soldier and cut him over the head."—*Pepys.*

Among the additional MSS. in the British Museum ‡ is a warrant of Lord Arlington's, dated 28 March, 1676, for the payment of 10*l.* "to James Davies, Esq., master of his Majesty's Bears, Bulls and Dogs, for making ready the roomes at the Bear Garden and Bayteing the Beares before the Spanish Ambassador, the 7 January last, 1675." In William III.'s reign this species of amusement was removed to Hockley-in-the-Hole, "as more convenient for the butchers and such like," then the chief patrons of this royal amusement. *See* Paris Garden and Hockley-in-the-Hole.

BEAR (THE) AT THE BRIDGE FOOT. A celebrated tavern at the

* Strype, B. iv., p. 6. † Collier's Life of Alleyn, p. 75. ‡ No. 5750.

foot of London Bridge, (below bridge), pulled down Dec. 1761.* Gifford makes a great mistake about it. "This tavern," he says, "is frequently mentioned by our old dramatists. The bridge meant was in Shirley's time called the Strand Bridge." †

> "*Kickshaw.* Madam, you gave your nephew for my pupil,
> I read but in a tavern; if you'll honour us,
> The Bear at the Bridge Foot shall entertain you."
> *Shirley, The Lady of Pleasure*, 4to, 1637.

"All back-doors to taverns on the Thames are commanded to be shut up, only the Bear at the Bridge Foot is exempted by reason of the passage to Greenwich."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford, January* 9, 1633.

> "From Greenwich toward the Bear at Bridge Foot,
> He was wafted with wind that had water to't,
> But I think they brought the Devil to boot,
> Which nobody can deny."
> *Rump Songs*, ed. 1662, p. 309.

"3 April, 1667. I hear how the King is not so well pleased of this marriage between the Duke of Richmond and Mrs. Stuart, as is talked; and that he by a wile did fetch her to the Bear at the Bridge Foot, where a coach was ready, and they are stole away into Kent [Cobham] without the King's leave."—*Pepys.*

"I cannot forbear to mention (just for the oddness of the thing) one piece of gallantry among many others, that Mr. Wycherley was once telling me they had in those days. It was this. There was a house at the Bridge Foot where persons of better condition used to resort (you see how distant the scene then laid to what it doth now) for pleasure and privacy. The liquor the ladies and their lovers used to drink at those meetings was canary; and among other compliments the gentlemen paid their mistresses, this it seems was always one, to take hold of the bottom of their smocks and pouring the wine through that filtre, feast their imaginations with the thought of what gave the zesto, and so drink a health to the toast."—*Major Pack's Miscellanies*, 8vo, 1719, p. 185.

Sir John Suckling dates his letter from the Wine-drinkers to the Water-drinkers from this tavern.

Bear Street, Leicester Square. So called from the Bear and Ragged Staff, the armorial ensign of the Dudleys, Earls of Leicester. I recollect a Bear and Ragged Staff public house in this street within these few years. It was once a common sign, having its origin, I suppose, in the protection shown to players by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Dudley, Earl of Warwick, when players were in need of friends.

Bear and Harrow, behind St. Clement's. *See* Butcher Row.

Beaufort Buildings, Strand.

"Then on the south side of the Strand, near adjoining to the Savoy, but

* Thomson's Chronicles of London Bridge. † Shirley's Works, iv. 72.

more westwardly is Beaufort Buildings; which formerly was a very large house, with a garden towards the river Thames, with waste ground and yards behind it eastward, called Worcester House, as belonging to the Earl of Worcester, and descending to Henry, Duke of Beaufort; his Grace finding it crazy, and by its antiquity grown very ruinous, and although large yet not after the modern way of building, thought it better to let out the ground to undertakers, than to build a new house thereon, the steepness of the descent to the Thames rendering it not proper for great courts, nor easy for coaches, if the house were built at such a distance from the street as would have been proper: and having at the same time bought Buckingham [Beaufort] House at Chelsea, in an air he thought much healthier, and near enough to the town for business. However his Grace caused a lesser house to be there built for himself to dispatch business in, at the end of a large street leading to it, and having the conveniency of a prospect over the Thames. . . . . This house of the Duke, with some others, was lately burnt down by the carelessness of a servant in one of the adjacent houses."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 119.

"On Saturday, in the evening, about five o'clock, a violent fire broke out in Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand, in the house of John Knight, Esq., Treasurer of the Custom House, which in less than two hours burnt that house down to the ground, and also consumed the Duke of Beaufort's house and another."—*The Postman* of the year 1695, No. 80.

"At the corner of Beaufort-buildings in the Strand" lived Charles Lillie, the perfumer—known to every reader of the Spectator and Tatler.*

Beaufort House, Chelsea, "stood at the north end of Beaufort-row," † and was originally the mansion of the great Sir Thomas More. Edward VI. granted it to William Pawlet, Marquis of Winchester. From the Pawlets the house passed by purchase to the Dacre family; from the Dacres by bequest to the great Lord Burleigh; from Lord Burleigh to his son, Sir Robert Cecil, who sold it to Henry Fiennes, Earl of Lincoln, from whom it passed by marriage to Sir Arthur Gorges. In 1619 Sir Arthur conveyed it to Lionel Cranfield, (Lord Treasurer Middlesex). In 1625 Lord Cranfield sold it to King Charles I., and in 1627 the King bestowed it upon his own and his father's favourite, the Duke of Buckingham. Under Cromwell, the house was inhabited by Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, but at the Restoration was recovered by the second Duke of Buckingham, who sold it, in 1664, to John Godden, Esq. Digby, Earl of Bristol, was its next illustrious inhabitant, whose widow sold it (Jan. 1682) to Henry, Marquis of Worcester, afterwards Duke of Beaufort, when it was known as Beaufort House. The Beauforts sold it, in 1738, to Sir Hans Sloane, and in 1740 the house was taken down. Inigo Jones's gateway, built for the Lord Treasurer Middlesex, was given by Sir Hans Sloane to the Earl of

* Spectator, No. 138. † Lysons, ii., 88.

Burlington, who removed it with the greatest care to his garden at Chiswick, where it is still to be seen.

Gate loquitur.

"I was brought from Chelsea last year,
Batter'd with wind and weather;
Inigo Jones put me together;
Sir Hans Sloane
Let me alone;
Burlington brought me hither."—*Pope.*

"1678-9, Jan. 15. I went with my Lady Sunderland to Chelsey, and dined with the Countesse of Bristol in the greate house, formerly the Duke of Buckingham's, a spacious and excellent place for the extent of ground and situation in good aire. The house is large, but ill contrived, though my Lord of Bristol, who purchased it after he sold Wimbledon to my Lord Treasurer, expended much money on it. There were divers pictures of Titian and Vandyke, and some of Bassano very excellent, especially an Adonis and Venus, a Duke of Venice, a Butcher in his shambles selling meate to a Swisse; and of Vandyke, my Lord of Bristol's picture, with the Earl of Bedford's at length, at the same table. There was in the garden a rare collection of orange-trees, of which she was pleased to bestow some upon me."—*Evelyn.*

"3 Sept. 1683. I went to see what had been done by the Duke of Beaufort on his late purchased house at Chelsey, which I once had the selling of for the Countesse of Bristol; he had made greate alterations, but might have built a better house with the materials and the cost he had been at."—*Evelyn.*

The memory of Beaufort House survives in Beaufort-row.*

BEDFORDBURY. Built circ. 1637.† Sir Francis Kynaston, the poet, was living in Covent Garden in 1636, "on the east side of the street towards Berrie." ‡ "Kynaston's Alley," in Bedfordbury, still exists.

BEDFORD COFFEE HOUSE. A celebrated coffee-house, "under the Piazza in Covent Garden," frequented by Garrick, Quin, Foote, Murphy and others.§

"This coffee-house is every night crowded with men of parts. Almost every one you meet is a polite scholar and a wit. Jokes and bon-mots are echoed from box to box; every branch of literature is critically examined, and the merit of every production of the press, or performance of the theatres, weighed and determined."—*The Connoiseur*, No. 1, *January* 31, 1754.

"Tiger Roach (who used to bully at the Bedford Coffee-House because his name was Roach) is set up by Wilkes's friends to burlesque Luttrell and his pretensions. I own I do not know a more ridiculous circumstance than to be a joint candidate with the Tiger. O'Brien used to take him off very pleasantly, and perhaps you may, from his representation, have some idea of this important wight. He used to sit with a half-starved look, a black patch upon his cheek, pale with the idea of murder, or with rank cowardice, a quivering lip, and a downcast eye. In that manner he used to sit at a table all alone, and his soliloquy, interrupted now and then with faint attempts to

* There is a view of the house by Kip (fol. 1707). The front faced the river.
† Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
§ Garrick Corr. i. 11.

throw off a little saliva, was to the following effect :—'Hut! hut! a mercer's prentice with a bag-wig;—d—n my s—l, if I would not skivor a dozen of them like larks! Hut! hut! I don't understand such airs!—I'd cudgel him back, breast, and belly for three skips of a louse!—How do you do, Pat? Hut! hut! God's blood—Larry, I 'm glad to see you;—Prentices! a fine thing indeed!—Hut! hut! How do you, Dominick!—Damn my soul, what 's here to do!' These were the meditations of this agreeable youth. From one of these reveries he started up one night, when I was there, called a Mr. Bagnell out of the room, and most heroically stabbed him in the dark, the other having no weapon to defend himself with. In this career the Tiger persisted, till at length a Mr. Lennard brandished a whip over his head, and stood in a menacing attitude, commanding him to ask pardon directly. The Tiger shrank from the danger, and with a faint voice pronounced—'Hut! what signifies it between you and me? well! well! I ask your pardon.' 'Speak louder, sir; I don't hear a word you say.' And indeed he was so very tall, that it seemed as if the sound, sent feebly from below, could not ascend to such a height. This is the hero who is to figure at Brentford."—*Arthur Murphy to David Garrick, April* 10, 1769, (*Garr. Corr.* i., 339).

BEDFORD HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY, the town-house of the Dukes of Bedford, occupied the whole north side of Bloomsbury-square. It was erected in the reign of Charles II., for Thomas Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, the Lord Treasurer, though architects ascribe it to Inigo Jones,—Inigo dying eight years before the Restoration. It was much, however, in the style of his pupil Webb, who worked in his master's manner, and with some success.* The house was sold by auction 7th May, 1800, a casual dropper in buying the whole of the furniture and pictures, including Thornhill's copies of the cartoons (now in the Royal Academy) for the sum of 6000*l*. The ancient stem of the light and graceful acacia, which stood in the court before the house, and which Walpole commends in his essay on Landscape Gardening, was sold at the same time. The house was immediately pulled down. *See* Southampton House.

BEDFORD HOUSE, STRAND, the town-house of the Earls of Bedford, stood on the north side of the Strand, on the site of the present Southampton-street, and was taken down in 1704. Strype describes it as "a large but old-built house, having a great yard before it for the reception of coaches: with a spacious garden, having a terrace walk adjoining to the brick wall next the garden." † Several of the names of the Bedford family are preserved in this locality:—in Russell-street their family name, and in Tavistock-street their second title. Before the Bedford family built their town-house in the Strand, they occupied the Bishop of Carlisle's Inn, over-against their newly erected mansion. Stow speaks of it in 1598, as "Russell

* There are several engraved views of it. The best is in Wilkinson.

† Strype, B. vi., p. 93. Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 741.

or Bedford House." In 1704 they removed to "Bloomsbury." *See* preceding article.

BEDFORD HEAD.

"This parish [St. Paul's, Covent Garden] takes in all Brydges-street, four houses on the north side of White Hart Yard, the north sides of Exeter-street and Denmark Court, and the corner house next to the steps of the back-door of the Bedford Head Tavern on the south side of that court."—*New Remarks of London by the Company of Parish Clerks*, 12mo, 1732, p. 294.

"Let me extol a cat on oysters fed;
I'll have a party at the Bedford Head."
Pope, 2d. Sat. of Hor. 2d Bk.

"When sharp with hunger, scorn you to be fed,
Except on peachicks at the Bedford Head?"
Pope, A Sermon against Adultery.

"I believe I told you that Vernon's birthday passed quietly, but it was not designed to be pacific; for at twelve at night, eight gentlemen dressed like sailors, and masked, went round Covent Garden with a drum beating up for a volunteer mob; but it did not take; and they retired to a great supper that was prepared for them at the Bedford Head and ordered by Whitehead, the author of Manners."—*Walpole to Mann*, 23 *Nov.* 1741."

BEDFORD ROW, BLOOMSBURY.

"Very pleasantly seated, as having a prospect into Lincoln's Inn Garden and the Fields; with a handsome close before the Row of buildings, inclosed in with palisado pales, and a row of trees; with a broad coachway to the houses, which are large and good; with freestone pavements and palisado pales before the houses, inclosing in little garden plots, adorned with handsome flower-pots and flowers therein."—*Strype*, ed. 1720, B. iii., p. 254.

Ralph in his "Critical Review of London Buildings," describes this Row "as one of the most noble streets that London has to boast of." This was in 1734, when the buildings were new, and the Row itself lay open to the fields. For the origin of the name, see Bedford House, Bloomsbury. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Bishop Warburton.

"Some rogues have stripped the lead off my stables and coach-house in Bedford Row."—*Warburton to Jortin, Feb.* 24, 1749-50. *Nichols' Illust.* ii. 178.

John Abernethy, the great surgeon, at No. 14.

BEDFORD SQUARE. For the origin of the name see Bedford House, Bloomsbury. Lord Chancellor Eldon resided in No. 6, from 1804 to 1815, and here occurred the memorable interview between his lordship and the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. The prince came alone to the Chancellor's house, and upon the servant opening the door observed, that as the Chancellor had the gout, he knew he must be at home, and therefore desired that he might be shown up to the room where the Chancellor was. The servant said he was too ill to be

seen, and that he had also positive orders to show in *no* one. The prince then asked to be shown the staircase, which he immediately ascended, and pointed first to one door, then to another, asking "Is that your master's room?" The servant answered "No," until he came to the right one, upon which he opened the door, seated himself by the Chancellor's bed-side, and asked him to appoint his friend Jekyll, the great wit, to the vacant office of Master in Chancery. The Chancellor refused —there could not be a more unfit appointment. The prince perceiving the humour of the Chancellor, and that he was firm in his determination not to appoint him, threw himself back in the chair, and exclaimed, "How I do pity Lady Eldon!" "Good God," said the Chancellor, "what is the matter?" "O nothing," answered the prince, "except that she will never see you again, for here I remain until you promise to make Jekyll a Master in Chancery." Jekyll of course obtained the appointment.

BEDFORD STREET, in the STRAND.

"A handsome broad street with very good houses, which, since the Fire of London, are generally taken up by Eminent tradesmen, as Mercers, Lacemen, Drapers, &c., as is King-street and Henrietta-street. But the west side of this street is the best."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 93.

The street described by Strype lay between King-street, Covent Garden, and Maiden-lane, that portion of the present street between Maiden-lane and the Strand being distinguished as Half-Moon-street; from the Half Moon Tavern mentioned by Ned Ward in his "London Spy," p. 193. This part of the street was called Bedford-street by the Westminster Paving Commissioners, for the first time, in 1766. In the wall of one of the houses on the west side is a stone inscribed "This is Bedford-street." The upper part of the street (all that was Bedford-street originally) is in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and was built circ. 1637; the lower part of the street (Half-Moon-street) is still in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. *Eminent Inhabitants; East Side.*—Remigius Van Limput, the painter, in 1645, and for many years after.—Quin, the actor, in a house rated at 42*l.*, from 1749 to 1752. *West Side.*—Chief Justice Richardson, (d. 1635), of whom so many pleasant stories are told; in the house now No. 15; the exterior is modern, but part of the interior is old, and of Richardson's time. —De Grammont's Earl of Chesterfield, in 1656.—Kynaston, the actor, in his old age, in the house of his son, an eminent mercer in the street.—Sir Francis Kynaston, on the west side, in 1637. —Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

"Mr. Sheridan, one time, lived in Bedford-street, opposite Henrietta-street, which ranges with the south side of Covent-garden, so that the prospect lies

open the whole way, free of interruption. We were standing together at the drawing-room window, expecting Johnson who was to dine there. Mr. Sheridan asked me, could I see the length of the Garden? 'No, Sir.' [Mr. Whyte was short-sighted.] 'Take out your opera-glass, Johnson is coming; you may know him by his gait.' I perceived him at a good distance, working along with a peculiar solemnity of deportment, and an awkward sort of measured step. At that time the broad flagging at each side the streets was not universally adopted, and stone posts were in fashion, to prevent the annoyance of carriages. Upon every post, as he passed along, I could observe, he deliberately laid his hand; but missing one of them when he had got at some distance, he seemed suddenly to recollect himself, and immediately returning back, carefully performed the accustomed ceremony, and resumed his former course, not omitting one till he gained the crossing. This Mr. Sheridan assured me, however odd it might appear, was his constant practice; but why or wherefore he could not inform me."—*Whyte, Miscellanea Nova*, p. 49.

BEDLAM. *See* BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

BEECH LANE, BARBICAN.

"Peradventure so called of Nicholas de la Beech, lieutenant of the Tower of London, put out of that office in the 13th of Edward III. This lane stretcheth from the Red Cross-street to White Cross-street, replenished not with beech trees, but with beautiful houses of stone, brick, and timber. Amongst the which was of old time a great house pertaining to the Abbot of Ramsey: it is now called Drewry House of Sir Drewe Drewrie, a worshipful owner thereof."—*Stow*, p. 113.

Prince Rupert lived in Drury House, and J. T. Smith has engraved a view of all that remained in 1796 of the house he is said to have occupied.

BEEF STEAK SOCIETY. A society of noblemen and gentlemen, twenty-four in number, who, in rooms of their own, behind the scenes of the Lyceum Theatre, partake of a five o'clock dinner of beef-steaks every Saturday, from November till the end of June. They call themselves "The Steaks," abhor the notion of being thought a club, dedicate their hours to "Beef and Liberty," and enjoy a hearty English dinner with hearty English appetites. The room they dine in, a little Escurial in itself, is most appropriately fitted up—the doors, wainscoting, and roof, of good old English oak, ornamented with gridirons as thick as Henry VII.'s Chapel with the portcullis of the founder. Every thing assumes the shape or is distinguished by the representation of their favourite implement, the gridiron. The cook is seen at his office through the bars of a spacious gridiron, and the original gridiron of the society (the survivor of two terrific fires) holds a conspicuous position in the centre of the ceiling. Every member has the power of inviting a friend. The Beef-Steak Society was founded in 1735 by John Rich, the patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, and George Lambert, the

scene-painter. I can find no better account of its origin than a statement in Edwards :—

"Mr. Lambert was for many years principal scene-painter to the Theatre at Covent Garden. Being a person of great respectability in character and profession, he was often visited while at work in the Theatre, by persons of the first consideration, both in rank and talents. As it frequently happened that he was too much hurried to leave his engagements for his regular dinner, he contented himself with a beef-steak broiled upon the fire in the painting-room. In this hasty meal he was sometimes joined by his visitors, who were pleased to participate in the humble repast of the artist. The savour of the dish and the conviviality of the accidental meeting inspired the party with a resolution to establish a club, which was accordingly done under the title of The Beaf-Steak Club; and the party assembled in the painting room. The members were afterwards accommodated with a room in the play-house, where the meetings were held for many years; but after the Theatre was last rebuilt the place of assembly was changed to the 'Shakspeare Tavern,' where the portrait of Mr. Lambert, painted by Hudson, makes part of the decorations of the room in which the party meet."—*Edwards's Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 20.

BEEF STEAK CLUB (THE). A club established in the reign of Queen Anne, and described by Ned Ward in his "Secret History of Clubs," 8vo, 1709. The president wore a gold gridiron.

"The Beef-Steak and October Clubs are neither of them averse to eating and drinking, if we may form a judgment of them from their respective titles." —*The Spectator*, No. 9, *March* 10, 1710-11.

"He [Estcourt the actor, d. 1712] was made Providore of the Beef-Steak Club; and for a mark of distinction, wore their badge, which was a small gridiron of gold, hung about his neck with a green silk ribband. This Club was composed of the chief wits and great men of the nation."—*Chetwood's History of the Stage*, 12mo, 1749, p. 141.

"He that of honour, wit and mirth partakes,
May be a fit companion o'er Beef-steaks;
His name may be to future times enroll'd
In Estcourt's book, whose gridiron's fram'd of gold."
Dr. King's Art of Cookery. Humbly inscribed to the Beef-Steak Club. 1709.

"Our only hopes are in the Clergy, and in the Beef-steak Club. The former still preserve, and probably will preserve, the rectitude of their appetites, and will do justice to Beef, whenever they find it. The latter, who are composed of the most ingenious artists in the Kingdom, meet every Saturday in a noble room at the top of the Covent Garden Theatre, and never suffer any dish except Beef-Steaks to appear. These indeed are most glorious examples: but what, alas! are the weak endeavours of a few to oppose the daily inroads of fricassees and soup-maigres."—*The Connoisseur*, No. 19, *June* 6, 1754.

"Your friends at the Beef-steak enquired after you last Saturday with the greatest zeal, and it gave me no small pleasure that I was the person of whom the enquiry was made."—*Churchill to Wilkes.*

"The Beef-Steak Club, with their jolly president, John Beard, is surely

one of the most respectable assemblies of jovial and agreeable companions in this metropolis."—*Tom Davies, Dram. Mis.* iii. 167.

Peg Woffington was a member.*

BELGRAVE (LOWER) PLACE. The large house at the corner of Eccleston-street was the residence of Sir Francis Chantrey. It was originally two houses, Nos. 29 and 30, Lower Belgrave-place, but Chantrey threw the two houses into one and named them anew as No. —, Eccleston-street. Here he lived from 1814 to his death in 1841, and in the studios at the back, all his best works, his bust of Sir Walter Scott, his Sleeping Children, and his statue of Watt were executed. Here is a good small gallery with a lanthorn, by Sir John Soane, who was always best when his space was limited. Chantrey died in the drawing-room of this house, sitting in his easy chair. In No. 27, lived from 1824 to his death in 1842, Allan Cunningham, the biographer of Burns, author of the "Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," and foreman to Sir Francis Chantrey.

BELGRAVE SQUARE. Built in 1825, on part of the old Five Fields. The whole square was designed by George Basevi: the detached villas by H. E. Kendall and others. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—General Lord Hill, in the villa in the S. W. corner.—Lieut. Gen. Sir George Murray, (d. 1846), No. 5, on the north side.

BEL-SAVAGE (THE), or, BELLE-SAUVAGE. An Inn "Without" Ludgate, at which dramas were played, before a regular Theatre was established in this country.† The house was left to the Cutlers' Company in 1568, pursuant to the will of John Craythorne, (*see* Cutlers' Hall), and produces to the Company at the present day a yearly rent of 1101*l.* 10*s.* Here was a school of defence in Queen Elizabeth's time, and here Bankes exhibited the feats of his horse Marocco.‡

"Wyat, with his men, marched still forward all along to Temple Barre, and so through Fleet-streete till he came to Bell Savage, an Inn nigh unto Ludgate. Some of Wyat's men, some say it was Wyat himself, came even to Ludgate and knocked, calling to come in, saying there was Wyat, whom the Queene had graunted to have their requests, but the Lord William Howard stood at the gate and said, 'Avaunt, Traitor; thou shalt not come in here.' Wyat awhile stay'd and rested him awhile upon a stall over against the Bell Savage-gate, and at the last seeing he could not get into the city, and being deceived of the ayde he hoped for, returned back againe in array towards Charing Crosse."—*Stowe, by Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 621.

* "There was a political club called 'The Rump Steak, or Liberty Club' in existence in 1733-4. Its members were in eager opposition to Sir Robert Walpole." —*Marchmont Papers*, vol. ii, p. 19.

† Collier's Annals, i. 338; iii. 265. ‡ Tarlton's Jests, by Halliwell, p. ii.

"The carriers of Doncaster in Yorkshire and many other parts in that country doe lodge at the Bell or Bell Savage without Ludgate."—*Taylor's Carriers' Cosmographie*, 4to, 1637.

"He [Grinling Gibbons] afterwards lived in Bell Savage-court on Ludgate-hill, where he carved a pot of flowers, which shook surprizingly with the motion of the coaches that passed by."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, iii. 158, ed. *Dallaway*.

The origin of the name has amused our antiquaries. "The Spectator alone," says Pennant, "gives the real derivation."

"As for the Bell Savage, which is the sign of a savage man standing by a Bell, I was formerly very much puzzled upon the conceit of it, till I accidentally fell into the reading of an old Romance translated out of the French, which gives an account of a very beautiful woman who was found in a wilderness, and is called in the French, *la* Belle Sauvage, and is everywhere translated by our countrymen the Bell Savage."—*Spectator*, No. 82.

There was a tavern in Gracechurch-street, called "The Saba." * Our old writers invariably call the Queen of Sheba the queen of Saba.

"Saba was never
More covetous of wisdom, and fair virtue,
Than this pure soul shall be."—*Shak. Hen. VIII.*

BELL (THE), in ALDERSGATE STREET. *See* Aldersgate Street.

BELL (THE), in CARTER LANE. *See* Carter Lane.

BELL (THE), in WARWICK LANE. *See* Warwick Lane.

BELL YARD, TEMPLE BAR. Pope has several letters addressed to his friend Fortescue, "his counsel learned in the law," . . "at his house at the upper end of Bell-yard, near unto Lincoln's-inn."

"It is not five days ago that they were in London, at that filthy old place Bell Yard, which you know I want them and you to quit."—*Pope to Fortescue, March* 26, 1736, (*Works*, ed. *Roscoe*, vii. 354.)

BELL YARD, COLEMAN STREET. *See* Coleman Street.

BELVEDERE ROAD, LAMBETH. The modern name for Pedlar's-acre.

BENNET (ST.) FINK. A church in Broad-street Ward "commonly called Finke, of Robert Finke the founder." † (*See* Finch Lane.) The church described by Stow was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the church erected by Wren to supply its place was taken down to make way for Mr. Tite's New Royal Exchange, and the improvements which its erection rendered necessary. All that remained of the church (for the tower was taken down long before the body of the building) was sold by auction on the 15th January, 1846. The sepulchral tablets were taken at the

* Tarlton's Jests, pp. 15 and 21. † Stow, p. 69.

same time to the church of St. Peter-le-Poor, to which parish St. Bennet Fink is now united. The parish registers record the marriage of Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist, to Margaret Charlton, (10th Sept. 1662); and the baptism of "John, the son of John Speed, merchant tailor," (29th March, 1608). Mrs. Manley, author of the "New Atalantis," (d. 1723), was buried in this church.

BENNET (ST.) GRASSCHURCH. A church in the ward of Bridge Ward Within, corner of Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, and "called Grass-church, of the Herb Market there kept." * The old church, described by Stow and his continuators, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present structure erected in 1685, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. *Living united with it.*—St. Leonard, Eastcheap. *Patrons.*—Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately. The register records the following burial:—"1559, April 14, Robert Burges, a comon player." The yard of the Cross Keys Inn in Gracechurch-street was one of our early stages.

BENNET (ST.), PAUL'S WHARF, or, ST. BENET HUDE or HYTHE. A church in Castle Baynard Ward, over against Paul's Wharf, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt as it now stands by Sir Christopher Wren in 1683. The interior is small and unimportant—the exterior plain and unpretending. The burial register records the following interments:—Inigo Jones, the architect, (26th June, 1652); Sir William Le Neve, (Clarencieux), the friend of Ashmole; John Philipott, (Somerset herald), whose labours have added largely to the value of "Camden's Remaines;" and William Oldys, (Norroy), the literary antiquary. Inigo Jones's monument (for which he left 100*l.*) was destroyed in the Great Fire; Le Neve and Philipott lie no one knows where; and Oldys sleeps in the north aisle without a stone to mark the place of his interment. The living is a rectory in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and was held for a short time by Samuel Clarke, author of "The Attributes of the Deity."

BENNET (ST.) HILL, UPPER THAMES STREET. So called after the church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf.

BENNET (ST.) SHEREHOG or SYTH, WARD OF CHEAP. A church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt, but united to the parish of St. Stephen, Walbrook.

* Stow, p. 80.

"This small parish church of St. Sith hath also an addition of Bennet Shorne (or Shrog or Shorchog) for by all these names have I read it, but the most ancient is Shorne; wherefore it seemeth to take that name from one Benedict Shorne, sometime a citizen and stock fish-monger of London, a new builder, repairer, or benefactor thereof, in the reign of Edward II.; so that Shorne is but corruptly Shrog, and more corruptly Shorchog."—*Stow*, p. 98.

The old burying-ground of the parish still remains in Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, the furthest on the left hand side before you enter Bucklersbury. Edward Hall, the chronicler, "gentleman of Gray's Inn, Common-Serjeant of this City, and then Under-Sheriff of the same," was buried in the church of St. Bennet Sherehog. Size-lane, Bucklersbury, is a corruption of "St. Osyth's Lane."

"William Sautre, the parish priest of St. Osithe's, in London, and formerly of St. Margaret's, at Lynn, in Norfolk, was the first victim under the new statute, and the first martyr for the Reformation in England. He had been questioned for his opinions by the Bishop of Norwich, and, under the fear of death, had formally abjured them. 'Let those,' says the excellent Fuller, 'who severely censure him for *once* denying the truth, and do know who it was that denied his Master *thrice*, take heed they do not as bad a deed more than four times themselves. May Sautre's final constancy be as surely practised by men, as his former cowardliness, no doubt, is pardoned by God.'" —*Southey, Book of the Church.*

BENNET STREET, ST. JAMES'S. Built in 1689.* *See* Arlington Street.

BENTINCK STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, was so called after William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland, (d. 1762). The Portland property in this neighbourhood was acquired by marriage with the heiress of the Harley family.

"His Grace was married at Mary-le-Bone (commonly called Oxford) Chapel, July 11, 1734, to the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heir of Edward, Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, by his wife, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish, only daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle."—*Collins's Peerage.*

The duke's eldest daughter by Henrietta Cavendish Holles married Thomas Thynne, the third Viscount Weymouth, and first Marquess of Bath: hence Weymouth-street, Portland-place. In the house No. 7 in this street, Gibbon (then member for Liskeard), wrote his Defence of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

"For my own part, my late journey has only confirmed me in the opinion that No. 7 in Bentinck-street is the best house in the world."—*Letter to Lord Sheffield, Jan.* 17, 1783.

"The chosen part of my library is now arrived, and arranged in a room full as good as that in Bentinck-street, with this difference indeed, that instead of

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

looking on a stone-court, twelve feet square, I command an unbounded prospect of many a league of vineyard, of fields, of wood, of lake, and of mountains."—*Letter to Lady Sheffield, Lausanne, Oct.* 22, 1784.

BERKELEY HOUSE, PICCADILLY, stood where Devonshire House now stands, on the site of a farm called "Hay Hill Farm," a name still preserved in the surrounding streets. It was built about the year 1665, by Hugh May, (the brother of Bap. May), for John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, (d. 1678), the hero of Stratton fight, one of the minor battles of the Civil War under Charles I.

"25th Sept. 1672. I din'd at Lord John Berkeley's, newly arrived out of Ireland, where he had been Deputy: it was in his new house, or rather palace, for I am assured it stood him in neere 30,000*l.* It is very well built, and has many noble roomes, but they are not very convenient, consisting but of one Corps de Logis: they are all roomes of state, without clossets. The staire-case is of cedar; the furniture is princely; the kitchen and stables are ill-placed, and the corridore worse, having no report to the wings they joyne to. For the rest, the fore-court is noble; so are the stables; and above all, the gardens, which are incomparable by reason of the inequalitie of the ground, and a pretty piscina. The holly hedges on the terrace I advised the planting of. The porticos are in imitation of a house described by Palladio, but it happens to be the worst in his booke; though my good friend, Mr. Hugh May, his Lordship's architect, effected it."—*Evelyn.*

"12th June, 1684. I went to advise and give directions about the building two streetes in Berkeley Gardens, reserving the house and as much of the garden as the breadth of the house. In the meanetime, I could not but deplore that sweete place (by far the most noble gardens, courts, and accommodations, stately porticoes, &c., anywhere about towne) should be so much straightened and turned into tenements. But that magnificent pile and gardens contiguous to it, built by the late Lord Chancellor Clarendon, being all demolished, and designed for piazzas and buildings, was some excuse for my Lady Berkeley's resolution of letting out her ground also for so excessive a price as was offered, advancing neere 1000*l.* per ann. in mere ground-rents; to such a mad intemperance was the age come of building about a citty by far too disproportionate already to the nation; I having, in my time, seene it almost as large again as it was within my memory."—*Evelyn.*

When the Princess Anne, afterwards Queen Anne, was driven from the Cockpit at Whitehall by the persecution of her sister, Queen Mary, who could not prevail on her to part with the Duchess of Marlborough,* (then only Lady M.), she took up her abode in Berkeley House, where she remained till the Queen's death, when St. James's Palace was settled upon her by the king, and Berkeley House was bought† by the first Duke of Devonshire, who had so great a hand in the Revolution of 1688. The duke died here in 1707. The house was destroyed by fire, 16th October, 1733, and rebuilt as we now see it (the new portico and

* Evelyn, ii. 45, 4to ed. Rate-books of St. Martin's, 1694. Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough, p. 110. † Rate-books of St. Martin's, 1697.

marble staircase excepted) by William Kent, for William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire.

"Yesterday morning a fire broke out at Berkley House, belonging to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, in Piccadilly, the occasion of which, we hear, was by the workmen leaving a glue-pot amongst the shavings in the upper part of the house, which boiled over whilst they were at breakfast, and set fire to the house, which entirely consumed the inside thereof; but the Library and a great part of his Grace's admirable collection of Pictures, Medals, and other Curiosities, were saved, together with great part of the Furniture, notwithstanding which the loss is computed to be upwards of 30,000*l.* We hear one person perished in the flames, who was assisting in taking out the Books in the study, the fire breaking in upon them, two of whom jumped out of the window to save their lives. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was there, with several other persons of distinction; and His Royal Highness was pleased to order thirty guineas to be given to those who assisted. The Right Honourable The Earl of Albemarle attended in person with a party of the Guards, to secure what goods were saved from being plundered by the mob; and all persons unknown were searched as they went out. Sentinals were placed at each door."—*The Daily Journal, Oct.* 17, 1733.

BERKELEY SQUARE. Built in 1698, and so called from Berkeley House, the London residence of John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, (d. 1678). *Observe.*—Lansdowne House, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne.—No. 44, the house of C. Baring Wall, Esq., built by Kent for Lady Isabella Finch. Walpole commends the staircase in the highest terms, and the saloon is one of the loftiest in London, even now.—Pope's Martha Blount died in a house in this square in 1762.—The great Lord Clive put an end to himself in No. 45 with a razor; some say with a pen-knife.—No. 11 was the house in which (1797) Horace Walpole died, and here his niece, the Countess of Waldegrave, was living in the year 1800.

"I came to town this morning to take possession of Berkeley-square, and am as well pleased with my new habitation as I can be with anything at present. Lady Shelburne's being queen of the palace over against me, has improved the view since I bought the house, and I trust will make your ladyship not so shy as you were in Arlington-street."—*Walpole to Lady Ossory, Oct.* 14, 1779.

This was at one time the most fashionable quarter in London. The Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Powis, and several other of the nobility, still occupy mansions on the western side. The eastern is fast running into shops, and there is a large hotel on the northern.—No. 7, on the west side, is Messrs. Gunters', the first confectioners in London.

BERKELEY STREET, CLERKENWELL, was so called from a mansion of the Lords Berkeley which stood here in Charles I.'s time, and probably much earlier.*

* Brayley's Londiniana, vol. i., p. 148.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S. The town house of the Howards, Earls of Berkshire, built circ. 1630,* and purchased and presented by Charles II. to that beautiful fury, as Pennant calls her, Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland. (*See* Cleveland House.) Lord Craven was living here in 1667 ; the Earl of Castlemaine in 1668 ; and the Countess of Castlemaine (alone) in 1669. Lord Clarendon lived in it for a short time after the Great Fire.

"19th Nov. 1666. To Barkeshire House, where my Lord Chancellor [Clarendon] hath been ever since the Fire."—*Pepys.*

"20th Nov. 1666. By coach to Barkeshire House, and there did get a very great meeting; the Duke of York being there, and much business done, though not in proportion to the greatness of the business; and my Lord Chancellor sleeping and snoring the greater part of the time."—*Pepys.*

BERMONDSEY. A parish in Surrey, adjoining Southwark. It is written in the Conqueror's Survey "Bermundesye." The derivation is uncertain: the last syllable denotes its situation near the river, (as in Thorney, Chelsea, Battersea, Putney, &c.), and Bermond may have been, as Lysons suggests, "a proper name." The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and the parish chiefly inhabited by tanners. Here is a great leather market. Aylwin Child, citizen of London, founded, A. D. 1082, a monastery at Bermondsey for monks of the Cluniac order. Here Catherine, Queen of Henry V., died. The site of the monastery and the manor itself were granted at the Reformation to Sir Robert Southwell, (Master of the Rolls), and sold by him the same year to Sir Thomas Pope, who built a magnificent mansion on the site of the old conventual church, afterwards inhabited by Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, who died here in 1583. The ancient gate of the monastery, with a large arch and postern on one side, were standing within the present century. No traces, however, remain. Wilkinson's work is particularly rich in old Bermondsey illustrations. The district church, dedicated to St. Paul, was designed by S. S. Teulon, and consecrated in 1848.

BERMUDAS (THE). A nest of obscure alleys and avenues running between the bottom of St. Martin's-lane, Bedford-street, and Chandos-street.

"*Justice Overdo.* Look into any angle of the town, the Streights or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time, but with bottle ale and tobacco."—*Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.*

"At a subsequent period this cluster of avenues exchanged the old name of Bermudas for that of the Caribbee Islands, which the learned possessors of the district corrupted by a happy allusion to the arts cultivated there, into the Cribbee Islands, their present appellation."—*Gifford, Ben Jonson,* iv. 430.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET. A street chiefly inhabited by artists. Sir William Chambers was living in it in 1773, Fuseli in 1804, and Opie from 1792 to 1808. No. 8 was Opie's, No. 13 Fuseli's, and No. 15 Bone the enameler's. No. 6 was the Banking House of Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy, and Graham. The loss to the Bank of England by Fauntleroy's forgeries amounted to the sum of 360,000*l.* The famous Berners-street Hoax—a trick of Theodore Hook's—is described at length in the Quarterly Review, No. 143, p. 62.

BERWICK STREET, SOHO. John Hall, the engraver, was living at No. 83 in this street when he engraved, in 1791, Sir Joshua's portrait of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

"Sheridan came twice or thrice during the engraving of his portrait," says Abraham Raimbach the engraver, Hall's pupil at this time, "and my memory dwells with pleasure to this hour on the recollection of his having said a few kindly and encouraging words to me when a boy, drawing at the time in the study. I was, however, most struck with what seemed to me, in such a man, an undue and unbecoming anxiety about his good looks in the portrait to be executed. The efflorescence in his face had been indicated by Sir Joshua in the picture, not, it may be presumed, *à bon gré* on the part of Sheridan, and it was strongly evident that he deprecated its transfer to the print. I need scarcely observe that Hall set his mind at ease on this point."—*Raimbach's Memoirs*, p. 9.

BETHLEHEM CHURCHYARD, ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE.

"In the year 1569, Sir Thomas Roe, merchant-taylor, mayor, caused to be inclosed with a wall of brick about one acre of ground, being part of the hospital of Bethlehem. This he did for burial and ease of such parishes in London as wanted ground convenient within other parishes. The lady his wife was there buried, by whose persuasion he enclosed it."—*Stow*, p. 62.

Eminent Persons interred in.—Robert Greene, the dramatic writer, (d. 1592).—John Lilburne, of the time of the Commonwealth, (d. 1657).

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, in ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS, (vulg. BEDLAM). An hospital for insane people, founded in Bishopsgate Without, and for a different purpose, in 1246, by Simon Fitz Mary, one of the Sheriffs of London. "He founded it to have been a priory of canons with brethren and sisters."* Henry VIII. at the Dissolution gave it to the City of London, when it was first converted into a hospital for lunatics.

"Then had ye [at Charing-cross] one house, wherein sometime were distraught and lunatic people, of what antiquity founded or by whom I have not read, neither of the suppression; but it was said that sometime a king of England, not liking such a kind of people to remain so near his palace, caused them to be removed farther off, to Bethlem without Bishop-gate of London, and to that hospital the said house by Charing Cross doth yet remain."—*Stow*, p. 167.

* Stow, p. 62.

Bethlehem Hospital, in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, was taken down in 1675, and the Hospital removed to Moorfields, "at the cost of nigh 17,000*l.*" Of this second Bedlam, there is a view in Strype. Robert Hooke was the architect. Bethlehem Hospital in Moorfields (the second building) was taken down in 1814, and the first stone of the Hospital in St. George's-fields laid 18th April, 1812. The architect's name was James Lewis. The cupola, a recent addition, was designed by Sydney Smirke. The first Hospital could accommodate only fifty or sixty, and the second 150, the number there in Strype's time. The building in St. George's-fields was originally constructed for 198 patients, but this being found too limited for the purposes and resources of the Hospital, a new wing was commenced for 166 additional patients, of which the first stone was laid 26th July, 1838. The whole building (the House of Occupations included) covers, it is said, an area of 14 acres. In 1845 the Governors admitted 315 Curables (110 males and 205 females); 7 Incurables (5 males and 2 females); 11 Criminals (7 males and 4 females); and 180 Discharged Cured (62 males and 118 females).* The expenses in 1729 amounted to 2824*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; † in 1837, to 19,764*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* ‡ The way in which the comfort of the patients is studied by every one connected with the Hospital cannot be too highly commended. The women have pianos, and the men billiard and bagatelle-tables. There are, indeed, few things to remind you that you are in a mad-house beyond the bone knives in use, and a few cells lined, and floored, with cork and india-rubber, and against which the insanest patient may knock his head without the possibility of hurting it. Bedlam, till the beginning of the present century, was an exhibition open to the public,—a common promenade, like the middle aisle of Old St. Paul's, or the gravel walks of Gray's Inn.

"Rule V.—'That no person do give the lunatics strong drink, wine, tobacco, or spirits: Nor be permitted to sell any such thing in the hospital.'

"Rule VI.—'That such of the lunatics as are fit be permitted to walk in the yard till dinner time and then be locked up in their cells; and that no lunatic that lies naked, or is in a course of physic, be seen by anybody without order of the physician.'"—*Rules drawn up in* 1677. (*Strype's Stow.*)

"'Tis a Whetstone's-park now the old one 's ploughed up; 'tis an almshouse for madmen, a showing-room for whores, a sure market for leachers, a dry walk for loiterers."—*Ned Ward, London Spy*, pt. iii.—1699.

"Stept into Bedlam, where I saw several poor miserable creatures in chains; one of them was mad with making verses."—*Pepys.*

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* The Times of 14th April, 1846. † Maitland, ed. 1739, p. 660.
‡ Mr. Laurie's Narrative, p. 61.

"The first whimsy-headed wretch of this lunatic-family that we observed was a merry fellow in a straw cap, who was talking to himself after this manner: That he had an army of eagles at his command; then clapping his hand upon his head, swore by his crown of moonshine he would battle all the stars in the skies, but he would have some claret. . . . We peeped into another room where a fellow was as hard at work as if he'd been treading mortar. 'What is it, friend,' said I, 'thou art taking all this pains about?' He answered me thus, still continuing in action: 'I am trampling down conscience under my feet, lest he should rise up and fly in my face; have a care he does not fright thee, for he looks like the Devil, and is as fierce as a Lion, but that I keep him muzzled; therefore get thee gone, or I will set him upon thee.' Then fell a clapping his hands, and cry'd 'Halloo, halloo, halloo, halloo, halloo,' and thus we left him raving."—*Ned Ward, London Spy*, pt. iii.—1699.

"On Tuesday last I took three lads, who are under my guardianship, a rambling, in a hackney-coach, to show them the Town; as the Lions, the Tombs, Bedlam, and the other places, which are entertainments to raw minds, because they strike forcibly on the fancy."—*The Tatler*, No. 30.

"A leather-seller of Taunton whispered me in the ear that he was the Duke of Monmouth, but begged me not to betray him. At a little distance from him sat a tailor's wife, who asked me as I went by if I had seen the Sword-bearer? Upon which I presumed to ask her who she was?—and was answered, 'My Lady Mayoress.'"—*Tatler*, No. 127.

"To gratify the curiosity of a country friend, I accompanied him a few weeks ago to Bedlam. It was in the Easter week, when, to my great surprise, I found a hundred people at least, who, having paid their twopence apiece, were suffered, unattended, to run rioting up and down the wards, making sport and diversion of the miserable inhabitants," &c.—*The World*, No. 23, *June* 7, 1753.

"On Monday, May 8, we went together and visited the mansions of Bedlam. I had been informed that he [Johnson] had once been there before with Mr. Wedderburne (now Lord Loughborough), Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Foote; and I had heard Foote give a very entertaining account of Johnson's happening to have his attention arrested by a man who was very furious, and who, while beating his straw, supposed it was William, Duke of Cumberland, whom he was punishing for his cruelties in Scotland, in 1746."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*, ed. *Croker*, p. 455.*

Celebrated Persons confined in.—Oliver Cromwell's tall porter.

"The renowned Porter of Oliver Cromwell had not more volumes around his cell in the College of *Bedlam*, than Orlando in his present apartment."—*The Tatler*, No. 51.

Nat Lee, the dramatic poet. He was here for four years; the Duke of York, afterwards James II., paying for the cost of his confinement.

"I remember poor Nat Lee, who was then upon the verge of madness, yet made a sober and a witty answer to a bad poet who told him 'It was an easie thing to write like a madman.' 'No,' said he, 'it is very difficult to write like a madman, but it is a very easy matter to write like a fool.'"—*Dryden to Dennis*, (*Malone*, ii. 35.)

* See also Plate 8 of the "Rake's Progress," (1735), which represents a scene in Bedlam with maniacal grandeur.

Hannah Snell, (d. 1792). She was an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, on account of the wounds she received at the siege of Pondicherry.*—Richard Stafford, whose curious history I discovered in the Letter Book of the Lord Steward's Office.

To the President and Governors of Bethlehem Hospital.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH,
November 4, 1691.

Gentlemen,

Wee herewith send you y^e^ body of Richard Stafford who is distracted and hath been very troublesome to their Ma^ts^ Court at Kensington.—Wee desire that you will receive him into your Hospitall of Bethlem and to treat him in such manner as is usuall for Persons in his condition, for which y^e^ Treasurer of y^e^ said Hospitall shall receive y^e^ usuall Alowance payable by this Board. Wee also desire that he may not be discharged upon any sollicitations whatsoever untill we be acquainted therewith. We remaine,

Gentlemen,
Your very loving Friends,
W. FORESTER,
J. FORBES.

To the same.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH,
November y^e^ 11, 1691.

Gentlemen,

Wee lately sent Richard Stafford unto yo^r^ Hospitall of Bethlem in regard he had been very troublesome to their Ma^ts^ Court at Kensington, and had dispersed many Scandalous Pamphlets and libells filled w^th^ Enthusiasm and Sedition.—And forasmuch as wee are informed, many persons do frequently resort to him,—by whose means he may proceed in his former evill practices, and be encouraged to write and publish more of his treasonable Books and Papers; wee do therefore desire that he may not be permitted to have either papers, pen, or ink; unlesse upon some especiall occasion of writeing either to his Father, or some other near Friend, the said Letter being also perused either by yourselves or by some trusty person whom you can much confide in, and that some person may be by to see that he doth not write more than is thus allowed him. So, not doubting of your ready complyance herein, wee remaine,

Gentlemen,
Your very loving Friends,
W. FORESTER,
J. FORBES.

To the same.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH,
April 11*th*, 1692.

Gentlemen,

Wee have received Information that a great concourse of people do daily resort to Richard Stafford, to whom he doth preach and scandalously reflect on y^e^ government and by whose means pen, ink and paper being conveyed to him, he doth still continue to write Pamphletts and Libells more full of Treason and Sedition, then those for which we sent him to yo^r^ Hospitall, some of y^e^ said persons do gett y^e^ said Libells printed, and he doth

* Lysons, ii. 62.

disperse them through y^e^ Window of his Roome into y^e^ Streete. Wee do therefore desire you to give order that he may be more closely confined where he may not have that conveniency to disperse his Libells, and that no person be suffered to speake to him but in y^e^ presence of a keeper, nor any suspected person suffered to come to him. Gentlemen, we must leave the further care of suppressing these infamous practices to you who are the governors of y^e^ place; not doubting of your ready compliance, we rest

Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants,
W. Forester,
J. Forbes.

Peg Nicholson for shooting at George III. She died here in 1828, after a confinement of forty-two years.—Oxford, for firing at the Queen in St. James's Park.—M'Naghten, for shooting Mr. Edward Drummond at Charing Cross. He mistook Mr. Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, for Sir Robert Peel himself.—At first the funds of the Hospital were found very insufficient for the number of lunatics requiring admission. The Governors were obliged, therefore, to relieve the establishment by admitting out-door patients or pensioners, who bore upon their arms the license of the Hospital.

"Till the breaking out of the Civil Wars, Tom o' Bedlams did travel about the country; they had been poor distracted men, that had been put into Bedlam, where, recovering some soberness, they were licentiated to go a begging, *i. e.* they had on their left arm an armilla of tinn, about four inches long; they could not get it off; they wore about their necks a great horn of an ox in a string or bawdry, which when they came to an house for alms, they did wind, and they did put the drink given them into this horn, whereto they did put a stopple. Since the wars I do not remember to have seen any one of them."—*Aubrey, Nat. Hist. of Wiltshire*, p. 93.

"Poor Tom, thy horn is dry!" is Edgar's exclamation (in "Lear") in his assumed character of a Tom o' Bedlam. But Aubrey was wrong in supposing that these out-door Tom o' Bedlams ceased to exist after the Civil War. The following advertisement was issued by the Governors of the Hospital in June, 1675.

"Whereas several vagrant persons do wander about the City of London and Countries, pretending themselves to be lunaticks, under cure in the Hospital of Bethlem commonly called Bedlam, with brass plates about their arms, and inscriptions thereon. These are to give notice, that there is no such liberty given to any patients kept in the said Hospital for their cure, neither is any such plate as a distinction or mark put upon any lunatick during their time being there, or when discharged thence. And that the same is a false pretence to colour their wandering and begging, and to deceive the people, to the dishonour of the government of that Hospital."—*London Gazette*, No. 1000.

Hatton describing Bethlehem, in 1708, says, "When these people are cured of their malady, there are no tickets given them, as I have seen on the wrists of some, who I am assured

are all shams." . *Observe.*—In the vestibule of the Hospital the two statues of "Madness" and "Melancholy" from the outer gates of Bethlehem in Moorfields, cut by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley.

> "Where o'er the gates, by his fam'd father's hand,
> Great Cibber's brazen brainless brothers stand."
> *Pope, The Dunciad*

Brazen they are not, but formed of Portland stone, painted over with a composition of white lead, to resist the destructive nature of our climate. They were restored in 1814 by the younger Bacon, it is said judiciously. One is said to represent Oliver Cromwell's porter, then in Bedlam.—Portrait of Henry VIII. (three-quarters) over the fire-place. Days of admission, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; mode of admission, Order from a Governor.

Bethnal Green. A district, chiefly inhabited by weavers, separated from Stepney in the year 1743, and made a parish by the name of St. Matthew, Bethnall Green. Population in 1841, 74,988.

> "I think it not improbable that Bethnal-green may have been a corruption of Bathon Hall; and that it was the residence of the family of Bathon or Bathonia, who had considerable property at Stepney in the reign of Edward I." —*Lysons*, vol. ii., p. 27.

> "26 June, 1663. By coach to Bednall-green to Sir W. Rider's to dinner. A fine merry walk with the ladies alone after dinner in the garden: the greatest quantity of strawberries I ever saw, and good. This very house was built by the Blind Beggar of Bednall-green, so much talked of and sang in ballads; but they say it was only some of the outhouses of it."—*Pepys.*

> "My father, shee said is soone to be seene,
> The siely blind beggar of Bednall-green,
> That daylye sits begging for charitie,
> He is the good father of pretty Bessee.
>
> "His markes and his tokens are knowen very well;
> He alwayes is led with a dogg and a bell:
> A seely olde man, God knoweth, is hee,
> Yet hee is the father of pretty Bessee."
> *The Beggar's Daughter of Bednall-green, (Percy's Reliques *).*

> "The story of the Blind Beggar seems to have gained much credit in the village, where it decorates not only the sign-posts of the publicans, but the staff of the parish beadle."—*Lysons*, vol. ii., p. 29.

* The beggar in the ballad is said to have been the son of the celebrated Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry III. Wounded at Evesham fighting by his father's side, he was found among the dead by a baron's daughter, who sold her jewels to marry him, and assumed with him a beggar's attire to preserve his life. Their only child, a daughter, was the "pretty Bessee" of the ballad in Percy.

The house at Bethnal Green, inhabited in 1663 by Sir William Ryder, was built in 1570, by John Thorpe, the architect of Holland-house, for John Kirby, of whom nothing is known. It was distinguished as "Kirby's Castle," and associated in rhyme, as Stow records, with other memorable follies of the time in bricks and mortar:

> "Kirkeby's Castell and Fisher's Follie,
> Spinila's pleasure and Megse's glorie."

It was known in Strype's time as "The Blind Beggar's House,"* but Strype knew nothing of the ballad, for he adds, "perhaps Kirby beggared himself by it." "Bishop's Hall," about a quarter of a mile to the east of Bethnal Green, (lately taken down), is said to have been the palace of Bishop Bonner. Hence "Bonner's Fields" adjoining. Robert Ainsworth, author of the Latin Dictionary which bears his name, kept an Academy at Bethnal Green.

BEVIS MARKS, ST. MARY AXE, LEADENHALL STREET.

> "Then next is one great house, large of rooms, fair courts and garden plots, sometime pertaining to the Bassets, since that to the Abbots of Bury, and therefore called Burie's Markes, corruptly Bevis Markes, and since the dissolution of the abbey of Bury, to Thomas Hencage the father, and to Sir Thomas his son."—*Stow*, p. 55.

BILLINGSGATE (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from a quay or watergate on the Thames. (*See* Billingsgate). *Boundaries.*—N., Little Eastcheap and several tenements adjoining: S., The Thames: E., Smart's-quay, now Custom-house-stairs: W., Monument-yard and Pudding-lane. Stow enumerates five churches:—St. Botolph, (destroyed in the Fire, and not rebuilt); St. Mary-at-Hill; St. Margaret Pattens; St. Andrew Hubbert, (destroyed in the Fire, and not rebuilt); St. George in Botolph-lane. Here, off Pudding-lane (to the east) and near Little Eastcheap, is the Butchers' Hall. The celebrated Lord Mayor Beckford, and the father of the author of "Vathek," was alderman of this ward.

BILLINGSGATE. A wharf and market a little below London Bridge, appointed 1 Eliz. c. ii.: "an open place for the landing and bringing in of any fish, corn, salt stores, victuals and fruit, (grocery-wares excepted), and to be a place of carrying forth of the same, or the like, and for no other merchandizes:" and made, pursuant to 10 & 11 Will. III., c. 24, on and after 10th May, 1699, "a free and open market for all sorts of fish."

> "How this gate took that name, or of what antiquity the same is, I must leave uncertain, as not having read any ancient record thereof, more than that

* Strype, B. iv., p. 48.

Geffrey Monmouth writeth, that Belin, a king of the Britons, about four hundred years before Christ's Nativity, built this gate, and named it Belin's gate, after his own calling; and that when he was dead, his body being burnt, the ashes in a vessel of brass were set upon a high pinnacle of stone over the same gate. It seemeth to me not to be so ancient, but rather to have taken that name of some later owner of the place, happily named Beling or Biling, as Somer's key, Smart's key, Frost wharf, and others thereby, took their names of their owners."—*Stow*, p. 17.

"Billingsgate is at this present (1598) a large water-gate, port or harborough, for ships and boats commonly arriving there with fish both fresh and salt, shell-fishes, salt, oranges, onions, and other fruits and roots, wheat, rye, and grain of divers sorts for the service of the city and the parts of this realm adjoining. This gate is now more frequented than of old time, when the Queene's-hithe [Queenhithe] was used, and the drawbridge of timber at London Bridge was then to be raised or drawn up for passage of ships with tops thither."—*Ibid*, p. 78.

The coarse language of the place has long been famous :—

> "There stript, fair Rhetoric languish'd on the ground;
> His blunted arms by sophistry are borne,
> And shameless Billingsgate her robes adorn."
>
> *The Dunciad*, B. iv.

The market opens at five o'clock throughout the year. All fish are sold by the tale except salmon, which is sold by weight, and oysters and shell-fish, which are sold by measure.

"The arrivals of salmon at Billingsgate average about 30 boxes per day in February and March, each box weighing about 1 cwt.; 50 boxes in April; from 80 to 100 in May; beginning of June from 200 to 300; and at the latter end of the month 500 boxes per day; which number gradually increases, until it amounts during the end of July and the early part of August to 1000 boxes, and frequently more. The quantity brought to Billingsgate in the season of 1842 was not less than 2500 tons. It is sent on commission to agents, who charge 5 per cent. and take the risk of bad debts. This business is in few hands, and those engaged in it are the most wealthy of all dealers in fish."—*Knight's London*, iv. 208.

Here every day, at one and four, at the "One Tun Tavern" looking on the river, a capital dinner may be had for eighteenpence, including three kinds of fish, joints, steaks, and bread and cheese. The punch is very good.

"This brings to my mind another ancient custom that hath been omitted of late years. It seems that in former times the porters that plyd at *Billingsgate* used civilly to entreat and desire every man that passed that way to salute a Post that stood there in a vacant place. If he refused to do this, they forthwith laid hold of him and by main force bouped his * * * against the Post; but if he quietly submitted to kiss the same, and paid down sixpence, they gave him a name, and chose some one of the gang for his godfather. I believe this was done in memory of some old image that formerly stood there, perhaps of Belus or Belin."—*Bagford in* 1715, (*Letter printed in Leland's Collectanea.*)

Billiter Lane, Billiter Square, in Aldgate.

"Then is Belzettars-lane, so called of the first owner and builder thereof, now corruptly called Billitar-lane."—*Stow*, p. 53.

"Billiter-lane, a place consisting formerly of poor and ordinary houses, where it seems needy and beggarly people used to inhabit, whence the proverb used in ancient times, *A Bawdy Beggar of Billiter-lane*, which Sir Thomas More somewhere used in his book which he wrote against Tyndal."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 54.

"Billiter-lane is of very ordinary account, the buildings being very old timber houses, which much want pulling down and new building, and the inhabitants being as inconsiderable, as small brokers, chandlers, and such like. And 'tis great pity that a place so well seated should be so mean. But the chief ornament of this place is Billiter-square on the west side, which is a very handsome, open, and airy place, graced with good new brick buildings, very well inhabited."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 82.

BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

"Then have ye Birchover-lane, so called of Birchover, the first builder and owner thereof, now corruptly called Birchin-lane. This lane and the high street near adjoining hath been inhabited for the most part with wealthy drapers; from Birchover-lane, on that side the street down to the Stocks, in the reign of Henry VI. had ye for the most part dwelling Fripperers or Upholders, that sold old apparel and household stuff."—*Stow*, p. 75.

"Did man, think you, come wrangling into the world about no better matters, then all his life-time to make privy searches in Birchin-lane for whalebone doublets."—*The Gull's Hornbook, by Dekker*, 4to, 1609, ed. *Nott*, p. 36.

"And passing through Birchin-lane amidst a camp-royal of hose and doublets, I took excellent occasion to slip into a captain's suit, a valiant buff doublet stuffed with points and a pair of velvet slops scored thick with lace."—*Middleton's Black Book*, 4to, 1604.

> "No sooner in London will we be,
> But the bakers for you, the brewers for me.
> Birchin-lane will suit us,
> The costermongers fruit us,
> The poulters send us in fowl,
> And butchers meat without controul."
> *Heywood's Edw. IV.*, Pt. i., 4to, 1600.

"And you, master Amoretto—. . . its fine, when that puppet-player Fortune must put such a Birchin-lane post in so good a suit—such an ass in so good fortune."—*The Return from Parnassus*, 4to, 1606.

"Birchin-lane is a place of considerable trade, especially for men's apparel, the greatest part of the shopkeepers being salesmen."—*R. B., in Strype*, B. ii., p. 150.

See Cornhill; Tom's Coffee-house.

BIRD CAGE WALK, ST. JAMES'S PARK. A name given to the south side of the Park, between Buckingham Gate and Storey's Gate, from the aviary established there in the reign of King James I., and the decoy made there in the reign of Charles II. The supposition that it was so called from "The Bocage," a name given to it by St. Evremont, who was keeper of the ducks in the Park, is a mere piece of idle ingenuity.

"In our way thither [to the Horse Guards] was nothing worth our observation, unless 'twas the Bird-Cage inhabited by wild-fowl: the ducks begging

charity, and the black-guard boys robbing their own bellies to relieve them." —*Amusements calculated for the Meridian of London, by Tom Brown.* 12mo, 1700, p. 68.

BISHOPSGATE WARD. One of the 26 wards of London, so named from the old City gate which stood within its liberties—a long narrow ward, embracing the whole of Bishopsgate-street Within, Bishopsgate-street Without, and the several streets and lanes on either side. *Remarkable Places.*—Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate Without; St. Helen, Bishopsgate Within; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate Within; Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, (*see* Bethlehem Hospital); Old Artillery-yard; Priory of St. Mary Spittle, (*see* Spitalfields); Crosby Place; Gresham College; Sir Paul Pindar's House in Bishopsgate-street Without.

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, between Cornhill and Camomile-street, and so called from being within the walls, as Bishopsgate-street Without was so called from being without the walls. *Observe.*—St. Martin Outwich Church, corner of Threadneedle-street; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate;* Crosby Place; Bull Inn; and "City of London Tavern," "The London Tavern," as it is commonly called.

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. (*See* preceding article). *Observe.*—Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.—No. 169, House of Sir Paul Pindar, (d. 1650), an eminent English merchant, distinguished for his love of architecture and the munificent sums he gave towards the restoration of old St. Paul's. The house is now a public-house called "Sir Paul Pindar's Head:" some of the ceilings are flat, and in plaster of the Cinque Cento period, but the best part of the house is the front towards the street. There is a monument to Sir Paul in the adjoining church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.—Houndsditch; Devonshire-square; Artillery-lane, (*see* Artillery-yard); Lamb-alley, (Alleyn the actor's alms-houses in it).—London Workhouse, the first building of the kind erected in London. It was finished about the year 1680, in the mayoralty of Sir Robert Clayton, whose portrait, as the first president of the House, is still preserved in the Court Room. It was originally divided into two sides; the steward's side for poor children, and the keeper's side, a sort of Bridewell for vagabond and dissolute poor.—White-Hart-court, so called from "The White Hart Inn," of which there is a very interesting view by J. T. Smith.

BISHOP'S WALK, LAMBETH. A walk on the Surrey side of the

* The engraving of the church of St. Ethelburga in West and Tom's Churches of London (4to, 1736) contains a most interesting view of Bishopsgate-street Within. The old houses in the engraving are quaint and striking in the extreme.

Thames, leading to the Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth.

BLACKFRIARS. A church, precinct, and sanctuary, so called from an order of Black, Preaching or Dominican Friars, founded by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, A.D. 1221. Their first London settlement was in Holborn near Lincoln's Inn, and here they remained for a period of fifty-five years, removing, in 1276, to the locality which still bears their name; Gregory Roksley, Mayor, setting apart a piece of ground in the ward of Castle Baynard for their use; Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, contributing largely to the building of their church, and King Edward I. and Queen Eleanor to the better endowment of their order. There is little that is interesting in the history of the Blackfriars Monastery in London till near the period of its dissolution. A parliament was assembled here in the reign of Henry VI. Here the Emperor Charles V. was lodged when on a visit to Henry VIII. Here Henry called a parliament, known in history as the *Black* Parliament, because it began among the Black Friars in the City, and terminated among the Black Monks in Westminster. Here the subject of Henry's divorce from Katherine of Arragon was publicly tried before Cardinal Campeggio; and here began the parliament in which Wolsey was condemned. This house, with its precincts and four gates, was surrendered to the King on the 12th November, 1538; and Edward VI. in the first year of his reign sold the hall and the site of the prior's lodgings to Sir Francis Bryan, and in the third year of his reign granted to Sir Thomas Cawarden (Master of the Revels) "the whole house, site or circuit, compass and precinct, of the late Friars Preachers, within the City of London;" the yearly value being reckoned at 19*l.** The house dissolved and the church pulled down, the precinct and sanctuary still remained, nor was it easy to dispossess the inhabitants of their little independence. Ejected from the City by the edicts of the Mayor, James Burbage and his fellows, the servants of the Earl of Leicester, erected a playhouse in the Blackfriars precinct, within the walls of the City, but without the City jurisdiction. Every endeavour was made by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to remove Burbage and his fellows from the Blackfriars Theatre, but the players prevailed, and the precinct remained independent of the City. The players, however, had other opponents within the Friary precinct; and when in 1596 they were about to repair and enlarge their theatre, "certain persons, (some of them of honour), inhabitants of the precinct

* Strype, B. iii., p. 177.

and liberty of the Blackfriars," besought the lords of the Privy Council "not to permit the said theatre any longer to remain open."* This the players met by a counter petition, and they were allowed to remain. The opposition arose among the Puritan inhabitants of the precinct—your Mr. Birds and Mrs Flowerdews—who, somewhat inconsistently with their religious opinions, followed the trade of feather-making, and yet were not without their excuses for so doing :—

> "*Mrs. Flowerdew.* Indeed it sometimes pricks my conscience,
> I come to sell 'em pins and looking-glasses.
> *Bird.* I have their custom too for all their feathers :
> 'Tis fit that we, which are sincere professors,
> Should gain by infidels."
>
> *Randolph's Muses' Looking-glass*, 4to, 1638.†

The chief house in the Friary was called "Hunsdon House," after Henry Carey, Baron Hunsdon, Queen Elizabeth's cousin and Lord Chamberlain. Here, in an upper chamber, on Sunday the 26th of October, 1623, while the house was in the occupation of Count de Tillier, the French ambassador, a sermon was preached by Father Drury, to, it is said, above three hundred people, a congregation too numerous for the strength of the room ; for about the middle of the sermon the floor gave way, and ninety-four persons besides the preacher perished. This sad occurrence is familiarly known as "The Fatal Vespers." The Protestants considered the accident as a judgment on the Catholics, and the Catholics attributed it to a plot of the Protestants. Forty-seven bodies were buried by the French ambassador in the court yard and garden of Hunsdon House.‡

Eminent Inhabitants. — Isaac Oliver, the miniature painter. Lady Ayres, wishing to have a copy of Lord Herbert of Cherbury's picture to wear in her bosom, went "to Mr. Isaac the painter in Blackfriars, and desired him to draw it in little after his manner." He died here in 1617, and was buried in St. Anne's, Blackfriars.—Cornelius Jansen, the painter, (d. 1660). He lived in the Blackfriars for several years, and had much business, but left it a little before Vandyck's arrival. —Sir Anthony Vandyck, from his settlement in England in 1632, to his death in 1641. The rent of his house, "at a moderate value," was estimated, in 1638, at 20*l.*, and the tithe paid 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*§ His daughter Justina was born here

* Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 299.

† Rabbi Busy in "Bartholomew Fair," is reminded and taunted with the Feather-makers in the Friars.

‡ Howes, ed.1631, p. 1035.

§ MS. Lambeth, 272.

on the 1st Dec. 1641, and baptized in St. Anne's, Blackfriars, on the 9th Dec. 1641, the day of her father's death.—Ben Jonson, who dates his dedication of "Volpone, or the Fox," "from my house in the Blackfriars, this 11th day of February, 1607." Here he has laid the scene of "The Alchemist." —Earl and Countess of Somerset were living in the Blackfriars when Overbury was murdered.* The precinct no longer exists, but is now a part of the ward of Farringdon Within. Nor have I been able to trace any attempt to assert its privileges later than 1735, when in the July of that year the Court of Common Council brought an action against Daniel Watson for opening a shop and vending shoes in the Blackfriars without being free of the City. The Court of King's Bench gave it in favour of the City. The sheriffs could arrest here many years before.† *Remarkable Places in the Blackfriars, described elsewhere.*—King's Printing House; Times Newspaper Office, (*see* Printing-house-square); Apothecaries' Hall; St. Anne's, Blackfriars; Playhouse-yard; Ireland-yard. *Eminent Persons buried in the Blackfriars Monastery.*—Hubert de Burgh, the founder; Tiptoft, Earl or Worcester, (beheaded 1470), one of Caxton's great encouragers; the father and mother of Queen Katherine Parr.

Blackfriars Bridge. The work of Robert Mylne, a native of Edinburgh—one of the most harmonious pieces of architecture in London, before it was effectually spoilt by Mr. Walker in the year 1840. The first pile was driven 7th June, 1760, and the first stone laid 31st Oct. 1760. On Wednesday, 19th Nov. 1768, it was made passable as a bridle-way; and it was finally and generally opened on Sunday, 19th Nov. 1769. Until 22nd June, 1785, there was a toll of one halfpenny for every foot-passenger, and one penny on Sundays. Government ultimately bought the toll, and made the bridge free. Mylne was a young man of six-and-twenty, fresh from a professional tour abroad, when he sent his design to the committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new bridge. It had been judged expedient to advertise for plans, and several were sent in: one was by Smeaton, the celebrated engineer; another by Gwyn, whose work on London Improvements has begun to wear a kind of prophetic character. The committee were unanimous in their choice of Mylne; there was, however, a considerable opposition out of doors, and a question was warmly agitated whether elliptical or semicircular arches were preferable. Mylne had

* Amos's Overbury, p. 41. † Strype, ed. 1720, B. iii., p. 193.

adopted the elliptical arch, Gwyn the semicircular one: the press took up the matter, and Dr. Johnson (the friend of Gwyn) wrote three several letters in the Gazetteer in opposition to Mylne. Blackfriars Bridge consists of 9 arches, and is 995 feet in length from wharf to wharf. It was erected in ten years and three quarters, and executed at a cost of 152,840*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*,—163*l.* *less* than the original estimate. Mr. Mylne died 5th May, 1811, and is buried in Wren's magnificent cathedral, of which he was several years surveyor, and of which this bridge affords a stately and imposing view. The bridge has since been lowered, and the open balustrade removed. *See* Chatham Place.

BLACKFRIARS ROAD commences at the Surrey end of Blackfriars Bridge, and extends to the Obelisk by the Surrey Theatre. It is about two-thirds of a mile in length. *Observe.*—Christ Church, Surrey, occupying the site of part of old Paris Garden.—Rowland Hill's Chapel, originally the "Surrey Chapel," and built in 1784.

> "I remember Rowland Hill from my infancy. He was an odd, flighty, absent person. So inattentive was he to nicety in dress, that I have seen him enter my father's house [in the Strand] with one red slipper and one shoe, the knees of his breeches untied, and the strings dangling down his legs. In this state he had walked from Blackfriars-road, unconscious of his eccentric appearance."—*Charles Mathews, the Actor,* (*Memoirs,* i. 49).

Surrey Institution.—Surrey Theatre. The Dog's Head in the Pot, is mentioned as an old London sign in a curious old tract printed by Wynkyn de Worde, called "Cock Lorel's Bote." A sign of this description is still to be seen in the Blackfriars-road.

BLACKFRIARS THEATRE was built in 1576, by James Burbage and his "fellows," servants of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in consequence of an act of Common Council passed the preceding year, prohibiting the erection of a play-house within the limits of the City jurisdiction. It was rebuilt or extensively repaired in 1596, when Shakspeare and Richard Burbage were sharers, and in 1633 was let by Cuthbert and William Burbage, whose inheritance it was, on lease to the players, at a yearly rent of 50*l.** The whole building was pulled down 6th of August, 1655, and tenements built in the room.† Part of the ground on which it stood is still called Playhouse-yard. There was a void piece of ground before the Theatre "to turne coaches in." ‡

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* Collier's New Facts, p. 28. † Collier's Life of Shakespeare, p. ccxlii.
‡ New Facts, p. 28.

"Here is a cloak cost fifty pound, wife,
Which I can sell for thirty, when I have seen
All London in't, and London has seen me.
To-day I go to the Blackfriars Playhouse,
Sit in the view, salute all my acquaintance;
Rise up between the acts; let fall my cloak;
Publish a handsome man, and a rich suit."

Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.

BLACKMAN STREET, in the Borough, was "sometimes called Blackmore-street." †

"Farewel to the Bankside,
Farewel to Blackman's-street,
Where with my bouncing lasses
I oftentimes did meet;
Farewel to Kent-street garrison,
Farewel to Horsly-down,
And all the smirking wenches
That dwell in Redriff town;
And come, Love,
Stay, Love,
Go along with me;
For all the world I 'le forsake for thee."

The Merry Man's Resolution, Roxburgh Ballads, p. 319.

BLACKSMITHS' HALL, LAMBETH HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS. Now let as a warehouse; the business of the Company (the fortieth on the list) is conducted at Cutlers' Hall.

BLACKWALL.

"To Poplar adjoineth Blackwall, a notable harbour for ships, so called, because it is a *wall* of the Thames, and distinguished by the additional term Black, from the black shrubs which grew on it, as on Blackheath, which is opposite to it on the other side of the river: [or perhaps from the bleakness of the place and situation."]—*Dr. Woodward and Strype, in Strype's Appendix*, p. 102.

The view of the Reach of the river from the Wharf is very fine. Here is Lovegrove's Tavern, (The Brunswick), famous for its Fish and White-bait Dinners. The White-bait is a small fish caught in the River Thames, and long considered, but erroneously, peculiar to this river; in no other place, however, is it obtained in such perfection. The fish should be cooked within an hour after being caught, or they are apt to cling together. They are cooked in water in a pan, from which they are removed as required by a skimmer. They are then thrown on a stratum of flour, contained in a large napkin, until completely enveloped in flour. In this state they are placed in a cullender, and all the superfluous flour removed by sifting. They are next thrown into hot melted lard, contained in a copper cauldron, or stew vessel, placed over a charcoal fire. A kind of ebullition immediately commences, and in about ten minutes they are removed by a fine

skimmer, thrown into a cullender to drain, and then served up quite hot. At table they are flavoured with cayenne and lemon juice, and eaten with brown bread and butter; iced punch being the favourite accompanying beverage.

BLACKWALL RAILWAY, FENCHURCH STREET. About 8¾ miles in length; built upon arches, and worked by two pairs of stationary engines—one of 400 horse-power at the Minories station, and one of 200 horse-power at Blackwall. The ropes (3⅜ inches in circumference, or 1¼ inch diameter) are made of wire formed of four strands, (each composed of 42 wires), and extend along the whole length of the railway, guided by grooved pulleys, and coiled alternately at each extremity on drums. The expense of working the engines and ropes is stated to be about fourteenpence per train per mile. The machinery was made by the Messrs. Maudslay. The carriages (attached to the ropes by "grips") travel alternately along either line, and the signals for starting, and the general working of the line, are given by the electric telegraph. The portion of the line from Fenchurch-street to the Minories, a distance of only 450 yards, cost 250,000*l.* This trifling extension of the line is said to have increased the traffic one-half.* Boats run from Blackwall to Gravesend every half-hour or oftener, throughout the season, performing the passage from the London Terminus to Gravesend in 1¼ hours with tide, and 2¼ hours against it. Tickets are issued at the stations to clear the whole distance; and on a fine day the excursion is a very pleasant one, with the additional recommendation of being very cheap. Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall, was opened for the reception of packets, 6th July, 1840.

BLACKWELL HALL. *See* Bakewell Hall.

BLADDER STREET, NEWGATE STREET. *See* Blowbladder Street.

BLANCH APLETON, in ALDGATE WARD. *See* Blind Chapel Court.

BLENHEIM STREET, OXFORD STREET, runs out of Great Marlborough-street, and was so called in compliment to the great Duke of Marlborough, who was alive when it was built.

BLIND CHAPEL COURT. On the east side of Mark-lane, near Fenchurch-street—a corruption of Blanch Apleton, a manor belonging, in the reign of Richard II., to Sir Thomas Roos of Hamelake.‡ I find it enumerated (9th Henry V.) in "The

* Report of Commissioners on Metropolitan Railway Termini.—The Times, 1 July, 1845.

† Hatton, p. 9. ‡ See Stow, p. 56, and Stow, by Strype, B. ii., p. 81.

Partition of the Inheritance of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex," under the head of "London—Blaunchappulton."* Hall, in his Chronicle, (ed. 1548), writes it Blanchechapelton.

BLIND SCHOOL, (School for the Education of the Indigent Blind), ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS. Instituted 1799. The inmates may be seen at work between 10 and 12 in the forenoon, and 2 and 5 in the afternoon—on every day except Saturdays and Sundays. Annual Subscribers have the privilege of one vote applicable to each vacancy for every guinea they subscribe; and each member for life, one vote for every ten guineas.

BLOOMSBURY. A district so called, on the north side of Holborn, originally a manor appertaining to the Crown, and written Lomsbery.† *See* Mews at Charing Cross.

BLOOMSBURY MARKET—

> "Is a long place with two Market houses, the one for flesh, the other for fish; but of small account, by reason the Market is of so little use and so ill served with provisions; insomuch that the inhabitants are served elsewhere."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 84.

Robert White, the engraver, (d. 1704), lived in Bloomsbury Market.

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE—was first formed by Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the son of Shakspeare's patron, and the father of the virtuous Lady Rachael Russell.

> "9th Feb. 1665. Dined at my Lord Treasurer's, the Earle of Southampton, in Blomesbury, where he was building a noble Square or Piazza, a little towne; his owne house stands too low, some noble roomes, a pretty cedar chapell, a naked garden to the North, but good aire."—*Evelyn*.

The north side of the square was wholly occupied by Southampton House. The south side was called Vernon-street, (Vernon-place still remains), the east side Seymour-row, and the west, Allington or Arlington-row.‡ It was originally called Southampton-square, but was known as Bloomsbury-square as early as 1674.

> "Lost, from my Lady Baltingglasses house in the great square of Bloomsbury, the first of this instant December, [1674] a great old Indian spaniel or mongrel, as big as a mastiff; he hath curled and black hair all over, except in his forefeet, which are a little white; he hath also cropt ears, and is bowed and limps a little in one of his forefeet. If any can bring news thereof, they shall have twenty shillings for their pains."—*Lond. Gaz.*, No. 946.

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* Charters of Duchy of Lancaster, p. 175. † Stow, p. 167.
‡ Hatton, p. 69; Strype, B. iv., p. 84.

Pope alludes to this once fashionable quarter of the town :—

"In Palace-yard, at nine, you 'll find me there;
At ten, for certain, Sir, in Bloomsbury-square."

Eminent Inhabitants.—The Earl of Chesterfield, of De Grammont's Memoirs, in 1681. He died here in 1713.—Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist divine. His wife died here on the 14th June, 1681, in what he calls "this most pleasant and convenient house."—Sir Hans Sloane, in 1696, "at the corner of Southampton-street next Bloomsbury-square," for in this way Ray, the naturalist, writes to him in that year. Another correspondent, writing to him in 1704, directs his letter to Sloane, at his house at the corner of Southampton-square, Bloomsbury.—Dr. Radcliffe.

"Dr. Radcliffe could never be brought to pay bills without much following and importunity; nor then, if there appeared any chance of wearying them out. A paviour, after long and fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot at his own door in Bloomsbury-square, and set upon him. 'Why, you rascal!' said the Doctor, 'do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work.' 'Doctor!' said the paviour, 'mine is not the only bad work the earth hides.' 'You dog, you!' said the doctor, 'are you a Wit? You must be poor, come in'—and paid him."—*Dr. Mead, in Richardsoniana*, p. 317.

The great Lord Mansfield, (at the north end of the east side of the square); his house and everything he had in it was destroyed in the riots of the year 1780. Lord and Lady Mansfield made their escape by a back door a few minutes before the rioters broke in and took possession of the premises. —Mr. Disraeli, at No. 6, and here he compiled his "Curiosities of Literature." The house was built by Isaac Ware.

BLOOMSBURY STREET. So called in 1845—originally two streets, Charlotte-street and Plumtree-street. Here, on the west side, is the French Protestant Church—first established in the Savoy.

BLOSSOMS INN, LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE. *See* Lawrence Lane.

BLOWBLADDER STREET, NEWGATE STREET, or, as Stow calls it, "Bladder-street, of selling bladders there."* *See* Butcher Hall Lane, and St. Nicholas Shambles.

"Blowbladder-street had its name from the butchers, who used to kill and dress their sheep there, and who, it seems, had a custom to blow up their meat with pipes to make it look thicker and fatter than it was, and were punished there for it by the Lord Mayor."—*Defoe, Plague Year*, ed. *Brayley*, p. 342.

"Blowbladder-street is taken up by milliners, sempstresses, and such as sell a sort of copper lace, called St. Martin's lace, for which it is of note."—*Strype*, B. iii., p 121.

* Stow, p. 128.

BLUE BOAR INN, HIGH HOLBORN. South side, now No. 270.

"'The reason,' says he [Cromwell to Lord Broghill], 'why we would once have closed with the king was this: We found, that the Scots and the presbyterians began to be more powerful than we; and if they made up matters with the king, we should be left in the lurch: therefore we thought it best to prevent them, by offering first to come in, upon any reasonable conditions. But while we were busied in these thoughts, there came a letter from one of our spies, who was of the king's bedchamber, which acquainted us, that on that day our final doom was decreed; that he could not possibly tell what it was, but we might find it out, if we could intercept a letter, sent from the king to the queen, wherein he declared what he would do. The letter, he said, was sewed up in the skirt of a saddle, and the bearer of it would come with the saddle upon his head, about ten of the clock that night, to the Blue Boar Inn in Holborn; for there he was to take horse and go to Dover with it. This messenger knew nothing of the letter in the saddle, but some persons at Dover did. We were at Windsor, when we received this letter; and immediately upon the receipt of it, Ireton and I resolved to take one trusty fellow with us, and with troopers' habits to go to the Inn in Holborn; which accordingly we did, and set our man at the gate of the Inn, where the wicket only was open to let people in and out. Our man was to give us notice, when any one came with a saddle, whilst we in the disguise of common troopers called for canns of beer, and continued drinking till about ten o'clock: the centinel at the gate then gave notice that the man with the saddle was come in. Upon this we immediately arose, and, as the man was leading out his horse saddled, came up to him with drawn swords and told him that we were to search all that went in and out there; but as he looked like an honest man, we would only search his saddle and so dismiss him. Upon that we ungirt the saddle and carried it into the stall, where we had been drinking, and left the horseman with our centinel: then ripping up one of the skirts of the saddle, we there found the letter of which we had been informed; and having got it into our own hands, we delivered the saddle again to the man, telling him, he was an honest man and bid him go about his business. The man, not knowing what had been done, went away to Dover. As soon as we had the letter we opened it; in which we found the king had acquainted the queen, that he was now courted by both the factions, the Scotch presbyterians and the Army; and which bid fairest for him should have him; but he thought he should close with the Scots, sooner than the other. Upon this,' added Cromwell, 'we took horse, and went to Windsor; and finding we were not likely to have any tolerable terms from the king, we immediately from that time forward resolved his ruin.'"—*Memoirs of Roger Earl of Orrery, by Rev. Mr. Thomas Morrice, his Lordship's Chaplain—Earl of Orrery's State Letters*, fol. 1742, p. 15.

On the subject of this intercepted letter of the King's, see Richardsoniana, 8vo, 1776, p. 132.

BLUECOAT SCHOOL. *See* Christ's Hospital.

BLUECOAT SCHOOL, TOTHILL FIELDS, (so called from the colour of the children's clothes), was founded for the benefit of the poor of the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster. No child can be admitted, whose parents (or grandfather or grandmother, when the parents are dead) have not been resident one year at least in either of the parishes previous to the time of presentation, and [illegible] shall not

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be actually residing therein at the time of admission. No child admitted under the age of seven or above the age of ten. Only one child of a family can be admitted at the same time. An annual subscriber of two guineas or upwards is a governor of the School, and entitled (in rotation) to present a child for admission as vacancies arise.

BLUE POSTS, in the HAYMARKET.

"*Sir Jolly Jumble.* The man begins to empty; get you before and speak dinner at the Blue Posts.

"*Lady Dance.* They are at this minute at dinner in the Haymarket."
Otway, The Soldier's Fortune, 4to, 1681.

"*4th Oct.* 1686. I entertained the Bishops of Oxon and St. David's, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Brookes, my son, Mr. Callis, &c., at the Blue Posts in the Haymarket."—*Bishop Cartwright's Diary.*

"The close of the last week, one Mr. Moon and one Mr. Hurst quarrelled at the Blue Posts in the Haymarket; and as they came out at the door they drew their swords, and the latter was run through and immediately died. It appears that he began the Fray and drew first, pressing the other gentleman to fight."—*The Post Boy, ending 23rd July*, 1695.*

BLUE POSTS, in CORK STREET. *See* Cork Street.

BOARD OF CONTROL, or, BOARD OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA. Established by Act of Parliament in 1784. Office, Cannon-row, Westminster; William Atkinson, architect. It was originally designed for the Ordnance-office, but was found too small for the business of the department.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, ST. JAMES'S PALACE. The office of the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, and so called from the table at which the Lord Steward and his officers usually sit. The jurisdiction of the Board extends over what is called "The Verge of Court," or twelve miles round the residence of the sovereign, wherever the residence may be, and was even extended to "progresses," though not to "huntings." This limit was first defined by 13 Rich. II., Stat. 1, cap. 3. All offences were tried within what was called "The Sessions of Verges," and all committals were made to the Marshalsea, of which "The Court of Verges" was a branch.

"Board of Green Cloth. A Board or Court of Justice held in the Counting-house of the King's Household for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the King's Court Royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend."—*Johnson's Dictionary.*

To the Board belonged the sole right of arresting within the limits and jurisdiction of the Palace. The Countess of Dorset wishing to arrest a person of the name of Kirk, who had sought

* See also Diary of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, (ii. 153), and "Comparison between the Two Stages," 12mo, 1702, p. 68.

shelter within the precinct of the palace at Whitehall, applied to the Board for permission to arrest him, which permission was granted 2nd May, 1684. In 1630, Maurice Evans was imprisoned for serving a subpœna in the King's House upon John Darson. In 1631, Peter Price was committed to the Marshalsea, for serving a subpœna upon George Ravenscroft in the Council Chamber; and in 1632, John Perkins, a constable, was imprisoned for serving the Lord Chief-Justice's warrant upon John Beard in St. James's Park.* Offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Verge were punished with a severity peculiar to the Court that tried them. Baker describes one very graphically:—

"On the tenth of June, 1541, Sir Edmund Knevet of Norfolk, Knight, was arraigned before the officers of the Green-Cloth, for striking one Master Cleer of Norfolk, within the Tennis Court of the King's House; being found guilty he had judgment to lose his right hand, and to forfeit all his lands and goods; whereupon there was called to do execution, first the Serjeant Surgeon, with his Instruments pertaining to his office, then the Serjeant of the Wood-Yard, with a mallet and a block to lay the hand upon, then the King's Master-Cook with a knife to cut off the hand, then the Serjeant of the Larder to set the knife right on the joint, then the Serjeant Ferrier with searing irons to sear the veins, then the Serjeant of the Poultry with a Cock, which Cock should have his head smitten off upon the same block and with the same knife; then the Yeoman of the Chandry with Sear-cloaths, then the Yeoman of the Scullery, with a pan of fire to heat the Irons, a chafer of water to cool the ends of the Irons, and two forms for all officers to set their stuff on, then the Serjeant of the Cellar with Wine, Ale, and Beer; then the Serjeant of the Ewry with Bason, Ewre, and Towels: all things being thus prepared, Sir William Pickering, Knight Marshal, was commanded to bring in his prisoner Sir Edmund Knevet, to whom the Chief-Justice declared his offence, which the said Knevet confessed, and humbly submitted himself to the King's mercy; only he desired, that the King would spare his right hand and take his left, because (said he) if my right hand be spared, I may live to do the King good service: of whose submission and reason of his suit, when the King was informed, he granted him to lose neither of his hands, and pardoned him also of his lands and goods."—*Baker's Chronicle*, ed. 1674, p. 288.

A few years later (2nd March, 1551), King Edward VI. notices in his Diary the committal "to ward" of "the Lord of Burgundy" for striking the Earl of Oxford in the Chamber of Presence." William, Earl of Devonshire, (the patriot Earl, and afterwards the first Duke), was fined in the sum of 30,000*l.*, for caning Colonel Colepepper and pulling his nose in the Vane Chamber at Whitehall. "It is to be noted," says Sir John Bramston, "that this Colepepper had struck the Earl, some months since, in the same or in the next room, and was tried for it at the Verge, and was sentenced to lose his hand, and was at the great instance of the Earl pardoned."† Bramston says that

* Warrant-book in the Lord-Steward's Office, Anno 1677, fol. 381.
† Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, p. 275.

the sum was only 3,000*l.* (p. 278.) The expressive name of "blackguard" is said to have its origin in the office of the Board of Green Cloth; the meanest drudges in royal residences, who carried coals, being called the "Blackguard."* The term was afterwards applied to vicious, idle, and masterless boys and rogues; and was so used, I find by the books in the Board of Green Cloth, as early as 1683, if not before. The following order, copied from the original Warrant Book of the Board, will show the nature of the duties of the Lord Steward at certain times:—

"BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, 12 *June*, 1681.

"Order was this day given, that the Maides of Honour should have Cherry Tarts instead of Gooseberry Tarts, it being observed that Cherrys are at threepence per pound."

I find, from the same books, that Henry, Duke of Kent, Lord Steward of the Household in part of the reign of George II., had 100*l.* allowed him, and sixteen dishes daily at each meal, with wine and beer. The duke died in 1740. The dishes have since been done away with; and the income of the Lord Steward is now a settled salary. The Poets Laureate, I may add, used to receive their annual tierce of canary from the office of the Lord Steward. Cibber was the last, I am told, who took the tierce; and since his time, the Lord Steward has paid to the Poets Laureate an annual allowance (27*l.*) in lieu of wine. Mrs. Centlivre's husband was "Yeoman of the Mouth" to King George I., an office formerly held under the Board of Green Cloth.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE. *See* Ordnance Office.

BOARD OF WORKS. *See* Woods and Forests.

BOAR'S HEAD TAVERN, EASTCHEAP. A celebrated tavern, commemorated by Shakspeare, destroyed in the Great Fire, rebuilt immediately after, and finally demolished (to allow of the new London Bridge approaches) in 1831. It stood in Great Eastcheap, between Small-alley and St. Michael's-lane, four taverns filling up the intervening space—"The Chicken," near St. Michael's-alley, "The Boar's Head," "The Plough," and "The Three Kings." The back part of the house looked upon the burying-ground of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane. The statue of William IV. nearly marks the site. A tenement, called "The Boar's Head in Eastcheap," was in the possession of Walter Morden, stockfish-monger of London, in the reign of Richard II. Stow tells us, in a side-note to his Survey, (p. 82),

* Gifford's Ben Jonson, ii. 169.

that in the time of Henry IV. "there was no tavern then in Eastcheap." Shakspeare alone refers to this tavern—celebrity sufficient. It was, perhaps, the best tavern in the street; or he may have chosen it, because the arms of Burbage, the celebrated actor, were Three Boars' Heads.* John Rhodoway, "Vintner at the Bore's Head," was buried, in 1623, in the adjoining church of St Michael.† The name, it is fair to suppose, was not unknown to Shakspeare. The tavern was rebuilt of brick after the Great Fire, with its door in the centre, a window above, and then a Boar's Head cut in the stone, with the initials of the landlord, (I. T.), and the date (near the snout) of 1668. At the time of its demolition, it was occupied by a gunsmith.

"I mentioned a club in London at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, the very tavern where Falstaff and his joyous companions met; the members of which all assume Shakespeare's characters. One is Falstaff, another Prince Henry, another Bardolph, and so on. *Johnson.*—'Don't be of it, Sir. Now that you have a name you must be careful to avoid many things not bad in themselves, but which will lessen your character. This every man who has a name must observe. A person who is not publicly known may live in London as he pleases, without any notice being taken of him; but it is wonderful how any person of consequence is watched.'"—*Croker's Boswell*, ii. 471.

Goldsmith wrote "A Reverie" in this tavern, (Essay, No. 4), and Mr. Washington Irving an entertaining paper in "The Sketch-Book." The former, forgetting the Fire, fancied himself (Boswell, we have seen, did the same) in the *very* tavern that Falstaff frequented; and the latter, in his enthusiasm, has converted a sacramental cup, preserved at that time in the vestry of St. Michael's, into Dame Quickly's parcel-gilt goblet.

BOLT COURT, FLEET STREET. Over against *The Bolt-in-Tun*, from which circumstance, I suspect, it derives its name.

"Bolt-court, very good and open, with a freestone pavement; hath good houses, well-inhabited."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 277, ed. 1720.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Dr. Johnson, in No. 8, on the right hand side, from 1777 till his death in 1784. He died in the back room of the first floor. The house was pulled down by Bensley, the printer, and Bensley's own house destroyed by fire, 5 Nov. 1807.‡

"Behind it was a garden, which he took delight in watering; a room on the ground floor was assigned to Mrs. Williams, and the whole of the two

* Shakspeare, by Boswell, iii. 501.

† In his will (in Doctors' Commons), he calls himself "Citizen and Vintner," but does not mention "The Boar's Head." I had hoped he would.

‡ There is a view of the house and of Johnson's sitting-room in the "Johnsoniana."

pair of stairs floor was made a repository for his books, one of the rooms thereon being his study."—*Sir John Hawkins*, p. 530.

"He [Johnson] particularly piqued himself upon his nice observance of ceremonious punctilios towards ladies. A remarkable instance of this was his never suffering any lady to walk from his house to her carriage through Bolt-court, unattended by himself to hand her into it; and if any obstacle prevented it from driving off, there he would stand by the door of it, and gather a mob around him; indeed they would begin to gather the moment he appeared handing the lady down the steps into Fleet-street. Sometimes he exhibited himself at the distance of eight or ten doors from Bolt-court to get at the carriage, to the no small diversion of the populace."—*Miss Reynolds.*

James Ferguson, the astronomer; he died in this Court, Nov. 1776.—William Cobbett; here he published his "Register."

BOLT-IN-TUN, FLEET STREET. An Inn and Coach-office, No. 64, on the south side. The White Friars had a grant of the "Hospitium vocatum Le Bolt en ton" in 1443.*

BOLTON STREET, PICCADILLY. Built circ. 1699,† and described in 1708 as "the most westerly street in London, between the road to Knightsbridge, south, and the Fields, north." ‡ *Eminent Inhabitant.*—The celebrated Earl of Peterborough, from 1710 to 1724. §

"I'm at my Lord Peterborough's, in Bolton-street, where any commands of your's will reach me."—*Pope, Works*, ed. *Roscoe*, vii. 127.

"Among the advertisements of sales by auction in the original edition of 'The Spectator,' the mansion of Streater, junior, is advertised as his country house, being near Bolton-row, in Piccadilly; his town residence was in Gerard-street, Soho."—*Smith's Antiquarian Ramble*, i. 19.

BOND STREET (OLD). Built 1686,‖ and so called after Sir Thomas Bond, of Peckham, in the county of Surrey, Bart., Comptroller of the Household to the Queen Mother (Henrietta Maria). He was long the confidential favourite of King James II., and upon the abdication of that monarch, left the country in exile with his sovereign. The street occupies part of the site of Clarendon House. The east side was the last built.

"Clarendon House, built by Mr. Pratt; since quite demolished by Sir Thomas Bond, &c., who purchased it to builde a streete of tenements to his undoing."—*Evelyn, Memoirs*, ii. 168.

"Bond-street, a fine new street, mostly inhabited by nobility and gentry." —*Hatton*, 8vo, 1708, p. 10.

Eminent Inhabitants.—The infamous Countess of Macclesfield, the mother of Richard Savage. She died here, 11 Oct. 1753,

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* Rot. Pat. 21 Hen. VI.; and Coll. Top. et Gen. v. 383.
† Rate-books of St. Martin's.
‡ Hatton, 8vo, 1708, p. 815.
§ Rate-books of St. Martin's.
‖ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

surviving Savage and the publication of Johnson's Life of him.—Laurence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy," died 18 March, 1768, "at the silk-bag-shop," (No. 41, now a cheesemonger's) on the west side.—James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, gave (16 Oct. 1769) a dinner to Johnson, Reynolds, Goldsmith, and Garrick, at his lodgings in this street, Goldsmith appearing in the "bloom-coloured coat," made for him by John Filby, at the Harrow in Water-lane.—Sir Thomas Lawrence, at No. 24, when forced by the King on the unwilling Academicians, and at No. 29, when elected. *Observe.*—Long's Hotel, (No. 16).

"I saw Byron for the last time in 1815. He dined or lunched with me at Long's in Bond-street. I never saw him so full of gaiety and good-humour, to which the presence of Mr. Mathews, the comedian, added not a little. Poor Terry was also present."—*Sir Walter Scott*, (*Moore's Life of Byron*, p. 280).

Stevens's Hotel, (No. 18).

"During the first months of our acquaintance we [Byron and Moore] frequently dined together alone; and as we had no club in common to resort to—the Alfred being the only one to which he at that period belonged, and I being then a member of none but Watier's—our dinners used to be at the St. Alban's, or at his old haunt, Stevens's."—*Moore*, (*Life of Byron*, p. 150).

Clarendon Hotel, (No. 169). Perhaps the best hotel in London.

BOND STREET (NEW). Built circ. 1721, in which year it is rated for the first time in the books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lord Nelson, at No. 141, in 1797, after the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, and the expedition against Teneriffe, where he lost his arm.

"He had scarcely any intermission of pain, day or night, for three months after his return to England. Lady Nelson, at his earnest request, attended the dressing of his arm, till she had acquired sufficient resolution and skill to dress it herself. One night, during this state of suffering, after a day of constant pain, Nelson retired early to bed, in hope of enjoying some respite by means of laudanum. He was at that time lodging in Bond-street, and the family was soon disturbed by a mob knocking loudly and violently at the door. The news of Duncan's victory had been made public, and the house was not illuminated. But when the mob was told that Admiral Nelson lay there in bed, badly wounded, the foremost of them made answer, 'You shall hear no more from us to-night.'"—*Southey's Nelson*, p. 130.

Sir Thomas Picton, at No. 146, in 1800. He fell in the Battle of Waterloo.—Lord Camelford, the celebrated bruiser and duellist, (shot in a duel with Best, 7 March, 1804, d. 10th), at No. 148, in 1803 and 1804.

"Over the fireplace in the drawing-room of Lord Camelford's lodgings in Bond-street were ornaments strongly expressive of the pugnacity of the peer. A long thick bludgeon lay horizontally supported by two brass hooks. Above this was placed parallel one of lesser dimensions, until a pyramid of weapons gradually arose, tapering to a horse-whip."—*Note by the Messrs. Smith in "The Rejected Addresses."*

At the time of the duel Lord Camelford and Best had a bet of 200*l.* depending as to which was the better shot! The cause of the duel was a worthless but pretty woman of the name of Symons.

BONNER'S FIELDS. An open space on the banks of the Regent's Canal, near one of the entrances to Victoria Park, and so called from the House of Bishop Bonner at Bethnal Green, lately taken down. The Chartist Rioters of 1848 assembled in these Fields.

BOODLE'S CLUB HOUSE, 28, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

"For what is Nature? Ring her changes round,
Her three flat notes are water, plants, and ground;
Prolong the peal, yet, spite of all your clatter,
The tedious chime is still ground, plants, and water.
So, when some John his dull invention racks,
To rival Boodle's dinners or Almack's;
Three uncouth legs of mutton shock our eyes,
Three roasted geese, three buttered apple-pies."
Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, 4to, 1773.

Gibbon, the historian, dates several of his letters in 1772 and 1774 from this Club.

BOROUGH (THE). Another name for the Borough of Southwark, or the twenty-sixth ward of London, called Bridge Ward Without. Here is both a Compter and a Market.

BOSOMS INN. *See* Blossoms Inn.

BOSSE ALLEY, UPPER THAMES STREET. "So called of a bosse of water, like unto that of Billingsgate, there placed by the executors of Richard Whittington."—*Stow*, p. 135.

BOSWELL COURT. So called from the house of a Mr. Boswell, from whence Gilbert Talbot writes a letter of London gossip to his father, the celebrated Earl of Shrewsbury, of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The letter is dated 1589, and is printed in "Lodge's Illustrations."* The house, it appears from the parish registers, was known as Boswell House.

"1611, Sep. 5.—Mr. Ewins, Esquier, from Boswell-howsse."—*Burial Register of St. Clement's Danes.*

Eminent Inhabitants.—Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe.

"In his absence, I, on the 16th, took a house in Boswell-court, near Temple-bar, for two years, immediately moving all my goods thereto."—*Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs*, p. 159.

The popular belief that Johnson's-court and Boswell-court were so called after Dr. Johnson and James Boswell is only a vulgar error. The coincidence of names is at least remarkable.

* Lodge, vol. ii., p. 371, 8vo ed.

BOTANIC GARDENS, CHELSEA. Commonly called "The Physic Garden:" gardens appertaining to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries of London. The ground was leased by the Company in 1673, and enclosed in 1686. Sir Hans Sloane, when he purchased the manor of Chelsea in 1721, granted the freehold to the Company of Apothecaries, upon condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society, 50 new plants, till the numbers should amount to 2,000. In 1732 a greenhouse and several new hothouses were added to the garden, and in 1733 a statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Michael Rysbrack. The two magnificent cedars (two of the finest in the neighbourhood of London) were planted in the year 1683, being then about 3 feet high. In 1750 they measured upwards of 11 feet in girth, and in 1793—at three feet from the ground—upwards of 12.* Philip Miller, author of "The Gardeners' Dictionary," was during a period of nearly fifty years the Company's Gardener in these grounds. He resigned in 1770, at the age of 80, and dying the next year, was buried in the churchyard of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

"7 Aug. 1685.—I went to see Mr. Wats, keeper of the Apothecaries' Garden of Simples at Chelsea, where there is a collection of innumerable rarities of that sort particularly, besides many rare annuals, the tree bearing jesuit's bark, which had done such wonders in quartan agues. What was very ingenious was the subterranean heate, conveyed by a stove under the conservatory, all vaulted with brick, so as he has the doores and windowes open in the hardest frosts, secluding only the snow."—*Evelyn*, i. 605.

BOTANIC GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK. A very tasteful garden, laid out and maintained at the expense of the Royal Botanical Society of London — a Society founded and incorporated in 1839, for the Promotion of Botany in all its branches. The Gardens, about eighteen acres in extent, are bounded by the inner circle of the Regent's Park, and contain a Conservatory (designed by Decimus Burton) that affords space for 2000 visitors. Three Exhibitions are held annually, in the months of May, June, and July, when nearly 300 medals are distributed, varying in value from twenty pounds to fifteen shillings. Members' entrance fee, five guineas; annual subscription, two guineas.

BOTANICAL (ROYAL) SOCIETY. *See* Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Instituted 1836; Office, 20, Bedford-street, Covent Garden. The Society possesses an extensive Herbarium, open to the inspection of members, and other

* Lysons, ii. 167.

botanists, every Friday evening from seven till ten o'clock. There is also a lending Library for the members. Entrance fee, one guinea; annual subscription, one guinea.

BOTOLPH (ST.) WITHOUT, ALDERSGATE. A church in the ward of Aldersgate, at the corner of Little Britain; erected in the year 1790, on the site and in place of the old church, which escaped the Great Fire of 1666. *Observe.*—Monument to Dame Anne Packington, (d. 1563). "She founded Alms-Houses near unto the White-Fryers' Church in Fleet-street; the Clothworkers in London have oversight thereof."*—Monument to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Richardson, (d. 1639). —Tablet to Richard Chiswell, the bookseller, (d. 1711).—Monument to Elizabeth Smith, with cameo bust by Roubiliac.—Old pulpit in the vestibule, temp. James I.

BOTOLPH (ST.) BY ALDGATE. A church in the ward of Portsoken, at the corner of Houndsditch, on the road to Whitechapel, built between the years 1741 and 1744, on the site and in place of the old church described by Stow, as lately built at the charges of the Priors of the Holy Trinity—"as appeareth," he adds, "by the arms of the house engraven on the stone-work."* The church escaped the Fire, and was very ruinous when taken down. The architect of the present edifice (a brick and stone structure of the utmost ugliness) was George Dance, the architect of the Mansion-house. Cost, 5536*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* *Observe.*—Monument to Thomas, Lord Darcie, of the North, (beheaded 1537), and Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, (beheaded 1538). There is a good deal of sculptural merit in the extended figure.—Monument to Robert Dow, Citizen and Merchant Tailor, (d. 1612).† Mr. Robert Dow gave a sum of money to the parish of St. Sepulchre's, to remunerate the clerk for ringing a bell at midnight under the wall of Newgate, and calling the poor prisoners condemned to death to prayer and supplication. (*See* St. Sepulchre's.) White Kennet, author of "The Complete History of England," and subsequently Bishop of Peterborough, held the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate.

BOTOLPH (ST.), BILLINGSGATE, WARD OF BILLINGSGATE. A church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. "A proper church," says Stow, "and hath had many fair monuments therein; now defaced and gone, by bad and greedy men of spoil." The old burying-ground of the parish lay between Botolph-lane and Love-lane; now built on.

BOTOLPH (ST.) WITHOUT BISHOPSGATE. A church in the ward

* Stow, p. 117.

† Engraved by J. T. Smith.

of Bishopsgate, opposite Houndsditch, built from the designs of James Gold, of whom nothing is known but the fact of his name appearing as the architect in the Act of Parliament, authorising the rebuilding of the church. The first stone was laid April 10, 1725, and the building completed in 1728. Hatton describes the old church as "built of brick and stone, and rendered over." The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London, and is the largest in the City and Liberties of London. *Observe.*—Monument on the north wall to Sir Paul Pindar, (d. 1650), an eminent English merchant, of the time of Charles I., whose house in Bishopsgate-street Without still remains, and is now the Sir Paul Pindar's Head. The registers of the church record the baptism of Edward Alleyn, the player, (born 1566); the marriage, in 1609, of Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll, to Ann Cornwallis, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis; and the burials of the following persons of distinction:—1570, Sep. 13. Edward Allein, poete to the Queene.—1623, Feb. 17. Stephen Gosson, rector of this church, and author of "The School of Abuse, containing a Pleasant Invective against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Jesters, and suchlike Caterpillers of a Commonwealth," 4to, 1579.—1628, June 21. William, Earl of Devonshire, (from whom Devonshire-square adjoining derives its name).—1691. John Riley, the painter.

Botolph Lane, Billingsgate. So called from the church of St. Botolph, Billingsgate. Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, (d. 1579), the last of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, had a house in this lane.*

Bow. *See* Stratford-le-Bow.

Bow Church. *See* St. Mary-le-Bow.

Bow Lane, Cheapside. So called from the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow. The old name for the upper part of the lane was Cordwainer-street,† for the lower, Hosier-lane.‡ *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Tom Coryat, the traveller.§—Parsons, the comedian, was the son of a builder in Bow-lane.

Bow Street, Covent Garden. Built 1637,‖ and so called "as running in shape of a bent bow; the street is open and large, with very good houses, well inhabited, and resorted unto by gentry for lodgings, as are most of the other streets in this parish."¶ The Theatre (Covent Garden Theatre) was built in

* Strype, B. ii., p. 171. † Stow, p. 101. ‡ Ibid. p. 94.
§ Birch's Prince Henry, p. 216. ‖ Rate-books of St. Martin's.
¶ Strype, B. vi., p. 93.

1732, and the Bow-street Police Office, celebrated in the annals of crime, established in 1749. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Edmund Waller, the poet, on the east side of the street, in 1654, 1655, and 1656. Here then he was living when he wrote, in 1654, his famous Panegyric upon Cromwell.—William Longueville, the friend of Butler, on the east side.—Dr. John Radcliffe, on the west side, from 1687 to 1714: the house was taken down in 1732, to erect Covent Garden Theatre. (*See* Great Queen Street.)—Grinling Gibbons, in a house on the east side, (about the middle of the street), from 1678 to 1721, the period of his death. The house was distinguished by the sign of "The King's Arms."*

"On Thursday the house of Mr. Gibbons, the famous carver, in Bow-street, Covent Garden, fell down; but by a special Providence none of the family were killed; but 'tis said a young girl, which was playing in the court [King's Court?] being missing, is supposed to be buried in the rubbish."—*Postman of Jan.* 24, 1701-2.

"Grinlin Gibbins gen. and wife	£1
Mr. Gibbons more for a fine refusing to take upon him the office of an assessor	5
5 Children—Eliz., Mary, Jane, Katherine, and Ann .	
Appr. Robert Bing [King in another place] . .	
Servts. { Mary Guff / Mary }	
Lodger Madam Titus	1
Her servant	"

Poll Tax Bks. of St. Paul's, Cov. Gar., anno 1692.

The witty Earl of Dorset, in a house on the west side, in the years 1684 and 1685.—Major Mohun, the famous actor, in a house on the east side, from 1671 to 1676 inclusive.—Marcellus Laroone, who drew "The Cries of London," known as "Tempest's Cries," in a house on the west side, three doors up, from Midsummer 1680 to his death in 1702.—William Wycherley, the dramatist; in lodgings, (widow Hilton's, on the west side), three doors beyond Radcliffe, and over against the Cock. King Charles II. paid him a visit here, when ill of a fever; and here, when 75, and too unwell to attend the church, and only anxious to burden the estate descending to his nephew, he was married in his own lodgings to a woman with child. He died eleven days after his marriage; but his widow had no child to acquire the property.—Edmund Curll, "next door to Will's Coffee House."†—Robert Wilks, the actor, "Gentleman Wilks," (d. 1731), in the sixth house on the west side as you walk to Long Acre.—Spranger Barry,

* Black's Ashmole MSS. col. 209.

† Advertisement of "Ashmole's Berkshire," Daily Post Boy, Feb. 7, 1729-30.

the actor, from 1749 to —, in the corner house on the west side, formerly Will's Coffee-house.—Dr. Johnson, for a short time.—Henry Fielding, the novelist, and acting magistrate for Westminster, in a house on the site of the present Police Office. It was Fielding, (d. 1754), and his half-brother, Sir John Fielding, (d. 1780), who made Bow-street Police Office and Bow-street officers famous in our annals. Here the former wrote his "Tom Jones."

"A predecessor of mine used to boast that he made one thousand pounds a year in his office; but how he did this (if, indeed, he did it) is to me a secret. His clerk, now mine, told me I had more business than he had ever known there; I am sure I had as much as any man could do."—*Fielding, Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.*

"I have actually come to Bow-street in the morning, and while I have been leaning on the desk, had three or four people come in and say, 'I was robbed by two highwaymen in such a place;' 'I was robbed by a single highwayman in such a place.' People travel now safely by means of the horse patrol. That Sir Richard Ford planned. Where are the highway robberies now?"—*Townshend, the Bow-street Officer, (Evidence before the House of Commons, June,* 1816).

I may add to the list of celebrated personages living in lodgings in this street, the name of Sir Roger de Coverley.* *Remarkable Places.*—Will's Coffee-house; No. 1, on the west side.—The Cock Tavern, about the middle of the street, on the east side.

"Their lodgings [Wycherley and his first wife the Countess of Drogheda] were in Bow-street over against The Cock, whither if he at any time were with his friends, he was obliged to leave the windows open, that the lady might see there was no woman in company, or she would be immediately in a downright raving condition."—*Dennis's Letters,* p. 224.

Here Wycherley has laid two of the best scenes in "The Plain Dealer," (4to, 1677). Here Sedley, Buckhurst, and Ogle exposed themselves in very indecent postures to the populace; Sedley stripping himself naked, and preaching blasphemy from the balcony. Here Sir John Coventry supped for the last time with a whole nose, being waylaid on his way home from The Cock to his brother's, and his nose cut to the bone.† The house was kept, when Sedley exposed himself, by a woman called "Oxford Kate."‡—Jacob Tonson's Printing-office. *Remarkable Circumstances.*—In the large room at the upper end of this street, nearly opposite the Playhouse passage, Bonnell Thornton opened an exhibition of sign paintings, a piece of inoffensive drollery taken from the annual exhibition of pictures

* Spectator, No. 410. † See Marvell's Letters and *article* Haymarket.
‡ Pepys, i. 232, 4to ed., and Shadwell, i. 45.

made by a Society of Artists, previous to the institution of the Royal Academy.

Bowl Yard, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. A narrow court, on the south side of High-street, St. Giles's, over against Dyot-street, now George-street, St. Giles's.

> "At this hospital [St. Giles's] the prisoners conveyed from the City of London towards Teyborne, there to be executed for treasons, felonies, or other trespasses, were presented with a great *bowl* of ale, thereof to drink at their pleasure, as to be their last refreshing in this life."—*Stow*, p. 164.

Parton, in his History of the parish, mentions a Bowl public-house.

Bowling Alley, Dean's Yard Street, Westminster. Colonel Blood, who stole the Crown from the Tower in the reign of Charles II., died (24th August, 1680) in a house at the south-west corner of this alley, and was buried in the adjoining churchyard of the New Chapel, Westminster. The house, of course, is no longer the same; but drawings of it are said to exist.

Boyle Street, New Burlington Street, was so called from the Boyles, Earls of Burlington.

Braziers' Hall. *See* Armourers' and Braziers' Hall.

Bread Street (Ward of). One of the 26 wards of London, taking its name from Bread-street, the chief street within the ward. Friday-street and part of Watling-street are within this ward, as are the following places:—1. Gerard's Hall. 2. Church of Allhallows, Bread-street. 3. Church of St. Mildred the Virgin, in Bread-street, and 4. Cordwainers' Hall, in Distaff-lane. The Compter in Bread-street was, in 1555, moved to Wood-street; and the church of St. John the Evangelist, in Friday-street, described by Stow, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

Bread Street, Cheapside.

> "So called of bread in old time there sold; for it appeareth by records, that in the year 1302, which was the 30th of Edward I., the bakers of London were bound to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market; and that they should have four hall-motes in the year, at four several terms, to determine of enormities belonging to the said Company."—*Stow*, p. 129.
>
> "Bread-street is now wholly inhabited by rich merchants; and divers fair inns be there,* for good receipt of carriers and other travellers to the city.

* Taylor, the Water Poet, enumerates three:—"The Star," "The Three Cups," and "The George." The Star is mentioned in "A Chronicle of London" of the fifteenth century, (*Nicolas*, p. 126); "The Three Cups Inn" still remains.

It appears in the will of Edward Stafford, Earl of Wylshire, dated the 22d of March, 1498, and 14 Hen. VII., that he lived in a house in Bread-street in London, which belonged to the family of Stafford, Duke of Bucks afterwards; he bequeathing all the stuff in that house to the Lord of Buckingham, for he died without issue."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 199.

The father of Milton, the poet, was a scrivener in this street, living at the sign of "The Spread Eagle," the armorial ensign of his family. The first turning on the left hand, as you enter from Cheapside, was called "Black Spread Eagle Court," and not unlikely from the family ensign of the poet's father. Milton was born in this street, (9 Dec. 1608), and baptized in the adjoining church of Allhallows, Bread-street, where the register of his baptism is still preserved. A. Wood tells us that the house and chamber in which the poet was born were often visited by foreigners, even in the poet's lifetime. These visits must have taken place before the Fire; for the house was destroyed in the Great Fire, and "Paradise Lost" was published after it.* *Observe.*—Allhallows, Bread-street, (Church), east side, corner of Watling-street. St. Mildred, Bread-street, (Church), east side, a little lower down. *See* Mermaid Tavern and Bread Street Compter.

BREAD STREET COMPTER.

"Now on the west side of Bread-street, amongst divers fair and large houses for merchants, and fair inns for passengers, had ye one prison-house pertaining to the Sheriffs of London, called the Compter in Bread-street; but in the year 1555 the prisoners were removed from thence to one other new Compter in Wood-street, provided by the City's purchase, and built for that purpose."—*Stow*, p. 131.

BREWERS' HALL, 19, ADDLE STREET, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE. The Hall of the Brewers, the fourteenth on the list of the City Companies—incorporated 16th of Henry VI., and confirmed 19th of Edward IV., by the name of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr.

BREWER STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE. Built circ. 1679. Esquire Sherwood, from whom "Sherwood-street" adjoining derives its name, was living here in 1680; and Mons. Foubert in 1683, from whom Foubert-place derives its name.†

BRICK COURT, MIDDLE TEMPLE. *Eminent Inhabitants.* — Oliver Goldsmith, in "No. 2, up two pair of stairs," for so Mr. Filby, his tailor, describes him.‡ His rooms were on the right hand

* A fire broke out in Bread-street on the 12th November, 1623, when the poet was in his 14th year. Laud, in his Diary, calls it "a most grievous fire. Alderman Cocking's house with others burnt down."

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

‡ Prior, ii. 231.

as you ascend the staircase, and here he died, April 4, 1774. Speaking of rooks, he says,

> "I have often amused myself with observing their plan of policy from my window in the Temple, that looks upon a grove, where they have made a colony in the midst of the City. At the commencement of Spring, the rookery which, during the continuance of Winter, seemed to have been deserted, or only guarded by five or six, like old soldiers in a garrison, now begins to be once more frequented; and in a short time all the bustle and hurry of business is commenced."—*Goldsmith's Animated Nature.*

Sir William Blackstone, below Goldsmith, on the first floor. He had sung *The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse*, and was busy with his *Commentaries* before Goldsmith took the floor above him. There is a dial in this Court with the motto, "Time and Tide Tarry for no Man." The motto was once, as Ned Ward assures us, "Begone about your Business," the burden of an indecent ballad printed by Ward in his *London Spy*.

BRICK STREET, MAY FAIR, was built before that part of Piccadilly which runs parallel with it was built.

BRICKLAYERS' ARMS. A famous tavern and coach-office—the Angel at Islington and White Horse Cellar of the Surrey side of the river before steam set aside four-horse coaches.

BRIDE'S (ST.), or, ST. BRIDGET'S, FLEET STREET. A church in the ward of Farringdon Without.

> "Then is the parish-church of St. Bridges or Bride, of old time a small thing, which now remaineth to be the choir, but since increased with a large body and side-aisles towards the west, at the charges of William Vinor, esquire, Warden of The Fleet, about the year 1480, all which he caused to be wrought about in the stone, in the figure of a vine, with grapes and leaves." —*Stow*, p. 147.

The church described by Stow was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present building, one of Wren's architectural glories, erected in its stead. The whole church was completed in the year 1703, at the cost of 11,430*l*. The steeple, as left by Wren, was 234 feet in height, but in 1764 when it was struck with lightning, and otherwise seriously injured, it was judged advisable to reduce it eight feet. The interior is much admired—less airy perhaps than St. James's, Piccadilly, but still extremely elegant. The stained glass window (a copy from Rubens's "Descent from the Cross") was the work of Mr. Muss. In the old church were buried:—Wynkin de Worde, the celebrated printer.—Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, the poet, (d. 1608), bowels only. —Sir Richard Baker, author of the Chronicle which bears his name, (d. 1644-5, in the Fleet Prison).—Richard Lovelace, the poet, (d. 1658, in a mean lodging in Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-

lane).—Mary Frith, (Moll Cutpurse, a most notorious woman), buried 10th August, 1659. In the new church were buried:—Ogilby, the translator of Homer, (d. 1676).—Flatman, the poet and painter; he died in 1688, and was buried "near to the rails of the Communion Table."

> "Flatman, who Cowley imitates with pains,
> And rides a jaded Muse whipt with loose reins."

Francis Sandford, author of the "Genealogical History" which bears his name. He died, like Baker, in the Fleet, an. 1693.—Dr. Charles Davenant, the political writer, (d. 1714).—Richardson, author of "Clarissa Harlowe," and a printer in Salisbury-square, (d. 1761); his grave (half hid by pew No. 8, on the south side) is marked by a flat stone, about the middle of the centre aisle.—Elizabeth Thomas, "Curll's Corinna," the lady so intimately connected with the publication of Pope's private correspondence. She was buried 5th Feb. 1730-1, in the "Fleet Market Ground,"* and interred at the expense of Margaret Lady Delawar.—Robert Lloyd, the friend of Charles Churchill. He died in the Fleet, in 1764.—Robert Levett, an old and faithful friend of Samuel Johnson's, and an inmate of his house.

> "Well tried through many a varying year,
> See Levett to the grave descend;
> Officious, innocent, sincere,
> Of every friendless name the friend."

He died in 1782, and "was buried in the churchyard of Bridewell." † One of the relics of the Fire of 1666, is the doorway into Mr. Holden's vault, erected April, anno 1657, on your right as you enter from St. Bride's-passage.‡ When the Census was taken in 1841, the entire parish of St. Bride contained 6655 inhabitants. This return included Bridewell Hospital and Precinct; 230 persons in the Fleet Prison, and 154 in Bridewell Hospital.

BRIDE'S (ST.) CHURCHYARD, FLEET STREET. Here was one of Milton's many London residences.

> "Soon after his return, and visits paid to his Father and other Friends, he took him a Lodging in St. Bride's Church-yard, at the House of one Russel,

* A burial-ground, west of Fleet Ditch, given in 1610 by the Dorset family, on condition that the parish should not bury on the south side of the church, adjoining Dorset-street. The ground was consecrated Aug. 2, 1610. After the Fire in 1666, in which Dorset-house was destroyed, the parish obtained a revocation of this restriction, on payment of a small quit-rent.—*Malcolm, Lond. Rev.* i. 368.

† Johnson's Diary, in Boswell. ‡ Smith has a view of it, dated 1795.

a Taylor, where he first undertook the Education and Instruction of his Sister's two Sons, the younger whereof had been wholly committed to his charge and care."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. xvi.

"He made no long stay in his lodging in St. Bride's Church-yard; necessity of having a place to dispose his books in, and other goods fit for the furnishing of a good handsome house, hastening him to take one; and accordingly a pretty Garden-House he took in Aldersgate-street, at the end of an Entry, and therefore the fitter for his turn, by the reason of the privacy, besides that there are few streets in London more free from noise than that."—*Ibid*, p. xx.

On the 14th Nov. 1824, a fire broke out in this Passage, when the church was thrown open to Fleet-street, and the present improvements made under the superintendence of Mr. Papworth.

BRIDE LANE, ST. BRIDE'S. Here is Coger's Hall.

BRIDEWELL. A well so called, between Fleet-street and the Thames, dedicated to St. Bride, and lending its name to a palace, a parish, a parish-church, and a House of Correction.

BRIDEWELL. A house so called—"a stately and beautiful house,"* built by Henry VIII., in the year 1522, for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. and suite. Charles himself was lodged in the Blackfriars, but his nobles in this new-built Bridewell, "a gallery being made out of the house over the water [the Fleet], and through the wall of the City into the Emperor's lodgings in the Blackfriars."* The whole Third Act of Shakspeare's Henry VIII. is laid in "The Palace at Bridewell." This is historically true, for "in the year 1528," says Stow, "Cardinal Campeius was brought to the King's presence, being then at Bridewell, whither he had called all his nobility, judges, and councillors; and there, the 8th of November, in his great chamber, he made unto them an oration touching his marriage with Queen Katherine, as ye may read in Edward Hall."* The subsequent history of Henry's house (which stood on the site of the old Tower of Mountfiquit), is related in the next article.

BRIDEWELL. A manor or house, so called—presented to the City of London by King Edward VI., after a sermon by Bishop Ridley, who begged it of the King as a Workhouse for the poor, and a House of Correction "for the strumpet and idle person, for the rioter that consumeth all, and for the vagabond that will abide in no place." The gift was made on the 10th of April, 1553, and confirmed by charter on the 26th of the following June, only ten days before the death of the King. Subsequent events occasioned a delay; Queen Mary, however,

* Stow, p. 147.

confirmed her brother's gift, and in Feb. 1555, the Mayor and Aldermen entered Bridewell, and took possession.

"Thus,
Fortune can toss the world; a Prince's Court
Is thus a prison now."—*Dekker.*

But the gift was found before long to be a serious inconvenience. Idle and abandoned people from the outskirts of London and parts still farther adjacent, under colour of seeking an asylum in the new institution, settled in London in great numbers, to the great annoyance of the graver residents. The citizens became alarmed, and Acts of Common Council were issued against the resort of masterless men "upon pretence to be relieved by the almes of Christ Church and Bridewell." No part of the old building remains. Kip's view (1720), in Strype, and two views in Wilkinson, are the best memorials of the place. Over the chimney in the Court-room is a large picture by Holbein, representing Edward VI. delivering the Royal Charter of Endowment to the Mayor.

"Holbein has placed his own head in one corner of the picture. Vertue has engraved it. This picture it is believed was not completed by Holbein, both he and the King dying immediately after the donation."—*Horace Walpole.*

In the same room is a fine full-length of Charles II., by or after Sir Peter Lely, and full-lengths of George III. and his Queen, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. The prison attached to Bridewell is calculated to accommodate, in single cells, 70 male and 30 female prisoners. The sentences vary from three days to three months; the average length of confinement being thirty days. All prisoners committed are under summary convictions of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, together with refractory apprentices committed by the City Chamberlain. The employment of the prisoners is as follows:—Male prisoners, sentenced to and fit for hard labour, are employed on the tread-wheel, by which corn is ground for the supply of the three branches of the establishment, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and the House of Occupations. Those under fourteen years of age, with others who are unfit for the wheel, or who have not been sentenced to hard labour, are employed in picking junk and in cleaning the wards. A portion of the females are employed in washing, mending, and getting up the linen and bedding of the prisoners, and the others in picking junk and cleaning their side of the prison. The punishments for breaches of prison rules are diminution of food, (with or without solitary confinement, as the case may be), and irons in cases of a violent and refractory nature. There is no whipping for

offences committed within this prison. Here is an official return of the number of Committals, &c.

"Received, in the year 1845, under commitments by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as criminal and disorderly persons, who have been kept to hard labour and received correction	818
"Apprentices sent by the City Chamberlain for confinement .	20
"Received, during the same period, sundry poor persons, who had been found wandering abroad and begging in the City of London .	228
	1066"*

The morning prayers and flagellations at Bridewell have found a place in the poetry of Pope:—

> "This labour past, by Bridewell all descend,
> As morning prayers and flagellations end."—*The Dunciad.*

"There are no whores," says Sir Humphrey Scattergood, in Shadwell's Play of "The Woman Captain," "but such as are poor and beat hemp, and whipt by rogues in blue coats."† Nor has Hogarth overlooked, in his "Harlot's Progress," the peculiar features of the place. The 4th Plate of that moral story, told by figures, is a scene in Bridewell. Men and women are beating hemp under the eye of a savage task-master, and a lad too idle to work is seen standing on tiptoe, to reach the stocks, in which his hands are fixed, while over his head is written, "Better to work than stand thus!" The flogging at Bridewell is described by Ward in his "London Spy." Both men and women, it appears, were whipped on their naked backs, before the Court of Governors. The President sat with his hammer in his hand, and the culprit was taken from the post when the hammer fell. The calls to *knock* when women were flogged, were loud and incessant.—"O good Sir Robert, knock! Pray, good Sir Robert, knock," which became at length a common cry of reproach among the lower orders, to denote that a woman had been whipped as a whore in Bridewell. Madam Creswell, the celebrated bawd of King Charles II.'s reign, died a prisoner in Bridewell. She desired by *will* to have a sermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have 10*l.*; but upon this express condition, that he was to say nothing but what was *well* of her. A preacher was, with some difficulty, found, who undertook the task. He, after a sermon preached on the general subject of mortality, concluded with saying, "By the will of the deceased, it is expected that I should mention her, and say nothing but what was WELL of

* The Times of 14th April, 1846.

† Shadwell, iii. 355.

her. All that I shall say of her therefore is this: She was born *well*, she lived *well*, and she died *well*; for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell."* There is a portrait of her among "Tempest's Cries;" and the allusions to her in our Charles II.'s dramatists are of constant occurrence. Attached to Bridewell (but actually within the walls of Bethlehem) is a "House of Occupations," in which the young and industrious poor are taught the most useful professions by the several Arts-Masters, as they are called. Atterbury, when a young man, was minister and preacher of Bridewell.

BRIDEWELL DOCK.

> "A dock there is, that called is Avernus,
> Of some Bridewell, and may in time concern us
> All, that are readers."—*Ben Jonson, On the Famous Voyage.*

BRIDGE FOOT. [*See* Bear at the Bridge Foot.]

> "In the yeere one thousand five hundred and sixtie and foure, William Rider, being an apprentise with Master Thomas Burder, at the Bridge-foot over against Saint Magnus Church, chanced to see a paire of knit wosted stockings, in the lodging of an Italian merchant, that came from Mantua, borrowed those stockings and caused other stockings to be made by them, and these were the first wosted stockings made in England."—*Stow, by Howes*, p. 869, ed. 1631.

BRIDGE HOUSE, SOUTHWARK. A public granary on the Surrey side of London Bridge. It no longer exists.

> "What a vast magazine of corn is there always in the Bridge House, against a dearth? What a number of persons look to the reparations thereof, are handsomely maintained thereby, and some of them persons of good quality."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 402, fol. 1657.

BRIDGE (NEW) STREET, BLACKFRIARS, occupies the site of *Fleet-ditch* and is chiefly made up of Insurance Offices. Here on the west side is the entrance to *Bridewell*.

BRIDGE WARD WITHIN. One of the 26 wards of London, "so called of *London Bridge*, which bridge is a principal part of that ward."† *Boundaries.*—N., *Gracechurch-street*, as far as *Fenchurch-street*: S., The *Thames*: E., *Monument-yard* and the east wall of *St. Magnus Church*: W., *Old Swan-stairs*, and part of *King-William-street*. Stow enumerates four churches in this ward:—*St. Magnus, London Bridge; St. Margaret, on Fish-street-hill*, (destroyed in the Fire, and not rebuilt: the Monument stands where it stood); *St. Leonard's, Eastcheap*, (destroyed in

* Granger, iv. 219, ed. 1775. † Stow, p. 79.

the Fire, and not rebuilt); *St. Benet, Gracechurch. Fishmongers' Hall* is in this ward.

BRIDGE WARD WITHOUT. One of the 26 wards of London, (another name for the Borough of Southwark), and so called from lying *without*, or beyond, London Bridge. Southwark was long an independent borough, a sort of sanctuary for malefactors of every description; and was first annexed judicially to the City in the reign of Edward I. In 1550, Edward VI. resigned his right as Lord of the Manor, in consideration of the payment of a sum of money into the Augmentation Office, only reserving to himself two messuages, one called Suffolk Place, the other The Antelope. In the same year Sir John Aylophe, Knt., was elected the first Alderman of Bridge Ward Without.

"Bridge Ward Without is nominally governed by an Alderman, whose office is a sinecure, and therefore given always to the senior Alderman, who, on the death of his predecessor, vacates his former ward and takes that of Bridge Ward Without, as a matter of course."—*Elmes.*

BRIDGEWATER GALLERY. The Collection of Pictures belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere, so called because it was formed by Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, the great uncle of the earl. The duke, dying in 1803, left his pictures, valued at 150,000*l.*, to his nephew, the first Duke of Sutherland, (then Marquis of Stafford), with remainder to the marquis's second son, Francis, now Earl of Ellesmere. The collection contains 47 of the finest Orleans pictures; and consists of 127 Italian, Spanish, and French pictures; 158 Flemish, Dutch, and German pictures; and 33 English and German pictures—some 317 in all. This is independent of 150 original drawings by the three Caracci, and 80 by Giulio Romano, bought in 1836 by the Earl of Ellesmere, from the Lawrence Collection.

"There is a deficiency of examples of the older Italian and German schools in this collection; but from the time of Raphael the series is more complete than in any private gallery I know, not excepting the Lichtenstein Gallery at Vienna. The Caracci school can nowhere be studied to more advantage."—*Mrs. Jameson.*

Works of the best Masters. O. C. *signifying* Orleans Collection.

4 RAPHAEL.
La Vierge au Palmier. In a circle—one of two Madonnas, painted at Florence in 1506 for his friend Taddeo Taddei. O. C.
La Plus belle des Vierges. O. C.
La Madonna del Passeggio. O. C.
La Vierge au Diadême, (from Sir Joshua Reynolds's collection).

1 S. DEL PIOMBO.
The Entombment.

1 LUINI.
Female Head. O. C.

4 TITIAN.
The Four Ages of Life. O. C.
Diana and Actæon. O. C.
Diana and Calisto. O. C.
Venus rising from the Sea. O. C.

2 PAUL VERONESE.
The Judgment of Solomon. O. C.
Venus bewailing the death of Adonis. O. C.
3 TINTORETTO.
Portrait of a Venetian Gentleman. O. C.
The Presentation in the Temple, (small sketch).
The Entombment. O. C.
3 VELASQUEZ.
Head of Himself.
Philip IV. of Spain, (small full-length).
Full-length Portrait of the natural son of the Duke d' Olivarez, (life size).
2 SALVATOR ROSA.
Les Augures, (very fine).
4 GASPAR POUSSIN.
Landscapes.
8 N. POUSSIN.
7 called The Seven Sacraments. O.C.
Moses striking the Rock, (very fine). O. C.
7 AN. CARACCI.
St. Gregory at Prayer.
Vision of St. Francis. O. C.
Danäe. O. C.
St. John the Baptist. O. C.
Same subject. O. C.
Christ on the Cross. O. C.
Diana and Calisto. O. C.
6 L. CARACCI.
Descent from the Cross. O. C.
Dream of St. Catherine.
St. Francis.
A Pietà.
2 Copies after Correggio.
5 DOMENICHINO.
2 GUIDO.
Infant Christ sleeping on the Cross. O. C.
Assumption of the Virgin, (altar-piece).
2 GUERCINO.
David and Abigail. O. C.
Saints adoring the Trinity, (study).
5 BERGHEM.
6 RUYSDAEL.
4 CLAUDE.
Morning, (a little picture).
Morning; with the story of Apuleius.
Evening; Moses before the Burning Bush.
Morning, (composition picture).
5 REMBRANDT.
Samuel and Eli.
Portrait of Himself.
Portrait of a Burgomaster.
Portrait of a Lady.
Head of a Man.
3 RUBENS.
St. Theresa, (sketch of the large picture in the Museum at Antwerp).
Mercury bearing Hebe to Olympus.
Lady with a fan in her hand, (half-length).
1 VANDYCK.
The Virgin and Child.
2 BACKHUYSEN.
6 CUYP.
Five Landscapes.
Landing of Prince Maurice at Dort, (very fine).
7 VANDERVELDE.
Rising of the Gale, (very fine).
Entrance to the Brill.
A Calm.
Two Naval Battles.
A Fresh Breeze.
View of the Texel.
8 TENIERS.
Dutch Kermis, or Village Fair, (76 figures).
Village Wedding.
Winter Scene in Flanders.
The Traveller.
Ninepins.
Alchymist in his Study.
Two Interiors.
2 JAN STEEN.
The Schoolmaster, (very fine).
The Fishmonger.
6 A. OSTADE.
Interior of a Cottage.
Lawyer in his Study.
Village Alehouse.
Dutch Peasant drinking a Health
Tric Trac.
Dutch Courtship.
3 G. DOUW.
Interior, with his own Portrait, (very fine).
Portrait of Himself.
A Woman selling Herrings.
1 TERBURG.
Young Girl in white satin drapery.
1 N. MAES.
A Girl at work, (very fine).
3 HOBBEMA.
3 METZU.

4 Philip Wouvermans.
1 Peter Wouvermans.
1 (Unknown.)
The Chandos portrait of Shakspeare, bought at the sale at Stowe, in 1848, for 355 gs. It belonged to Sir W. Davenant the poet, Betterton the actor, and Mrs. Barry the actress.
1 Dobson.
Head of Cleveland the Poet.
2 Richard Wilson, R.A.
1 G. S. Newton, R.A.
Young Lady hiding her face in grief.
1 J. M. W. Turner, R.A.
Gale at Sea, (nearly as fine as the fine Vandervelde in this collection, "Rising of the Gale").
1 F. Stone.
Scene from Philip Van Artevelde.
1 Paul Delaroche.
Charles I. in the Guard-room, insulted by the Soldiers of the Parliament.

Bridgewater House, St. James's. In the supplemental volume to Roscoe's Pope (p. 114) there is a letter addressed "To Mr. Pope, to be left with Mr. Jervasse, at Bridgewater House, in Cleaveland-court, St. James's;" but I am not aware when the house was first so called. [*See* Berkshire House and Cleveland House.] A second house on the same site was pulled down in 1841, by the present Earl of Ellesmere, and a third and larger house erected in 1847—48, from the designs of C. Barry, R. A. [*See* Bridgewater Gallery.]

Bridgewater Square.

"A new, pleasant, though very small square on the east side of Aldersgate-street."—*Hatton*, 1708, p. 11.

"Bridgewater-Square, a very handsome open place, with very good buildings, well inhabited. The middle is neatly inclosed with palisado pales and set round with trees, which renders the place very delightful; and where the square is, stood the house of the Earl of Bridgewater."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 93.

Brighton Railway (The), begun in 1837, projected by Sir John Rennie, executed by Mr. Rastrick, and opened 21st of September, 1841. Its cost, up to the 31st of December, 1844, has been 2,640,000*l.*, out of which the law expenses have been nearly 20,000*l.* The first mile and a half runs side by side with the Greenwich Railway. For the next eight miles the Croydon Railway is used.

Britain's Burse. [*See* New Exchange.]

British Archæological Association, established 1843, for the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the Middle Ages. Annual subscription, one guinea. Office at H. G. Bohn's, York-street, Covent Garden.

British and Foreign Sailors' Church, Wellclose Square, Whitechapel. [*See* Danish Church.]

British Coffee House, Cockspur Street, was kept in 1759 by the sister of Bishop Douglas, so well known for his works

against Lauder and Bower. It was much frequented in 1759 by Scotchmen; and, if we may trust Lord Brougham,* still is.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY, (including the "Port of London Society," and "Bethel Union Society"), for promoting the moral and religious improvement of Seamen. Office, No. 2, Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL, (for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom; founded 4th of June, 1805—opened 18th of January, 1806), was built by Alderman Boydell, to contain the pictures composing his celebrated Shakspeare Gallery. The building and its contents being subsequently dispersed by lottery, (Jan. 28th, 1805), the gallery, and many of the capital works of art, forming the principal prize, were won by Mr. Tassie, of Leicester-square, who, selling his new acquisition by auction in the following May, the lease of the gallery was bought for the sum of 4500*l.*, by several noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of the Fine Arts—and the British Institution established in consequence. Here are two exhibitions in the course of every year—one of living artists, in the Spring, and one of old masters, in the Summer. The latter exhibition is one of the most interesting sights of the London season to the lovers of the Fine Arts. Admission, 1*s.* *Observe.*—Bas-relief of Shakspeare, between Poetry and Painting, on the front of the building, (cost 500 guineas), and a "Mourning Achilles," in the hall of the Institution—both by Thomas Banks, R.A.

BRITISH MUSEUM, in GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

The Public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of ten and four, from the 7th of September to the 1st of May; and between the hours of ten and seven, from the 7th of May to the 1st of September, and daily during the weeks of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, except Saturdays.

Persons applying for the purpose of study or research are admitted to the Reading Rooms every day, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, between the 7th of September and the 1st of May, and until seven in the evening between the 7th of May and the 1st of September.

Artists are admitted to study in the Galleries of Sculpture, between the hours of nine and four, every day, except Saturday.

The Museum is closed from the 1st to the 7th of January, the 1st to the 7th of May, and the 1st to the 7th of September, inclusive, on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and also on any special fast or thanksgiving day, ordered by Authority.

The Print Room is closed on Saturdays.

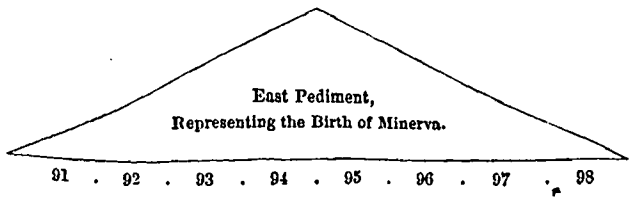
The contents of the Medal and Print Rooms can be seen only by very few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

* Lives of Men of Letters, p. 278.

The British Museum originated in an offer to Parliament, found in the will of Sir Hans Sloane, (d. 11th January, 1753), of the whole of his collection for 20,000*l.* — 30,000*l.* less than it was said to have cost him. The offer was at once accepted, and an Act passed in 1753, entitled "An Act for the purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., and of the Harleian Collection of MSS., and procuring one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said Collection, and of the Cottonian Library, and additions thereto." In pursuance of this Act the sum of 300,000*l.* was raised by a Lottery; 20,000*l.* paid for the Sloane Museum, 10,000*l.* for the Harleian Collection of MSS., and 10,250*l.* to the Earl of Halifax for *Montague House* in *Bloomsbury*—a mansion at that time perfectly well adapted for all the resources of the Museum. The collections increasing, new rooms were added to receive the Egyptian Antiquities obtained in 1801. A new British Museum was commenced in 1823, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, and Montague House finally destroyed in 1845. The New Portico was finished April 19th, 1847. The government of the Museum is vested in 48 trustees—23 by virtue of their offices; 1 by the appointment of the Queen; 9 representing the Sloane, Cotton, Harley, Townley, Elgin, and Knight families; and 15 chosen by the other 33. *Gifts and Bequests.*—Sir John Cotton; the Cotton MSS. Major Arthur Edwards bequeathed (1738) his Collection of Books, and the interest of 7000*l.*, to the Trustees of the Cotton Library. George II. gave the Royal Library of the Kings of England. David Garrick; Collection of Old Plays. Dr. Birch; Books and MSS. Thomas Tyrwhitt; Books. Rev. C. Cracherode; Books, Prints, &c., to the value of 40,000*l.* Sir William Musgrave; Books, MSS., Prints. Payne Knight; Books, Bronzes, and Drawings. Sir Joseph Banks; Books and Botanical Specimens. George IV.; Library formed by George III. Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, (1846); Library, consisting of 20,240 vols., acquired at a cost of about 54,000*l.* *Additional Purchases.*—1772, Sir William Hamilton's Collection, 8400*l.*—1805. Townley Marbles, 28,200*l.*; Phigalian Marbles, 19,000*l.*; Elgin Marbles, 35,000*l.*—1818. Dr. Burney's MSS., 13,500*l.*; Lansdowne MSS., 4925*l.*; Arundel MSS., 3559*l.* 3*s.* *The Egyptian Antiquities* are in two rooms—one on the ground floor, called "The Egyptian Saloon;" the other up-stairs, called "The Egyptian Room." That on the ground floor consists of the heavier objects, such as Sarcophagi, Columns, Statues, Tablets of the Dead, Sepulchral Urns, &c. This collection, the finest in Europe for colossal antiquities, comprises about 6000 objects.

Observe.—In the *Egyptian Saloon*, two Lions Couchant, in red granite, (1 and 34), "perfect models of Architectonic Sculpture."—*Waagen.* Colossal Head, called the Young Memnon, found in ancient Thebes, in 1818, by Belzoni. Colossal Head of Rameses the Great. Colossal Ram's Head. Colossal Scarabæus. The Rosetta Stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, namely, one in hieroglyphics, another in a written character called demotic or enchoreal, and a third in the Greek language. This celebrated stone furnished the late Dr. Young with the first clue towards the deciphering of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. It was captured from the French in a vessel which was conveying it from Egypt to the Louvre. —The *Egyptian Room* contains 102 glass cases. Cases 1 to 5 comprise Deities; Cases 8 to 11 contain the Sacred Animals; Cases 12 and 13 consist of small Statues; Cases 14 to 19 of Household Furniture and other large objects; Cases 20 and 21 of objects of Dress and Toilet; Cases 22 to 26 of Vases, Lamps, &c.; Cases 28 and 29 of Bowls, Cups, &c.; Cases 33 to 35 of Vases of Bronze, Agricultural Implements, Viands, &c.; Cases 36 and 37 of Fragments of Tombs, Weapons, &c.; Case 39 of Inscriptions, Instruments of Writing, Painting, &c.; Cases 42 to 45 of Baskets, Tools, Musical Instruments, Playthings, &c.; Cases 52 to 58 of Animal Mummies. The remaining cases contain Human Mummies, Coffins, Amulets, Sepulchral Ornaments, &c., many of the greatest curiosity, and exhibiting the various modes of embalming practised by the Egyptians, and the various degrees of care and splendour expended on the bodies of different ranks. The visitor may spend hours in this room with very great advantage. *Observe.*—Models of Egyptian Boats; Egyptian Wig and Box; Model of a House, &c.; Stand with Cooked Waterfowl; Coffin and Body of Mycerinus from the 3rd Pyramid. *Nimroud Marbles.*—Two fragments of a colossal statue of a Human-headed Bull, and eleven Bassi-relievi, brought from Nimroud, on the left bank of the Tigris, about 25 miles south of Mossul, and the supposed site of the ancient Nineveh. Nine of the relievi apparently relate to the actions of the same king. One represents a bull-hunt, another a lion-hunt. These very early and interesting marbles were acquired for this country by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Layard.—Some colossal slabs in bas-relief, representing an Assyrian monarch and his courtiers. *Etruscan Room*, containing a collection of vases discovered in Italy, and known as Etruscan, Græco-Italian or painted vases. The collection is arranged chronologically, and according to the localities in which the several antiquities were found. Cases 1 to 5 contain Vases of heavy

black ware, some with figures upon them in bas-relief, and principally found at Cervetri or Cære. Cases 6 and 7 contain the Nolan-Egyptian or Phœnician Vases, with pale backgrounds and figures in a deep reddish maroon colour, chiefly of animals. Cases 8 to 19 contain the early Vases from Vulci, Canino, and the Ponte della Badia, to the north of Rome, with black figures upon red or orange backgrounds, the subjects of which are generally mythological. The Vases in Cases 20 to 30, executed with more care and finish, are for the most part from Canino and Nola. Those in the centre of the room, Cases 31 to 55, are of a later style, and chiefly from the province of the Basilicata, to the south of Rome; their subjects are principally relative to Bacchus. Cases 36 to 51 contain Vases from Apulia, resembling in their colour and treatment those of Nola. Cases 56 to 60 are filled with terra-cottas, principally of Etruscan workmanship. Over the cases are several representations of paintings from the walls of Etruscan Tombs at Tarquinii and Corneto. *Elgin Marbles* (in the Elgin Saloon).—Nos. 1 to 160, from the Parthenon at Athens, and so called from the Earl of Elgin, Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Porte, who, in 1801, obtained two firmans for their removal to England. The numbers now in use are coloured red. But before proceeding to examine these marbles, the visitor will do well to inspect, with care, the two models in the Phigalian Saloon—one, the restored Model of the Parthenon—the other the Model of the Parthenon after the Venetian bombardment, in 1687. He will then, on entering the Elgin Saloon, proceed to the left, and look at No. 112 (on the floor),—"The Capital and a piece of the Shaft of one of the Doric Columns of the Parthenon." He will by this time have got a pretty complete notion of what the Parthenon was like, and may now proceed to examine the Marbles, which are of four kinds:—1. Marbles in the East Pediment; 2. Marbles in the West Pediment; 3. The Metopes or groups which occupied the square intervals between the raised tablets or triglyphs of the frieze; 4. The Frieze. The marbles of the two Pediments are on stages raised above the floor of the Saloon.

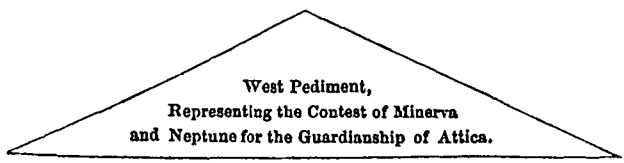


91, Upper part of the figure of Hyperion rising out of the

Sea. His arms are stretched forward, in the act of holding the reins of his coursers. 92, Heads of two of the Horses belonging to the Car of Hyperion. 93, Theseus.

"The Theseus is a work of the first order; but the surface is corroded by the weather. The head is in that impaired state that I cannot give an opinion upon it; and the limbs are mutilated. I prefer it to the Apollo Belvidere, which, I believe, to be only a copy. It has more ideal beauty than any male statue I know."—*Flaxman.*

94, Group of two Goddesses (Ceres and Proserpine) seated. 95, Statue of Iris, the messenger of Juno. She is represented in quick motion, as if about to communicate to distant regions the birth of Minerva. 96, A Torso of Victory. 97, A group of the three Fates. 98, Head of a Horse (very fine) from the Car of Night.



99 . 100 . 101 . 102 . 103 . 104 . 105 . 106

99, The Ilissus (statue of a river-god, and, after the Theseus, the finest in the collection). 100, The Torso of a male figure, supposed to be that of Cecrops, the founder of Athens. 101, Upper part of the Head of Minerva, and originally covered with a bronze helmet, as appears from the holes by which it was fastened to the marble. 102, A portion of the Chest of the same statue. 103, Upper part of the Torso of Neptune. 104, Another fragment of the statue of Minerva. 105, The Torso of Victoria Apteros: the goddess was represented driving the Car of Minerva, to receive her into it, after her successful contest with Neptune. 106, Fragment of a group which originally consisted of Latona, with her two children, Apollo and Diana. *The Metopes* (1—16, bas-reliefs let into the wall immediately facing you as you enter) represent the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. The originals are fifteen in number; the sixteenth (No. 9) is a cast from the original in the Royal Museum at Paris. *The Frieze* (17—90, a series of bas-reliefs, composing the exterior frieze of the Cella of the Parthenon, and let into the four walls of the present Saloon) represents the solemn procession called the Panathenæa, which took place at Athens, every six years, in honour of Minerva. East End (17—24), Nos. 20 and 23 are casts. The original of 23 is in the Royal Museum at Paris; parts, also, of 21 and 22 are

casts. North End, Nos. 25—46; West End, Nos. 47—61; all but 47 are casts; the originals destroyed. South End, Nos. 62—90.

"We possess in England the most precious examples of Grecian Art. The horses of the Frieze in the Elgin Collection appear to live and move, to roll their eyes, to gallop, prance, and curvet. The veins of their faces and legs seem distended with circulation; in them are distinguished the hardness and decision of bony forms, from the elasticity of tendon and the softness of flesh. The beholder is charmed with the deer-like lightness and elegance of their make; and although the relief is not above an inch from the back ground, and they are so much smaller than nature, we can scarcely suffer reason to persuade us they are not alive."—*Flaxman.*

Phigalian Marbles (in the Phigalian Saloon).—23 bas-reliefs, so called, found in the ruins of the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, built on Mount Cotylion, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia. 1 to 11 represent the Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. 12 to 23, the Battle of the Greeks and Amazons. The temple from which they were taken was built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles. 24 to 39 are fragments from the same temple. *Ægina Marbles.*—Over the Phigalian frieze are two pediments of precisely the same form and dimensions as those which decorated the Eastern and Western Ends of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the Island of Ægina. The subject of the western pediment (on the north side of the room) is supposed to represent the contest between the Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroclus. *Lycian or Xanthian Marbles.*—A series of tombs, bas-reliefs, and statues from the ruined city of Xanthus; one group formed the ornaments of the Nereid monument of Xanthus—an Ionic peristyle on a basement surrounded with two bands of friezes, representing the conquest of Lycia by the Persians, and the fall of Xanthus as related by Herodotus. The Harpy Tomb is a curious example of very early art. These marbles, of an earlier date than those of the Parthenon, were discovered and brought to England by Sir Charles Fellows. *Bodroum Marbles* (in the Phigalian Saloon).—11 bas-reliefs, brought to England, in 1846, from Bodroum, in Asia Minor, the site of the ancient Halicarnassus, and presented to the British Museum by Sir Stratford Canning. They are supposed to have formed part of the Mausoleum or sepulchre, built in the 4th year of the 106th Olympiad, B.C. 357, by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, in honour of her husband, King Mausolus. They were found in a fortress at the entrance of the harbour, having been built into the faces of the exterior and interior walls. This fortress was built by the knights of Rhodes, circ. 1400. The story represented is a combat of Amazons and Greek warriors. *Towneley*

Collection (so called from Charles Townley, Esq., their collector, d. 1810).—Terra-cottas (83 in number). *Observe.*—Nos. 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 20, 22, 27, 31, 41, 53, 54. Venus Victrix, found in the baths of Claudius, at Ostia, in 1776; the tip of the nose, the left arm, and the right hand are new. Two Colossal Busts of Pallas. Two Colossal Busts of Hercules. Bust of Minerva, (No. 16), found near Rome; the helmet, with two owls and the tip of the nose, are new. Two Marble Vases (Nos. 7 and 9) with Bacchanalian Scenes. Statue of Venus, about three feet high, found in 1775, near Ostia; the arms are new. Portrait-busts of Homer, (very fine), Periander, Pindar, Sophocles, Hippocrates, Epicurus, and Pericles. Bas-relief (Apotheosis of Homer) from the Colonna Palace. Torso of a Venus, (No. 20). The celebrated Discobulus or Quoit-thrower, supposed to be a copy of the famous bronze statue made by the sculptor Myron. Female Bust, (No. 12), the lower part of which is enclosed in a flower:—supposed to be Clytie, metamorphosed into a sunflower:—bought at Naples, from the Lorrenzano Palace, in 1772. This was Mr. Townley's favourite Marble, and is well known by numerous casts. *Payne Knight's Bronzes* are now deposited in the Bronze Room, abutting from the Egyptian Room. The collection is extremely valuable, but too minute to be detailed in the narrow compass of a book like this. *The Barberini or Portland Vase,* (9¾ inches high, 21¾ inches in circumference), discovered in a sepulchral chamber, about three miles from Rome, on the road to Frascati, during the pontificate of Urban VIII., (1623—1644). Sir William Hamilton bought it at the sale of the Barberini Library, and subsequently sold it to the Duchess of Portland, at whose sale, in 1786, it was bought in, by the family, for 1029*l.* It is still the property of the Duke of Portland, and has been deposited in the British Museum since 1810. The ground on which the figures are wrought is of a dark amethystine blue—semi-transparent; but it has not as yet been clearly ascertained what the figures represent. This wonderful vase was smashed to pieces by a senseless villain, on the 7th of February, 1845, but has since been wonderfully restored so that the injuries are scarcely visible. *Modern Marbles.*—Statue of Shakspeare, by Roubiliac, (executed for Garrick, the actor, by whom it was bequeathed to the British Museum). Statue of Sir Joseph Banks, by Sir Francis Chantrey. Statue of Hon. Mrs. Damer, by Ceracchi. Bust of Mr. Townley, by Nollekens. *Portraits* (suspended on the walls of the Eastern Zoological Gallery).—116 in number, and not very good. A few, however, deserve to be mentioned:—Vesalius, by Sir Antonio More. Captain

William Dampier, by Murray, (both from the Sloane Collection). Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian Library. Sir William Cotton, his son. Robert, Earl of Oxford, and Edward, Earl of Oxford, (both presented by the Duchess Dowager of Portland). Humphrey Wanley. George Vertue, (presented by his widow). Sir Hans Sloane, half-length, by Slaughter. Dr. Birch, (bequeathed by himself). Andrew Marvell. Alexander Pope. Matthew Prior, by Hudson, from an original by Richardson. Oliver Cromwell, by Walker, (bequeathed, 1784, by Sir Robert Rich, Bart., to whose great-grandfather, Nathaniel Rich, Esq., then serving as a Colonel of Horse in the Parliament Army, it was presented by Cromwell himself). Mary Davis, an inhabitant of Great Saughall in Cheshire, taken 1668, "*ætatis* 74:" (at the age of 28 an excrescence grew upon her head, like a wen, which continued 30 years, and then grew into two horns, one of which the profile represents). Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal-man, "*ætatis* 61, 1703." *Miscellaneous Curiosities.* — The guinea received by Mr. Pulteney, from Sir Robert Walpole, in discharge of a wager, laid in the House of Commons, respecting the correctness of a quotation from Horace. A gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and ornamented with a miniature portrait of Napoleon, by whom it was presented, in 1815, to the late Hon. Mrs. Damer. *Medal Room.* — The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order; the Roman in chronological; and the Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations, according to the respective countries to which the coins belong; those of each country being kept separate. *Romano-British Antiquities.* — Mosaic Pavement found in excavating for the foundations of the new buildings at the *Bank of England.* Mosaic Pavement found in digging the foundation of the *Hall of Commerce* in *Threadneedle-street.*

The Library of Printed Books was said to consist, in December, 1845, of about 300,000 volumes, containing probably 500,000 works, taking each separate pamphlet as a separate work. Compared with the great public libraries on the Continent, it ranks with those of Vienna, Berlin, and Dresden, but is inferior in number of separate works to those of Munich and Paris.* The Museum possesses about 44 of Caxton's books. *George III.'s Library,* containing 63,000 volumes, was given to the nation by King George IV., in 1823.

* Letter from Secretary of the British Museum to Secretary of Treasury, 16th December, 1845.

"King George III. began to collect a library in the year 1765. He laid the foundation of it by the purchase of a library of very eminent character at Venice, belonging to Consul Smith. About the year 1767, two years after, the suppression of Jesuits' houses began; their libraries were turned out upon the world, and the king bought some of the greatest rarities in literature, at the smallest price a collector could expect."—*Sir Henry Ellis, (Evidence in* 1836).

The King's Collection is said to have cost 130,000*l.* The books are kept distinct from the general collection, and there is a separate catalogue. *Reading Room* (entrance in Montague-place) was first opened to the public, Monday, 15th of January, 1759;* and in the July of that year there were only five readers.† In 1844 the number of visitors to the Reading Room was said to be 70,000. *Mode of obtaining Admission.*—The written recommendation of at least three householders. *Rules to be observed in writing for Books and MSS.*—The catalogues of printed books are in one room—the catalogues of MSS. in another. The books generally in use, dictionaries, &c., are in the room you sit in. Having consulted the catalogue and found the title of the book you require, you transcribe the title, on a printed form given below, to be found near the catalogues, from whence you derive your references.

Press Mark.	Title of the Work wanted.	Size.	Place.	Date.

(Date) _____ (Signature)

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4. Before leaving the Room, to return the books to an attendant, and to obtain the corresponding ticket, the READER BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BOOKS SO LONG AS THE TICKET REMAINS UNCANCELLED.

N.B.—Readers are, under no circumstances, to take any Book or MS. out of the Reading Rooms.

The Tickets for Printed Books are on white paper; for MSS. on green paper.

Manuscripts.—The manuscripts in the Museum are divided under several heads, of which the following are the chief:—

* Birch's Prince Henry, p. 163. † Gray to Mr. Palgrave, July 24th, 1759.

the Cotton MSS. (catalogued in 1 vol. folio); the Harleian MSS. (catalogued in 4 vols. folio); the Lansdowne MSS. (catalogued in 2 vols. folio); the Royal MSS. (catalogued in 1 vol. quarto, called Casley's Catalogue); the Sloane and Birch MSS. (in 1 vol. quarto); the Arundel MSS.; the Burney, Hargrave, and a large and Miscellaneous collection of "Additional MSS." in number about 30,000. The rarest MSS. are entitled "Select," and can only be seen and examined in the presence of an attendant. The contents of two cases alone are valued at above a quarter of a million. Among the more remarkable we may mention:—Copy of the Gospels in Latin, (Cotton MS., Tiberius A. II., the only undoubted relic of the ancient regalia of England), sent over to Athelstan by his brother-in-law the Emperor Otho, between 936 and 940, given by Athelstan to the metropolitan church of Canterbury, and borrowed of Sir Robert Cotton to be used at the coronation of Charles I. The "Book of St. Cuthbert" or "Durham Book," a copy of the Gospels in Latin, written in the seventh century by Eadfrith, Bishop of Lindisfarne, and illuminated by Athelwald, the succeeding bishop. The Bible, said to have been written by Alcuin for Charlemagne. The identical copy of Guiar des Moulix's version of Pierre le Mangeur's Biblical History, which was found in the tent of John, King of France, at the battle of Poictiers. MS. of Cicero's translation of the Astronomical Poem of Aratus. An Anglo-Saxon MS. of the ninth century. Psalter, (Arundel MS., No. 83). Psalter written for Henry VI. (Cotton MS., Dom. XVII.) Le Roman de la Rose, (Harl. MS. 4425). Henry VIII.'s Psalter, containing Portraits of Himself and Will Somers. Lady Jane Grey's Prayer Book. Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, written in a print hand; the cover is her own needle-work. Harl. MS. (7334), supposed to be the best MS. of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Portrait of Chaucer, by Occleve, (from which Vertue made his engraving). Froissart's Chronicles, with many curious illustrations—often engraved. Matthew Paris, illuminated, (Royal MSS. 14, CVII.) Carte Blanche which Prince Charles (Charles II.) sent to the Parliament to save his father's life, (Harl. MS. 6988). Oliver Cromwell's Letter to the Speaker, describing the Battle of Naseby, (Harl. MS. 7502). Original MS. of Pope's Homer, written on the backs of letters. Stow's collections for his Annals and his Survey of London. 317 volumes of Syriac MSS., obtained from Egyptian monasteries by Mr. Rich and Mr. Tattam.

Print Room.—Drawings, &c.—A small but interesting and in some respects valuable collection, containing specimens

of Fra Beato Angelico, Fra Filippo, Domenico Ghirlandajo, Pietro, Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Fra Bartolommeo, Raphael, Giovanni Bellini, Titian and Correggio—of Albert Durer, Hans Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, Vandyck, &c., chiefly collected by Payne Knight. Twenty-five of the finer specimens are kept apart from the general collection. *Observe.*—Impression in sculpture of the famous Pax of Maso Finiguerra. Small carving on stone, in high relief, by Albert Durer, (dated 1510), representing the Birth of John the Baptist. Unique specimen of German niello. *Prints.*—Marc Antonio's, (very fine). Albert Durer's, (fine). Rembrandt's, (the finest known). Vandyck etchings, (good). Italian School, (not arranged). Dutch etchings, (the Sheepshanks collection, containing Waterloo, Berghem, P. Potter, A. Ostade, &c.) Sir Joshua Reynolds's works, (not all proofs). Raphael Morghen's works. Hollar's prints (numerous and good). Hogarth's works, (good). Crowle's collections to illustrate Pennant's London, (cost 7000*l.*)

Mineralogy and Geology (in the North Gallery).—The system adopted for the arrangement of the minerals, with occasional slight deviations, is that of Berzelius. The detail of this arrangement is partly supplied by the running titles at the outsides of the glass cases, and by the labels within them. *Observe* (in the Class of Native Iron, one of the largest collections known of meteoric stones or substances which have fallen from the sky, placed in chronological order).—Large fragment of the stone which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, 1492, when the Emperor Maximilian was on the point of engaging with the French army: this mass, which weighed 270 pounds, was preserved in the cathedral of Ensisheim till the beginning of the French Revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar;—one of the many stones which fell (July 3rd, 1753) at Plaun, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion of attractable iron;—specimens of those that were seen to fall at Barbotan, at Roquefort, and at Juliac, July 24th, 1790;—one of a dozen of stones of various weights and dimensions that fell at Sienna, Jan. 16th, 1794;—the meteoric stone, weighing 56 pounds, which fell near Wold Cottage, in the parish of Thwing, Yorkshire, December 13th, 1795;—fragment of a stone of 20 pounds, which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhone, March 12th, 1798. *Observe,* in Case 20, Dr. Dee's Show-stone.

Zoology.—This collection is superior to that at Berlin, and only inferior to that in the Museum at Paris. *Mammalia Saloon.*—In the wall-cases of this saloon are arranged the

specimens of Rapacious and Hoofed Beasts; and over the cases, the different kinds of Seals, Manatees, and Porpoises; and on the floor are placed the larger hoofed beasts, too large to be arranged in their proper places in the cases. Here, on the floor, is the Wild Ox from Chillingham Park, Northumberland. *Eastern Zoological Gallery.*—The wall-cases contain the collection of Birds; the smaller table-cases in each recess contain birds' Eggs, arranged in the same series as the birds; the larger table-cases, in the centre of the room, contain the collection of Shells of Molluscous Animals; and on the top of the wall-cases is a series of Horns of hoofed quadrupeds. Here, among the Wading Birds, (Case 108), is the foot of the Dodo, a bird now extinct, only known by a few scanty remains, and by a painting here preserved, drawn, it is said, from a living bird brought from the Mauritius. The collections of Organic Remains are in Rooms I. to VI. Here is a very curious collection, formed chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Hawkins, Dr. Mantell, and Captain Cautley of the Bengal Artillery. On a table in Room I., and in the centre of the room, is a Tortoise of nephrite or jade, found on the banks of the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad in Hindoostan: 1000*l.* was once offered for it. In and on the wall-cases of Room IV. are placed the larger specimens of the various species of Ichthyosaurus, or the fish-lizard. The most striking specimens are the Platyodon in the central case, and various bones of its gigantic variety on the top of the same case and in Case 2, such as the head cut transversely to show the internal structure of the jaws; the carpal bones of one of the extremities, &c.: all from the lias of Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire. In the centre of Room V. is a complete skeleton of the large extinct Elk, bones of which are so frequently met with in the bogs of Ireland, and occasionally in some parts of England, and the Isle of Man. The present specimen is from Ireland: it is the Cervus megaceros and C. giganteus of authors. In Room VI. is the entire skeleton of the American Mastodon, (*Mastodon Ohioticus*), and suite of separate bones and teeth of the same animal: the jaws, tusks, molar teeth and other osseous parts of Elephas primigenius, especially those of the Siberian variety, (the Mammoth of early writers): the crania and other parts of extinct Indian Elephants. At the west end of same room (VI.) is the fossil human skeleton brought from Guadaloupe, embedded in a limestone which is in process of formation at the present day. *Northern Zoological Gallery,* Room I.—The wall-cases contain a series of the Skulls of the larger Mammalia, to illustrate the characters of the families

and genera; and of the Nests of birds, and the arbours of the two species of Bower Bird; the one ornamented with fresh-water shells and bones, and the other with feathers and land shells, &c. The table-cases:—the tubes of Annulose Animals, the casts of the interior cavities of Shells, and various specimens of shells, illustrative of the diseases and malformation of those animals. Room II.—The wall-cases contain the collection of Reptiles and Batrachian Animals, preserved dry and in spirits; and the table-cases the first part of the collection of the hard part of Radiated Animals, including Sea Eggs, Sea Stars, and Encrinites. Room III.—The wall-cases contain the Handed and Glirine Mammalia, and the table-cases the different kinds of Corals. Room IV.—The wall-cases contain the collection of Fish, and the table-cases a few specimens of Annulose Animals, to exhibit their systematic arrangement. The general collection of Insects and Crustacea are preserved in cabinets. They may be seen by persons wishing to consult them for the purpose of study (by application to the Keeper of the Zoological Collection) every Tuesday and Thursday. To prevent disappointment, it is requested that persons wishing to see those collections will apply two days previous to their intended visit. Room V.—The wall-cases contain the Molluscous and Radiated Animals in spirits. Over the wall-cases is a very large Wasp's Nest from India; and some Neptune's Cups—a kind of sponge—from Singapore. Table-cases: Sponges of different kinds, showing their various forms and structure, and some preserved in flint, showing the same structure. *Botany.*—The Botanical Collection is very large, and consists principally of the collection bequeathed by Sir Joseph Banks.

BROAD STREET (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London taking its name from *Broad Street*, the principal street within the ward. *General Boundaries.*—N., *London Wall;* S., *Cornhill;* E., *Bishopsgate-street;* W., *Coleman-street. Churches in this ward.*—1. *Allhallows in the Wall.* 2. *St. Peter-le-Poor.* 3. *St. Martin Outwich.* 4. *St. Bennet Fink,* (taken down to erect the New Royal Exchange). 5. *St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange,* (taken down to erect the New Royal Exchange). 6. *St. Christopher's,* (taken down to erect the Bank of England). 7. *Dutch Church.* 8. *French Church* (removed to *Bloomsbury*). *Remarkable Places.*—1. *Austin Friars.* 2. *Merchant Tailors' Hall.* 3. *Drapers' Hall.* 4. *Royal Exchange,* (partly in this ward). 5. *Excise Office,* (partly in this ward).

BROAD STREET (NEW), formerly *Petty France,* and built circ. 1737, a date I observe on a corner house in Broad-street-buildings.

BROAD STREET (OLD), AUSTIN FRIARS. In Queen Elizabeth's time, and as late as the reign of Charles I., one of the most fashionable streets in London. Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was living here in Elizabeth's reign,—Lords Weston and Dover in King Charles I.'s

> "Here was a Glass House where Venice Glasses were made and Venetians employed in the work; and Mr. James Howel [author of the Familiar Letters which bear his name] was Steward to this House. When he left this place, scarce able to bear the continual heat of it, he thus wittily expressed himself, that had he continued still Steward, he should in a short time have melted away to nothing among those hot Venetians. This place afterwards became Pinners' Hall."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 112.

> "12 Feb. 1659-60. Monk drew up his forces in Finsbury, dined with the Lord Mayor, had conference with him and the Court of Aldermen, retired to the Bull Head in Cheapside, and quartered at the Glass-House in Broad-street; multitudes of people followed him, congratulating his coming into the City, making loud shouts and bonfires and ringing the bells."—*Whitelocke*, p. 695, ed. 1732.

Observe.—Church of *St. Peter-le-Poor*, (opposite to which is the City Club—occupying the site of the old *South Sea House.*) —*Excise Office*, (occupying the site of *Gresham College.*)

BROAD STREET, CARNABY MARKET. At No. 28, Blake, the artist, was living in 1780; and at No. 1, Fuseli, in the years 1781—82.

BROKEN WHARF. On the south side of Upper Thames-street, near Old Fish-street-hill, and "so called of being broken and fallen down into the Thames."* Here was the town-mansion of the Bigods and Mowbrays, Earls and Dukes of Norfolk. Here, in 1594, Bevis Bulmer erected his engine for supplying houses with water from the Thames, after the manner of our modern water-works. His water-house was built of brick—the engine worked by horses, and the water conveyed by pipes of lead.† The supply was confined to Cheapside and Fleet-street.

BROMPTON. A hamlet to the parish of Kensington, between Knightsbridge and Chelsea, and divided into Old and New Brompton, but why so called I am not aware. It has long been and is still the favourite residence of actors and singers. Brompton New Church, a little beyond the Square, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The architect was Mr. Donaldson. The church was consecrated June 6th, 1829, and in the July following the first interment took place in the burial-ground—formerly a flower-garden. I am thus particular in mentioning this little circumstance, because it suggested to L. E. L. the

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* Stow, p. 135. † Act 22 Car. II., c. 11; Stow, by Howes, p. 769, ed. 1631; and Strype, B. iii., p. 218.

most beautiful copy of verses she ever wrote. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lewis Schiavonetti, the engraver, in No. 12, Michael's-place, (d. 1810).—Right Honourable John Philpot Curran, died Oct. 14th, 1817, at No. 7, Amelia-place, then a small pleasant row of houses looking on a nursery garden, now Pelham-crescent.—Miss Pope, the actress, died in 1818, aged 75, at No. 17, Michael's-place.—Count Rumford and Rev. William Beloe, in No. 45, Brompton-row.—Charles Incledon, the singer, (d. 1826), in No. 13, Brompton-crescent.—George Colman the younger, died Oct. 26th, 1836, at No. 22, Brompton-square.—John Reeve, the actor, died, 1838, at No. 46, Brompton-row, and was buried in Brompton churchyard. [*See* Goat and Boots.]

BROMPTON PARK. On the road between Knightsbridge and Kensington, now "THE BROMPTON PARK NURSERY."

"1694. April 24. I carried Mr. Waller to see Brompton-park, where he was in admiration at the store of rare plants and the method he found in that noble nursery, and how well it was cultivated."—*Evelyn.*

"In this parish [Kensington] is that spot of ground called Brompton-park, so much famed all over the kingdom, for a Nursery of Plants, and fine Greens of all sorts, which supply most of the nobility and gentlemen in England. This Nursery was raised by Mr. Loudon and Mr. Wise, and now 'tis brought to its greatest perfection, and kept in extraordinary order, in which a great number of men are constantly employed. The stock seems almost incredible, for if we believe some who affirm that the several plants in it were valued at but 1d. a piece, they would amount to above 40,000*l.*"—*Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex*, p. 21, fol. 1705.

BROOK STREET (UPPER AND LOWER), GROSVENOR SQUARE, were so called from the brook or burn—*Tyburn*—a streamlet of distinction two hundred years ago.

"His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to grant a Market for live Cattle to be held in Brook-field near Hyde Park Corner on Tuesday and Thursday in every week. The first Market Day will be held on the first Thursday in October next, and afterwards to continue weekly on Tuesdays and Thursdays—the Tuesday market in the morning for cattle, and the afternoon for horses."—*London Gazette of Sept.* 1688, No. 2384.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Handel.

"Handel lived in the house now Mr. Partington's, No. 57, on the south side of Brook-street, four doors from *Bond-street*, and two from the gateway."—*Smith's Antiquarian Ramble*, i. 23.

Gerard Vandergucht, the engraver, in the house No. 20.—Thomas Barker, celebrated for his picture of "The Woodman," in the same house. The great room at the back of No. 20 (built by the elder Vandergucht) was subsequently let to the *Society of Painters in Water Colours*, and here the first exhibition

of the society was opened, April 22nd, 1805.*—Hon. Mrs. Damer, the sculptor, in No. 18, Upper Brook-street. Here is Mivart's Hotel, the usual residence of sovereign princes and other foreigners of distinction.

BROOKE HOUSE, HOLBORN, stood on the site of the present Brooke-street, and was the London residence of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, "servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney." Lord Brooke was assassinated by his own servant in this house, Sept. 1st, 1628. Here sat the "Brooke House Committee," appointed by Parliament to examine the expenditure of the money granted to Charles II. for carrying on a war against the Dutch.

"And that year 1622 I made a diall for my Lord Brook in Holbourn, for the which I had 8*l.* 10*s.*"—*N. Stone's Diary*, (*Walpole*, ii. 59).

BROOKE STREET, HOLBORN,—derives its name from *Brooke House*. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Philip Yorke, the great Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. He was articled without a fee, it is said, to an attorney of the name of Salkeld in this street. —Thomas Chatterton. On the 24th of August, 1770, at the age of 17 years, 9 months, and a few days, Chatterton put an end to his life by swallowing arsenic in water, in the house of a Mrs. Angel, a sack-maker, in this street, then No. 4, now occupied by Steffenoni's furniture warehouse. His room when broken open was found covered with little scraps of paper.

"Mrs. Angel stated that for two days, when he did not absent himself from his room, he went without sustenance of any kind; on one occasion, when she knew him to be in want of food, she begged he would take a little dinner with her; he was offended at the invitation, and assured her he was not hungry. Mr. Cross also, an apothecary in Brook Street, gave evidence that he repeatedly pressed Chatterton to dine or sup with him; and when, with great difficulty, he was one evening prevailed on to partake of a barrel of oysters, he was observed to eat most voraciously."—*Dix's Life of Chatterton*, p. 290.

BROOKS'S CLUB, ST. JAMES'S STREET. The Whig Club-house, No. 60 on the west-side, but founded in Pall Mall in 1764, on the site of what is now the British Institution, by twenty-seven noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Roxburgh, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Strathmore, Mr. Crewe, afterwards Lord Crewe, and Mr. C. J. Fox. It was originally a gaming club, and was farmed at first by Almack, but afterwards by Brooks, a wine merchant and money lender,† described by Tickell, in a copy of verses addressed to Sheridan, as one—

"Who, nursed in Clubs, disdains a vulgar trade;
Exults to trust and blushes to be paid."

* Edwards's Anec. p. 231; Somerset House Miscellany, p. 130. † Selwyn, iii. 167

The present house was built, at Brooks's expense, (from the designs of Henry Holland, the architect), and opened in October, 1778.* Some of the original rules, which I have been permitted to inspect, will show the nature of the club.

21. No gaming in the eating-room, except tossing up for reckonings, on penalty of paying the whole bill of the members present.

22. Dinner shall be served up exactly at half-past four o'clock, and the bill shall be brought up at seven.

26. Almack shall sell no wines in bottles that the club approves of, out of the house.

30. Any member of this society that shall become a candidate for any other club (old *White's* excepted) shall be ipso facto excluded, and his name struck out of the book.

40. That every person playing at the new quinze table do keep fifty guineas before him.

41. That every person playing at the twenty guinea table do not keep less than twenty guineas before him.

Against the name of Mr. Thynne, in the books of the club, is an indignant dash through and the following curious note in a contemporary hand: "Mr. Thynne, having won only 12,000 guineas during the last two months, retired in disgust, March 21st, 1772." Members were originally elected between the hours of 11 and 1 at night, and one black ball excluded. The present period of election is from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. The old betting-book of the club (which is still preserved) is a very great curiosity. The principal bettors were Fox, Selwyn, and Sheridan. *Eminent Members.*—C. J. Fox, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Horace Walpole, David Hume, Gibbon, Burke, Selwyn, Sheridan. The last survivor of the original members was Lord Crewe, who died in 1829, having been sixty-five years a member of the club.

"We are all beggars at Brooks's, and he threatens to leave the house, as it yields him no profit."—*James Hare to George Selwyn, May 18th,* 1779.

"Soon as to Brooks's thence thy footsteps bend,
What gratulations thy approach attend!
See Gibbon rap his box; auspicious sign,
That classic compliment and wit combine.
See Beauclerk's cheek a tinge of red surprise,
And friendship give what cruel health denies."
Tickell.—"*From the Hon. C. J. Fox to the Hon. John Townsend.*"

"The first time I was at Brooks's, scarcely knowing any one, I joined from mere shyness in play at the faro tables, where George Selwyn kept bank. A friend, who knew my inexperience, and regarded me as a victim decked out for sacrifice, called to me 'What, Wilberforce, is that you?' Selwyn quite resented the interference; and turning to him, said, in his most expressive tone, 'O Sir, don't interrupt Mr. Wilberforce; he could not be better employed.' "—*Wilberforce, Life,* vol. i., p. 16.

* Selwyn, iii. 332.

"Sheridan was black-balled at Brooks' three times by George Selwyn, because his father had been upon the stage, and he only got in at last through a *ruse* of George IV. (then Prince of Wales) who detained his adversary in conversation in the hall whilst the ballot was going on."—*Quar. Rev.* CX. p. 483.

The club is restricted to 575 members. Entrance money, 9 guineas. Annual subscription, 11 guineas. Two black-balls will exclude. Brooks retired from the club soon after it was built, and died poor about 1782.

BROWNLOW STREET, HOLBORN, derives its name from Sir John Brownlow, a parishioner of St. Giles's in the reign of Charles II., whose house and gardens stood where Brownlow-street now stands.

BRUNSWICK THEATRE (T. S. Whitwell, architect) stood on the site of the old *Royalty Theatre*, was built in seven months, opened Feb. 25th, 1828, and fell in during a rehearsal three days after, (Feb. 28th), when ten persons were killed and several seriously injured.

BRUTON STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE, was so called after Sir John Berkeley of Bruton, created Lord Berkeley of Stratton, from whom *Berkeley-square* derives its name. *Eminent Inhabitant.*—The great Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, (d. 1734).

> "Yes! on the great Argyll I often wait,
> At charming Sudbrook or in Bruton-street."
> *Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Poems*, 1768, p. 56.

BRYANSTONE SQUARE. So called from Bryanstone, near Blandford, Dorset, the seat of Lord Portman, the ground landlord.

BRYDGES STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built circ. 1637,* and so called after George Brydges, Lord Chandos, (d. 1654), the grandfather of the magnificent duke of that name. Strype describes it as a "place well-built and inhabited, and of great resort for the theatre there." The old Drury Tavern, the Sheridan Knowles public house, the Sir John Falstaff, H's, and the Elysium, show a dramatic and a festive neighbourhood. [*See* Drury Lane Theatre; Rose Tavern.]

BUCKINGHAM COURT, SPRING GARDENS. Mrs. Centlivre, the authoress of "The Busy Body," died in this court, (1723). Pope, in "An Account of the Condition of E. Curll," calls her "the cook's wife in Buckingham-court." Her husband was "yeoman of the mouth" to George I., and resided here between 1712 and 1724.*

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

BUCKINGHAM GATE, ST. JAMES'S PARK. Called in Kip's old view "The Gate to Chelsea." It is hardly necessary to add that it took its name from Buckingham House, hard by.

"I entered very young on public life, very innocent, very ignorant, and very ingenuous. I lived many happy years at West Ham, in an uninterrupted and successful discharge of my duty. A disappointment in the living of that parish obliged me to exert myself, and I engaged for a chapel near Buckingham Gate. Great success attended the undertaking; it pleased and it elated me."—*Dr. Dodd's Account of Himself.*

The Chapel is still standing in Charlotte-street, the first on the right hand, subsequently the notorious Dr. Dillon's.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE. A spacious mansion, on the east side of College-hill, for some time the city residence of the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. Part of the court-yard still exists, and the site of the house is particularly marked in Strype's map of the wards of Queenhithe and Vintry.

"Almost over against the said church [St. Michael's, College-hill] is Buckingham-house, so called as being bought by the late Duke of Buckingham, and where he sometime resided upon a particular humour. It is a very large and graceful building, late the seat of Sir John Lethieuilier, an eminent merchant; sometime sheriff and alderman of London, deceased."—*R. B., in Strype*, B. iii., p. 13.

"From damning whatever we don't understand,
From purchasing at Dowgate and selling in the Strand,
Calling streets by our name when we have sold the land,
Libera nos, Domine."
The Litany of the Duke of B—, 1679.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, in ST. JAMES'S PARK. Built by Captain Wynde, or Wynne, a native of Bergen-op-Zoom, for John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, the poet, and patron of Dryden.

"It [Buckingham House] was formerly called Arlington House, and being purchased by his Grace, the present Duke, he rebuilt it from the ground in the year 1703."—*Hatton*, p. 623.

"Buckingham House is one of the great beauties of London, both by reason of its situation and its building. It is situated at the west end of St. James' Park, fronting the Mall and the great walk; and behind it is a fine garden, a noble terrace (from whence, as well as from the apartments, you have a most delicious prospect) and a little park with a pretty canal. The Court-yard which fronts the Park is spacious; the offices are on each side divided from the Palace by two arching galleries, and in the middle of the court is a round basin of water, lined with free-stone, with the figures of Neptune and the Tritons in a water-work. The stair-case is large and nobly painted; and in the Hall before you ascend the stairs is a very fine statue of Cain slaying of Abel in marble. The apartments are indeed very noble, the furniture rich and many very good pictures.* The top of the Palace is flat, on which one hath a full view of London and Westminster and the adjacent country: and the four figures of Mercury, Secrecy, Equity, and Liberty, front the Park and those of

* See a Catalogue of the Pictures, in Harl. MS. 6344.

the Four Seasons the gardens. His Grace hath also put inscriptions on the four parts of his palace. On the front towards the Park, which is as delicious a situation as can be imagined, the inscription is—*Sic siti lætantur Lares*—(The Household Gods delight in such a situation)—and fronting the garden, *Rus in Urbe**—(The Country within a City) which may be properly said, for from that garden you see nothing but an open country, and an uninterrupted view, without seeing any part of the city, because the Palace interrupts that prospect from the Garden."—*Defoe, Journey through England*, i. 194, 8vo, 1722.

"The avenues to this House are along St. James' Park, through rows of goodly elms on one hand, and gay flourishing limes on the other; that for coaches, this for walking; with the Mall lying between them. This reaches to my iron palisade that encompasses a square court, which has in the midst a great bason with statues and water-works; and from its entrance rises all the way imperceptibly, 'till we mount to a Terrace in the front of a large Hall, paved with square white stones mixed with a dark-coloured marble; the walls of it covered with a set of pictures done in the school of Raphael. Out of this on the right hand we go into a parlour 33ft by 39ft, with a niche 15ft broad for a Bufetto, paved with white marble, and placed within an arch, with Pilasters of divers colours, the upper part of which as high as the ceiling is painted by Ricci. . . . . Under the windows of this closet [of books] and greenhouse is a little wilderness full of blackbirds and nightingales. The trees, though planted by myself, require lopping already, to prevent their hindering the view of that fine canal in the Park. After all this, to a friend I'll expose my weakness, as an instance of the mind's unquietness under the most pleasing enjoyments, I am oftener missing a pretty gallery in the old house I pulled down, than pleased with a Salon which I built in its stead, though a thousand times better in all manner of respects."—*A Letter to the D[uke] of Sh[rewsbury]*,—(*D. of Buckingham's Works*, 8vo, 1729).†

The duke who gives this charming picture of his house died in 1721, and in 1723 the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards George II. and Queen Caroline) were in treaty with his widow for the purchase of the house. The duchess, a natural daughter of James II. by Catherine Sedley, names the purchase-money she requires, in a letter to Mrs. Howard :—

"If their Royal Highnesses will have everything stand as it does, furniture and pictures, I will have three thousand pounds per annum; both run hazard of being spoiled, and the last, to be sure, will be all to be new bought whenever my son is of age. The quantity the rooms take cannot be well furnished under ten thousand pounds; but if their Highnesses will permit the pictures all to be removed, and buy the furniture as it will be valued by different people, the house shall go at two thousand pounds. . . . . If the prince or princess prefer much the buying outright, under sixty thousand pounds it will not be parted with as it now stands, and all His Majesty's revenue cannot purchase a place so fit for them nor for a less sum . . . The princess asked me at the drawing-room if I would sell my fine house. I answered her smiling, that I was under no necessity to part with it; yet, when

* See Tatler, No. 18.

† There are three small views of Buckingham House and Gardens worked into the text of this edition of the duke's Works.

what I thought was the value of it should be offered, perhaps my prudence might overcome my inclination."—*Duchess of Buckingham to Mrs. Howard, Aug. 1st*, 1723, (*Suffolk Papers*, i. 117).

The sum was either thought too much or the duchess changed her mind—for nothing was done.

"On the martyrdom of her grandfather [Charles I.] she [the Dss. of B.] received him [Lord Hervey] in the Great Drawing-room of Buckingham-House, seated in a chair of state, in deep mourning, attended by her women in like weeds, in memory of the royal martyr."—*Walpole's Reminiscences.*

The duchess left the house to Lord Hervey (Pope's Lord Hervey) for his life; but he did not live to take possession; and it was bought of Sir Charles Sheffield by George III. in 1761 for 21,000*l.*, and settled on Queen Charlotte in lieu of Somerset House, by an act passed in 1775, (15 Geo. III, c. 33). Here in "the Queen's House," as it was then commonly called, Johnson had his famous interview with George III., and here all that King's children were born, George IV. alone excepted. Buckingham House was taken down by George IV. in 1825, and the present unsightly palace (the subject of the next article) erected in its stead. I may add that more than half the house, all the north-west wing, and other buildings on the north part, occupied the site of the famous *Mulberry Garden;* and that part of the courtyard in front of the house, containing 2 rods and 9 perches, was taken by the Duke of Buckingham from St. James's Park, with, it was said, the consent of Queen Anne.*

BUCKINGHAM PALACE. The palace of her Majesty in St. James's Park, built in the reign of King George IV., on the site of *Buckingham House*, by John Nash, and completed in the reign of William IV., but never inhabited by that sovereign, who is said to have expressed his great dislike to the general appearance and discomfort of the whole structure. When the grant was given by Parliament it was intended only to repair and enlarge old Buckingham House; and therefore the old site, height, and dimensions were retained. This led to the erection of a clumsy building, and was a mere juggle on the part of the king and his architect—knowing as they did that Parliament would never have granted the funds for an entirely new Palace. On her Majesty's accession several alterations were effected—a dome in the centre, like a common slop-basin turned upside down, was removed, and new buildings added to the south. The alterations were made by Mr. Blore, and her Majesty entered into

* MSS. about Buckingham House in the possession of Mr. T. Rodd of Great Newport Street, Long Acre.

her new Palace on the 13th of July, 1837. The chapel on the south side, originally a conservatory, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury March 25th, 1843. The Grand Staircase is of white marble and has lately been decorated by L. Gruner. The Library is generally used as a Waiting-room for deputations, which, as soon as the Queen is ready to receive them, pass across the Sculpture-gallery into the Hall, and thence ascend by the Grand Staircase through an ante-room and the Green Drawing-room, to the Throne-room. The Green Drawing-room, which occupies the centre of the eastern front, and opens upon the upper story of the portico, is fifty feet in length, and thirty-two in height, and hung with green satin, striped and relieved with gilding. The door and shutter-panels are filled with mirrors. When state balls are given, the spacious tent, formerly belonging to Tippoo Saib, is raised beneath the portico of the west quadrangle, and the windows being removed, the tent is lit by an "Indian sun," eight feet in diameter, set round a chandelier. Here the refreshments are served. The Throne-room is sixty-four feet in length, and hung with crimson satin, striped. Here is placed the Royal Throne or chair of state. The ceiling of the room is coved, richly emblazoned with arms, and gilded in the boldest Italian style of the fifteenth century. Beneath is a white marble frieze, (the Wars of the Roses), designed by Stothard and executed by E. H. Baily, R. A. In the spring of 1846 Sir Robert Peel informed the Lords of the Treasury that her Majesty had been for some time past subjected to great inconvenience "from the insufficient accommodation" afforded by the Palace. A letter was consequently written (May 23rd, 1846) to the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, by whom (Aug. 3rd, 1846). Mr. Blore was called upon to report "of the nature and extent of the insufficiency of accommodation, together with such plans, elevations, and estimates as would best provide for its improvement and enlargement." Mr. Blore in his reply (Aug. 4th, 1846) observed that he had "long been aware of the extreme inconvenience to which her Majesty personally, the juvenile members of the Royal Family, and the whole of the royal establishment, had been subjected in consequence of the insufficiency of Buckingham Palace in point of accommodation." Among other inconveniences enumerated by Mr. Blore it appears that the private apartments in the north wing "were not calculated originally for a married sovereign—the head of a family;" that the Nursery department was confined "to a few rooms in the attics of the same wing;" and that the basement story of the wing was used by the Lord Chamberlain's department for store-rooms and work-shops;"

that there was a constant noise and a continual smell of oil and glue, and if these were not enough, he adds, "the kitchen again is a nuisance to the Palace." Mr. Blore's estimate amounted to 150,000*l.*, and for this he was to make a "new east front to the Palace, clear out and re-arrange rooms in south wing; make alterations in the north wing, new kitchens and offices, with ball-room over, take down the marble arch, decorate, paint, and alter drains." The sum was large, but the nuisance complained of was so great that the work was commenced forthwith. The original estimate for the marble arch now about to be removed was 31,000*l.* This included 6000*l.* for an equestrian statue of George IV., subsequently made for a larger sum by Sir F. Chantrey and erected in Trafalgar-square.* When her Majesty is in town the arch is surmounted by a standard of silk. The metal gates designed and executed by Samuel Parker and of exquisite workmanship, cost three thousand guineas.—The pictures in Buckingham Palace were principally collected by George IV. The Dutch and Flemish pictures of which the collection chiefly consists are hung together. They are almost without exception first-rate works. The portraits are in the State Rooms adjoining.

ALBERT DURER, (1).
- An Altar Piece in three parts.

MABUSE, (1).
- St. Matthew called from the receipt of Custom.

REMBRANDT, (7).
- Noli me Tangere.
- Adoration of the Magi.
- The Ship-builder and his Wife, (very fine, cost George IV., when Prince of Wales, 5000 guineas).
- Burgomaster Pancras and his Wife.
- 3 Portraits.

RUBENS, (7).
- Pythagoras—the fruit and animals by SNYDERS.
- A Landscape.
- The Assumption of the Virgin.
- St. George and the Dragon—In Charles I.'s Collection.
- Pan and Syrinx.
- The Falconer.
- Family of Olden Barneveldt.

VANDYCK, (5).
- Marriage of St. Catherine.
- Christ healing the Lame Man.
- Study of Three Horses.
- Portrait of a Man in black.
- Queen Henrietta Maria presenting Charles I. with a crown of laurel.

MYTENS, (1).
- Charles I. and his Queen, full-length figures in a small picture.

JANSEN, (1).
- Charles I. walking in Greenwich Park with his Queen and two children.

CUYP, (9).

HOBBEMA, (2).

RUYSDAEL, (1).

A. VANDERVELDE, (7).

YOUNGER VANDERVELDE, (4).

PAUL POTTER, (4).

BACKHUYSEN, (1).

BERGHEM, (6).

BOTH, (1).

G. DOUW, (8).

* Misc. Estimates, No. 5, for 1842—43.

KAREL DU JARDIN, (5).
DE HOOGHE, (2).
N. MAES, (1).
A Young Woman, with her finger on her lip and in a listening attitude, stealing down a dark winding Staircase, (very fine).
METZU, (6).
One, his own portrait.
F. MIERIS, (4).
A. OSTADE, (9).
I. OSTADE, (2).
SCHALKEN, (3).
JAN STEEN, (6).
YOUNGER TENIERS, (14).
TERBURG, (2).
VANDER HEYDEN, (2).
VANDERMEULEN, (13).
A. VANDERNEER, (1).
VANDER WERF, (3).
WOUVERMANS, (9).
WEENIX, (1).
WYNANTS, (1).
WATTEAU, (4).

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, (3).
Death of Dido.
Cymon and Iphigenia.
His own portrait, in spectacles.
ZOFFANY, (2).
Interior of the Florentine Gallery.
Royal Academy in 1773.
SIR P. LELY, (1).
Anne Hyde, Duchess of York.
SIR D. WILKIE, (3).
The Penny Wedding.
Blind Man's Buff.
Duke of Sussex in Highland dress.
SIR W. ALLAN.
The Orphan; Anne Scott near the vacant chair of her father, Sir Walter Scott.

Mode of admission—order from the Lord Chamberlain, granted only when the Court is absent.

The Mews, concealed from the Palace by a lofty mound, contains a spacious riding-school; seven large stables; a room expressly for keeping state harness; stables for the state horses; and houses for forty carriages. Here, too, is kept the magnificent state coach, designed by Sir W. Chambers in 1762; and painted by Cipriani with a series of emblematical subjects; the entire cost being 7661*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The stud of horses and the carriages may be inspected by an order from the Master of the Horse. The entrance is in Queen's-row, Pimlico. In the Gardens is the Queen's summer-house, containing the frescoes (8 in number) from Milton's "Comus," executed in 1844-5, by Eastlake, Maclise, Landseer, Dyce, Stanfield, Uwins, Leslie and Ross. The ornaments and borders are by Gruner.

BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND. Built 1675,* and so called after George Villiers, the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. [*See* York House, George-street, Villiers street, Duke-street, and Of-alley.] The Water-gate at the bottom was built by Inigo Jones. [*See* York House, and York Water-gate.] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Samuel Pepys, author of the Diary; he came here in 1684. His house (since rebuilt) was the last on the west side, and looked on the Thames.† His friend, William Hewer, lived here before him.—Peter the Great, "in a large house at the bottom of York Build-

* Rate-books of St. Martin's. † Strype, B. vi., p. 76.

ings;"* I suspect in Pepys's house.—The witty Earl of Dorset, in 1681.—Robert Harley, Esq., in 1706, (afterwards Earl of Oxford).

BUCKINGHAM STREET, FITZROY SQUARE. John Flaxman, the sculptor, lived at No 7. He took up his residence here in 1796, the year in which he returned from pursuing his studies at Rome, and died here, Dec. 7th, 1826. His studio was small, and still exists. [*See* St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.]

BUCKLERSBURY, or, as Stow writes it, "Buckles bury" and "so called," he says, "of a manor and tenements pertaining to one Buckle who there dwelt and kept his courts."†

"This whole street, on both sides throughout, is possessed of grocers and apothecaries."—*Stow*, p. 97.

"Bucklersbury, a street very well built, and inhabited by tradesmen, especially Drugsters and Furriers."—*R. B. in Strype*, B. iii., p. 50; B. ii., p. 200.

"*Mrs. Ford.* Believe me, there 's no such thing in me.

"*Falstaff.* What made me love thee? let that persuade thee, there 's something extraordinary in thee. Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that, like a many of these lisping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel and smell like Bucklersbury in simple-time: I cannot; but I love thee, none but thee, and thou deservest it."—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act iii., sc. 3.

"*Mrs. Tenterhook.* Go into Bucklersbury, and fetch me two ounces of preserved melons; look there be no tobacco taken in the shop when he weighs it."—*Westward Hoe*, 4to, 1607.

"Nor have my title-leaf on post or walls,
Or in cleft sticks advanced to make calls
For termers, or some clerk like serving man,
Who scarce can spell th' hard names: whose knight less can.
If without these vile arts, it will not sell,
Send it to Bucklersbury, there 'twill well."
Ben Jonson, "*To my Bookseller.*"

"I know most of the plants of my country, and of those about me, yet methinks I do not know so many as when I did but know a hundred and had scarcely ever simpled further than Cheapside."—*Sir Thomas Browne, Religio Medici*, (*Works*, ii. 104.)

Sir Thomas More lived in this street, and here his daughter (Margaret Roper) was born.

BUDGE ROW, WATLING STREET.

"Was so called of the Budge fur, and of the Skinners dwelling there."—*Stow*, p. 94.

BULL AND GATE, in HOLBORN.

"In London we have still the sign of the Bull and Gate, which exhibits but an odd combination of images. It was originally (as I learn from the title-page of an old play) the Bullogne Gate, i. e. one of the gates of

* Barrow's Life of Peter the Great, p. 72. † Stow, p. 97.

Bullogne, designed, perhaps, as a compliment to Henry VIII., who took that place in 1544. The Bullogne Mouth, now the Bull and Mouth, had probably the same origin, i. e. the mouth of the Harbour of Bullogne."—*Geo. Steevens, (Shakespeare.)*

"Jones at last yielded to the advice of Partridge, and retreated to the Bull and Gate in Holborn, that being the inn where he had first alighted, and where he retired to enjoy that kind of repose, which usually attends persons in his circumstances."—*Tom Jones*, B. xiii., c. 2.

BULL AND MOUTH, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND. [*See* Bull and Gate.]

"The Bull and Mouth Inn is large and well built, and of a good resort by those that bring Bone Lace, where the shopkeepers and others come to buy it. And in this part of St. Martin's is a noted meeting-house of the Quakers, called the Bull and Mouth, and where they met long before the Fire."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 121.

The Bull and Mouth, till the Railways rose up, was the great London coach-office to all parts of England and Scotland.

BULL HEAD TAVERN, CHARING CROSS.

"During the writing and publishing of this book [Joannis Philippi Angli Defensio, &c.] he [Milton] lodged at one Thomson's, next door to the Bullhead Tavern at Charing Cross, opening into the Spring-garden."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, p. 33, 12mo, 1694.

BULL'S HEAD, CLARE MARKET. Here Dr. Radcliffe was often to be found, and here was held the Artists' Club, of which Hogarth was a member.

BULL INN on TOWER HILL; Otway died in. [*See* Tower Hill.*]

BULL INN COURT, STRAND. [*See* Maiden Lane.]

BULL INN, BISHOPSGATE. Commonly called The Bull in Bishopsgate-street. The yard of this Inn supplied a stage to our early actors before James Burbadge and his fellows obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for erecting a permanent building for theatrical entertainments. Tarlton often played here.† Anthony Bacon (the brother of Francis) lived in a house in Bishopsgate-street, not far from the Bull Inn, to the great concern of his mother, who not only dreaded that the plays and interludes acted at the Bull might corrupt his servants, but on her own son's account objected to the parish, as being without a godly clergyman.‡

"26th April, 1649. Five troopers condemned to die by the Council of War, for a Mutiny at the Bull in Bishopgate-street."—*Whitelocke*, p. 398.

"This memorable man [Hobson the Carrier] stands drawn in fresco at an

* Ath. Oxonienses, ii. 782, ed. 1721.
† Collier's Annals, iii. 291, and Tarlton's Jests by Halliwell, pp. 13, 14.
‡ Birch, i. 173.

Inn (which he used) in Bishopgate-gate, with an hundred pound bag under his arm, with this inscription on the said bag:

'The fruitful mother of an Hundred more.'"

The Spectator, No. 509.

BULSTRODE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE. So called from Bulstrode Park, near Beaconsfield in Bucks, the seat of William Bentinck, created Earl of Portland by William III.

BUNHILL.

"A kind of large row or street, with houses only on one side; it is on the west side of the Artillery Ground, near Moorfields."—*Hatton* (in 1708.)

"He [Milton] died in Bunhill, opposite to the Artillery Ground wall."—*Aubrey, Lives*, iii. 449.

"But he [Milton] stay'd not long after his new marriage, ere he removed to a house in the Artillery Walk leading to Bunhill Fields.—And this was his last stage in this world."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, p. 38, 12mo, 1694.

BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND, NEAR FINSBURY SQUARE, "the Campo Santo of the Dissenters,"* one of three great fields originally appertaining to the manor of Finsbury Farm, and described in a survey of the 30th of December, 1567.† These three fields were named "Bonhill Field," "Mallow Field," and the "High Field or Meadow Ground where the three windmills stand, commonly called Finsbury Field." [*See* Windmill Street.] "Bonhill Field" contained twenty-three acres, one rod, and six poles, "butting upon Chiswell-street on the south, and on the north upon the highway that leadeth from Wenlock's Barn to the well called Dame Agnes the Cleere." [*See* St. Agnes Le Clair.] When the great Plague of 1665 broke out, of which De Foe has left so terrible a description, the field called "Bonhill Field" was made use of as a pest-field or common place of interment.

"I have heard that in a great pit in Finsbury in the parish of Cripplegate, it lying open then to the fields, for it was not then walled about, many who were infected and near their end, and delirious also, ran wrapped in blankets or rags and threw themselves in and expired there, before any earth could be thrown upon them. When they came to bury others, and found them, they were quite dead, though not cold."—*De Foe, Memoirs of the Plague.*

When the Plague was over, the great pit in Finsbury was inclosed with a brick wall, "at the sole charges of the City of London," and subsequently leased by several of the great Dissenting sects, who conscientiously objected to the burial service of the Book of Common Prayer. What stipulation was made with the City, is unknown, but here all the interments of the Dissenters from this time forward took place. It was subsequently leased to a person of the name of Tindal, when it was

* Southey's Life of Bunyan. † Strype, B. iv., p. 101.

known as Tindal's Burying-ground,—Anthony à Wood, describing it in his "Athenæ," ii. 747, as "the fanatical burying-place called by some Tyndale's burying-place." The office of keeper of the ground is still in the gift of the Court of Common Council. *Eminent Persons interred in.* John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," died 31st of August, 1688, at the house of his friend Mr. Strudwick a grocer, at the sign of the Star on Snow-hill, and was buried in that friend's vault in Bunhill Fields Burial-ground. Modern curiosity has marked the place of his interment with a brief inscription, but his name is not recorded in the burial Register, and there was no inscription upon his grave when Curll published his "Bunhill Field Inscriptions," in 1717, or Strype his edition of Stow, in 1720.

"It is said that many have made it their desire to be interred as near as possible to the spot where his remains are deposited."—*Southey's Life of Bunyan.*

Dr. Thomas Goodwin, (d. 1679), the Independent preacher who attended Oliver Cromwell on his death-bed. Cromwell had then his moments of misgiving, and asked of Goodwin, who was standing by, if the doctrines were true, that the elect could never finally fall. "Nothing could be more true," was Goodwin's answer. "Then am I safe," said Cromwell; "for I am sure that *once* I was in a state of grace."—Dr. John Owen, (d. 1683), Dean of Christ Church, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford when Cromwell was Chancellor of that University. He was much in favour with his party, and preached the first sermon before the Parliament, after the execution of Charles I. Altar tomb, east end of ground.—George Fox, (d. 1690), the founder of the sect of Quakers. There is no memorial to his memory.—Lieut.-Gen. Fleetwood, (d. 1692), the Lord Deputy Fleetwood of the Civil Wars, Oliver Cromwell's son-in-law, and the husband of the widow of the gloomy Ireton. There was a monument to his memory in Strype's time, since obliterated or removed.—Dr. Daniel Williams, (d. 1716), the founder of the Library in *Redcross-street*, which bears his name.—John Dunton, the bookseller, author of his own "Life and Errors."—George Whitehead, author of "The Christian Progress of George Whitehead," 1725.—Daniel De Foe, (d. 1731), author of "Robinson Crusoe." This celebrated man was born in 1661, in the parish of St. Giles's Cripplegate, and was buried in the great pit of Finsbury, which he has described in his "Plague Year" with such terrific reality. How bare and ignorant is the entry of his burial:

"1731, April 26. Mr. Dubow, Cripplegate."

Grave unmarked. His second wife was interred in the same grave, 19th December, 1732.—Susannah Wesley, (d. 1742), wife of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, and mother of John Wesley, the founder of the people called Methodists, and of Charles Wesley, the first person who was called a Methodist. There is a head-stone to her memory.—Dr. Isaac Watts, (d. 1748). There is a monument to his memory, near the centre of the ground.—Joseph Ritson, the antiquary, (d. 1803), buried near his friend Baynes; the spot unmarked.—William Blake, the painter, (d. 1828); at the distance of about twenty-five feet from the north wall in the grave numbered 80; no monument.—Thomas Hardy, (d. 1832), secretary to, and one of the three who commenced, the London Corresponding Society, but best known by his trial for treason in company (1794) with John Horne Tooke; monument near the street-rails. — Thomas Stothard, R. A., (d. 1834), best known by his "Canterbury Pilgrimage," his "Robinson Crusoe," and his illustrations to the "Italy," and smaller poems of Rogers.

BURLEIGH STREET, in the STRAND. Built 1678 on the site of *Cecil*, Burleigh, or *Exeter House*,—the town residence of Sir William Cecil, the great Lord Burleigh, and of his eldest son, Thomas, afterwards Earl of Exeter.

BURLINGTON ARCADE. A covered street or avenue of shops between Piccadilly and old Burlington-gardens, built, in 1819, by Samuel Ware, an architect of some reputation in his day. The noble family of Cavendish, to whom the property belongs, receive, it is said, about 4000*l.* a-year from the rental of the place—though the actual produce (from numerous subleases particularly) is said to amount to 8640*l.** Mr. Perry, the hairdresser, pays 175*l.* a-year for his two shops, and the owner of the "Civet Cat," (immediately opposite), 195*l.*

BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, between Bond-street and *Sackville-street*, and the second house that has stood in the same site. The *first* house so called was built by the father of Boyle, Lord Burlington, the architect.

> "When asked why he built his house so far out of town, he replied, because he was determined to have no building beyond him."—*Horace Walpole.*

The same story is told of *Peterborough House*, Millbank, and, I believe, of other houses, and never could have been said with any justice of Burlington House, because Clarendon House and Berkeley House were building to the west of it at the very same time.

* Daily News, Sept. 16th, 1846.

"20th Feb. 1664-5. Next that [Lord Clarendon's] is my Lord Barkeley, beginning another on one side, and Sir J. Denham on the other."—*Pepys.*

"28th Sept. 1668. Thence to my Lord Burlington's house, the first time I ever was there, it being the house built by Sir John Denham next to Clarendon-house."—*Pepys.*

It does not appear altogether clear, from these passages in Pepys, whether the house was built by Denham for himself, or for Lord Burlington. I suspect the latter. Denham, at this time, was Surveyor to the Crown—an office of importance, held by Inigo Jones before him, and by Sir Christopher Wren after him. He knew little or nothing of architecture himself, but, sensible of his deficiencies, relied altogether for assistance on Webb, the pupil and kinsman of Inigo Jones. He is best known by his poem of "Cooper's Hill."* The poet-surveyor does not appear to have aimed at any architectural display; but the house was plain and neat, and well-proportioned. Lord Burlington, the architect, made it into a mansion by a new front, and the addition of a grand colonnade behind what Ralph has called "the most expensive wall in England." This is the second and *present* house.

"As we have few samples of architecture more antique and imposing than that colonnade, I cannot help mentioning the effect it had on myself.* I had not only never seen it, but had never heard of it, at least with any attention, when, soon after my return from Italy, I was invited to a ball at Burlington-house. As I passed under the gate by night, it could not strike me. At daybreak, looking out of the windows to see the sun rise, I was surprised with the vision of the colonnade that fronted me. It seemed one of those edifices in fairy-tales that are raised by genii in a night-time."—*Horace Walpole.*

"In London many of our noblemen's palaces towards the street look like convents; nothing appears but a high wall, with one or two large gates, in which there is a hole for those who are privileged to go in and out. If a coach arrives, the whole gate is opened, indeed; but this is an operation that requires time, and the porter is very careful to shut it up again immediately, for reasons, to him, very weighty. Few in this vast city suspect, I believe, that behind an old brick wall in Piccadilly there is one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe."—*Sir William Chambers.*

The design of the colonnade and gateway is claimed for Colin Campbell, an architect of some skill, employed by Lord Burlington. Lord Burlington is not known to have urged his own right, and the claim was made in so famous a book as the "Vitruvius Britannicus," and what is more, in his lordship's lifetime. Walpole is of opinion that the design is too good for Campbell; but we must at least bear in mind that whatever his lordship was capable of hereafter, he was but a young man—three-and-twenty when the designs were made in 1717-18. He was born

* Of the *first* house there is a view by Kip.

in 1695, and died in 1735, when the title became extinct, and Burlington House the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The lease expired in 1809, and there was some talk of taking it down, when a renewal was obtained by Lord George Cavendish. A print by Hogarth, called "The Man of Taste, containing a view of Burlington Gate," represents Kent on the summit in his threefold capacity of painter, sculptor, and architect, flourishing his palette and pencils over the heads of his astonished supporters, Michael Angelo and Raphael. On a scaffold, a little lower down, Pope stands, whitewashing the front, and while he makes the pilasters of the gateway clean, his wet brush bespatters the Duke of Chandos, who is passing by; Lord Burlington serves the poet in the capacity of a labourer, and the date of the print is 1731. Handel lived for three years in this house.*

"—Burlington's fair palace still remains:
Beauty within—without, proportion reigns;
Beneath his eye declining art revives,
The wall with animated pictures lives.
There Handel strikes the strings, the melting strain
Transports the soul, and thrills through every vein;
There oft I enter—but with cleaner shoes,
For Burlington 's beloved by every Muse."—*Gay, Trivia.*

BURLINGTON GARDENS. Gay's Duchess of Queensbury lived in that part of Burlington-gardens on which *Uxbridge House* now stands. [*See* Cork Street.]

BURLINGTON STREET (OLD). Dr. Akenside, author of "The Pleasures of Imagination," lived in this street, and dying here, June 23rd, 1770, was buried in the adjoining church of St. James's, Piccadilly.

BURSE (THE), or BRITAIN'S BURSE. [*See* Royal Exchange and New Exchange.]

BURTON CRESCENT. So called after Mr. Burton, the architect and projector. The statue of Major Cartwright, by Clarke, of Birmingham, is a disgrace to art.

BURY STREET, ST. JAMES'S. Built circ. 1672.* *Eminent Inhabitants.* —Dean Swift.

"I lodge in Bury-street, where I have the first floor, a dining-room, and bed-chamber, at eight shillings a-week; plaguy deep, but I spend nothing for eating, never go to a tavern, and very seldom in a coach; yet, after all, it will be expensive."—*Swift in* 1710, *Journal to Stella*, (ed. *Scott*, ii. 27).‡

* Hawkins's History of Music. † Rate-books of St. Martin's.

‡ When in England, in 1726, (for the last time), he was in lodgings, "in Bury-street, next door to the Royal Chair."

Sir Richard Steele.

"I should only, perhaps, have advised you, in order to the preventing some troublesome visits, and some impertinent letters, to cause an advertisement to be inserted in Squire Bickerstaff's next "Lucubrations," by which the world might be informed that the Captain Steele who lives now in Bury-street is not the Captain of the same name who lived there two years ago, and that the acquaintance of the military person who inhabited there formerly, may go look for their old friend, o'en where they can find him."—*Dennis (the Critic) to Captain Steele, July 28th*, 1710, (*Letters*, p. 29). See also "Steele's Epistolary Correspondence."

Moore, the poet.

"I wish you to send the proof of "Lara" to Mr. Moore, 33, Bury-street, to-night, as he leaves town to-morrow, and wishes to see it before he goes."—*Lord Byron to Mr. Murray, July 11th*, 1814.

Crabbe, the poet.

"28th June, 1817. Seek lodgings, 37, Bury-street. Females only visible . . . . My new lodgings a little mysterious.

"29th. Return to my new lodgings. Enquire for the waiter. There is one, I understand, in the country. Am at a loss whether my damsel is extremely simple, or too knowing."—*Crabbe's Journal in Life*, p. 242.

BUTCHER HALL LANE. Now *King Edward-street, Newgate-street.*

"Then is Stinking-lane, so called, or Chick-lane, at the east end of the Grey Friars' Church, and there is the Butchers' Hall."—*Stow*, p. 118.

[*See* Blowbladder Street and St. Nicholas Shambles.]

BUTCHER ROW, in the STRAND. A troop of tenements, forming a very narrow street between the back side of St. Clement's (as Holywell-street was commonly called) and Ship Yard in the Strand, "so called from the butchers' shambles on the south side." * "Here," in 1708, "was a good market for meat, and nearer the Bar for all kinds of poultry, fish, and oilmen's goods." †

"Our next meeting was not till Saturday, June 25th, 1763, when, happening to dine at Clifton's eating-house, in Butcher-row, I was surprised to see Johnson come in and take his seat at another table. Johnson and an Irish gentleman got into a dispute concerning the cause of some part of mankind being black. 'Why, sir,' said Johnson, 'it has been accounted for in three ways, &c.'—What the Irishman said is totally obliterated from my mind; but I remember that he became very warm and intemperate in his expressions, upon which Johnson rose and quietly walked away. He had not observed that I was in the room."—*Boswell.*

Nat Lee, the dramatic poet, died (1692) at the Bear and Harrow, in Butcher-row, a noted eating-house with that sign.‡

* Strype, B. iv., p. 118. † Hatton, p. 13.

‡ Oldys's Notes on Langbaine, Shadwell's Works, iv. 340, 368, and Strype, B. iv., p. 118.

The Row was pulled down in 1813 and the present *Pickett-street* erected in its stead.

BUTTON'S COFFEE HOUSE, so called after Daniel Button, who kept it, stood on the south side of Russell-street, Covent Garden, over against "Tom's." It was established in 1712, when "Cato" had confirmed the reputation of Addison, and continued in vogue till Addison's death and Steele's retirement into Wales.

"N.B.—Mr. Ironside has, within five weeks last past, muzzled three lions, gorged five, and killed one. On Monday next the skin of the dead one will be hung up in terrorem, at Button's Coffee-House, over against Tom's, in *Covent-garden.*"—*The Guardian*, No. 71.

"Button's Coffee-house.

"Mr. Ironside,

"I have observed that this day you make mention of Will's Coffee-house, as a place where people are too polite to hold a man in discourse by the button. Everybody knows your honour frequents this house; therefore, they will take an advantage against me, and say, if my company was as civil as that at Will's, you would do so. Therefore, pray, your honour, do not be afraid of doing me justice, because people would think it may be a conceit below you on this occasion to name the name of,

"Your humble servant,

"DANIEL BUTTON.

"The young poets are in the back room, and take their places as you directed."—*The Guardian*, No. 85.

"On the 20th instant, [July 20th, 1713,] it is my intention to erect a Lion's Head, in imitation of those I have described at Venice, through which all the private intelligence of that commonwealth is said to pass. This head is to open a most wide and voracious mouth, which shall take in such letters and papers as are conveyed to me by correspondents; it being my resolution to have a particular regard to all such matters as come to my hands through the mouth of the Lion. There will be under it a box, of which the key will be kept in my own custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. Whatever the Lion swallows I shall digest for the use of the public. This head requires some time to finish, the workman being resolved to give it several masterly touches, and to represent it as ravenous as possible. It will be set up in Button's Coffee-house, in Covent-garden, who is directed to show the way to the Lion's Head, and to instruct any young author how to convey his works into the mouth of it with safety and secrecy."—*The Guardian*, No. 98.

"I think myself obliged to acquaint the public, that the Lion's Head, of which I advertised them about a fortnight ago, is now erected at Button's Coffee-house, in Russell-street, Covent-garden, where it opens its mouth at all hours for the reception of such intelligence as shall be thrown into it. It is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship, and was designed by a great hand in imitation of the antique Egyptian lion, the face of it being compounded out of that of a lion and a wizard. The features are strong and well furrowed. The whiskers are admired by all that have seen them. It is planted on the western side of the coffee-house, holding its paws under the chin upon a box, which contains everything he swallows. He is, indeed, a proper emblem of knowledge and action, being all head and paws."—*The Guardian*, No. 114.

"When you used to pass your hours at Button's, you were even there remarkable for your satirical itch of provocation; scarce was there a gentleman of any pretension to wit, whom your unguarded temper had not fallen upon in some biting epigram, among which you once caught a pastoral tartar, whose resentment, that your punishment might be proportioned to the smart of your poetry, had stuck up a birchen rod in the room,* to be ready, whenever you might come within reach of it; and at this rate you writ and rallied and writ on, till you rhymed yourself quite out of the coffee-house."—*A Letter from Mr. Cibber to Mr. Pope*, p. 65, 8vo, 1742.

"Button had been a servant in the Countess of Warwick's family, who, under the patronage of Addison, kept a coffee-house on the south side of Russell-street, about two doors from Covent-garden. Here it was that the wits of that time used to assemble. It is said, when Addison suffered any vexation from the Countess, he withdrew the company from *Button's house*."—*Johnson's Life of Addison.*

"It was Dryden who made Will's Coffee-house the great resort for the wits of his time. After his death, Addison transferred it to Button's, who had been a servant of his; they were opposite each other, in Russell-street, Covent-garden."—*Pope.—Spence, by Singer*, p. 263.

"Addison's chief companions, before he married Lady Warwick, (in 1716), were Steele, Budgell, Philips, Carey, Davenant, and Colonel Brett. He used to breakfast with one or other of them, at his lodgings in St. James's Place, dine at taverns with them, then to Button's, and then to some tavern again, for supper, in the evening; and this was then the usual round of his life."—*Pope.—Spence, by Singer*, p. 196.

"Addison usually studied all the morning: then met his party at Button's, dined there, and stayed five or six hours; and sometimes far into the night.—I was of the company for about a year, but found it too much for me: it hurt my health, and so I quitted it."—*Pope.—Spence, by Singer*, p. 286.

"There had been a coldness between me and Mr. Addison for some time, and we had not been in company together for a good while anywhere but at Button's Coffee-house, where I used to see him almost every day. On his meeting me there one day in particular, he took me aside, and said he should be glad to dine with me at such a tavern, if I would stay till those people, (Budgell and Philips) were gone. We went accordingly."—*Pope.—Spence by Singer*, p. 146.

"You have Mr. Tickell's book to divert one hour. It is already condemned here, and the malice and juggle at Button's is the conversation of those who have spare moments from politics."—*Lintot to Pope, June 10th*, 1715.

"He [Ambrose Philips] proceeded to grosser insults and hung up a rod at Button's with which he threatened to chastise Pope."—*Johnson's Life of Ambrose Philips.*

"He [Sir Samuel Garth] bid me tell you that everybody is pleased with your translation, but a few at Button's. . . I am confirmed that at *Button's* your character is made very free with as to morals, &c."—*Gay to Pope, July 8th*, 1715.

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* Another account says the rod was hung up at the bar of Button's, and that Pope avoided it by remaining at home—"his usual custom."—*Pope Alexander's Supremacy and Infallibility examined*, 1728.

The Lion's Head of the preceding extracts was inscribed, with two lines from Martial :—

> "Cervantur magnis isti Cervicibus ungues:
> Non nisi delictâ pascitur ille ferâ."

From Button's Coffee-house it was removed to the Shakspeare Tavern, under the Piazza—sold (Nov. 8th, 1804) to Mr. Charles Richardson, of Richardson's Hotel, for 17*l.* 10*s.*—and when sold by Mr. Richardson's son, a few years back, was bought by the late Duke of Bedford, and deposited at Woburn, where it still remains. I was pleased to find the following notice of Daniel Button in the vestry books of St. Paul, Covent Garden :—

> "1719, April 16. Received of Mr. Daniel Button, for two places in the pew No. 18, on the south side of the north Isle.—2*l* 2*s*."

CADOGAN PLACE, SLOANE STREET, was so called after Charles Cadogan, second Baron Cadogan of Oakley, (d. 1776,) who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Hans Sloane, President of the College of Physicians and Lord of the Manor of Chelsea. The last London residence of Mrs. Jordan, the actress, was at No. 3, (now No. 30), third door from Pont-street.

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM, (THE) COPENHAGEN FIELDS, ISLINGTON. Established 1815, "for the relief of the children of soldiers, sailors and mariners, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country ; and the children of indigent Scotch parents residing in London, not entitled to parochial relief." Age of admission between seven and ten years ; periods of admission, the first Thursdays in June and December. An annual subscription of 1 guinea, or a donation of 10 guineas, entitles the subscriber to one vote ; a donation of 100 guineas entitles the subscriber to place a child in the Asylum.

CALMEL BUILDINGS, on the east side of ORCHARD STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE. A narrow court, with only one outlet, and chiefly inhabited by the lower sort of Irish. The benevolent Father Mathew informed the writer of this book that he had seen no locality in London more densely crowded with poor people and diseased than Calmel-buildings.

> "Calmel-buildings is a narrow court, being about 22 feet in breadth ; the houses are three stories in height, surrounded and overtopped by the adjacent buildings; the drainage is most deficient, a common sewer running down the centre of the court, the receptacle for slops from the houses on both sides. The lower apartments, especially the kitchens, which are under ground, are

damp and badly ventilated; light and air being admitted through a grating, on a level with the court. At all times, but particularly at certain seasons, in many of them, a most offensive effluvium is constantly emanated, so much so as to produce quite a sickening effect on the visitor.

"The houses are 26 in number, rented at an annual sum of from 20*l.* to 30*l.*; each contains ten rooms, which the renters of houses let out to families or individuals, who, in their turn, in many instances, receive as lodgers, those who are unable to bear the expense of a room. By such means two or three hundred 'per cent.' is added to the original rent.

"According to the Census of last year, the number of inhabitants was 944, of whom 426 were males, and 518 females; of this number 178 were children under 7 years of age, 200 from 7 to 20 years, 459 from 20 to 45, and 189 from 45 years and upwards.

"The number of persons in one house varied from 2 to 70, and one house was unoccupied."—*St. Marylebone Cash Accounts from July 1st to Dec. 31st*, 1841.

CAMBERWELL. A parish in the hundred of Brixton, about three miles from Blackfriars' Bridge.

"I can find nothing satisfactory with respect to its etymology; the termination seems to point out some remarkable spring; a part of the parish is called Milkwell, and a mineral water was discovered some years ago [1739] near Dulwich."—*Lysons*, i. 68.

The new church of St. Giles was completed and consecrated in 1844: architects, Messrs Scott and Moffatt; style, Decorated. It is decidedly one of the most correct and elegant gothic structures erected in England since the sixteenth century. Richard Parr, the biographer and chaplain of Archbishop Usher, and vicar of this place for almost thirty-eight years, was buried in the old churchyard in 1691.

CAMDEN TOWN—was so called (but indirectly) after William Camden, the great author of the "Britannia." Charles Pratt, Attorney-general and Lord Chancellor in the reign of King George III., created, in 1765, Baron Camden of Camden Place in Kent, derived his title from his seat near Chislehurst in Kent, formerly the residence of William Camden, the historian. His lordship, who died in 1794, married the daughter and coheir of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq., son and heir of Sir Geoffrey Jeffreys of Brecknock; and his lordship's eldest son was created, in 1812, Earl of Brecknock and Marquess Camden. Lord Camden's second title was Viscount Bayham; and all these names, Pratt, Jeffreys, Brecknock, and Bayham, may be found in Camden Town. Camden Town was begun in 1791, Somers Town in 1786.* In the burying-ground, belonging to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Charles Dibdin, the song writer, is buried. There is a monument to his memory. The entrance to the burying-ground is in Pratt-street.

* Lysons's Environs, iii. 366.

CAMELFORD HOUSE, PARK LANE, (Oxford-street end), was inhabited for some time by the Princess Charlotte and her husband, Prince Leopold. The entrance from Oxford-street is extremely mean, and the house itself (only one story high) extremely dowdy. There is but one stair-case, and that a very common one, very narrow and very low. The court-yard is completely exposed to Hereford-street.

CANDLEWICK or CANDLEWRIGHT STREET WARD. One of the 26 wards of London, of which the more interesting features were destroyed to make way for the new London Bridge approaches.

"Candlewright, or Candlewick Street, took that name, as may be supposed, either of chandlers, or makers of candles, both of wax and tallow; for candlewright is a maker of candles—or of 'wick,' which is the cotton or yarn thereof—or otherwise 'wike,' which is the place where they used to work them, as Scalding Wike, by the Stock's Market, was called of the poulterers scalding and dressing their poultry there; and in divers countries, dairy houses or cottages wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called wicks."—*Stow*, p. 82.

Stow enumerates five churches in this ward:—*St. Clement's, Eastcheap; St. Lawrence Pountney*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt; *St. Mary Abchurch; St. Martin Orgars;* and *St. Michael's, Crooked-lane*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

CANDLEWICK STREET. [*See* Cannon Street.]

CANNON STREET, WATLING STREET,—correctly *Candlewick*, or *Candlewright-street*, from *Candlewick Ward*. A scene in the Second Part of Henry VI. is laid in this street. [*See* London Stone, and St. Swithin's London Stone.]

"September 2, 1666.—At last met my Lord Mayor, in Canning-street, like a man spent, with a handkercher about his neck. To the King's message he cried like a fainting woman, "Lord! what can I do? I am spent: people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses; but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it."—*Pepys*.

CANON ALLEY, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, was so called from the canons of St. Paul's.

CANON ROW, WESTMINSTER.

"So called for that the same belonged to the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's Chapel, who were there lodged, as now divers noblemen and gentlemen be; whereof one is belonging to Sir Edward Hobbey; one other to John Thynne, Esq.; one stately built by Ann Stanhope, Duchess of Somerset, mother to the Earl of Hertford, who now enjoyeth that house. Next a stately house now in building by William, Earl of Derby; over against the which is a fair house, built by Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln."—*Stow*, p. 168.

Selden, in his "Table Talk," gives the same derivation. In Howell's time it was corruptly called "Channel-row."

"The same evening [Jan. 28th, 1648-9—two days before his execution] the King took a ring from his finger, having an emerald set therein between two diamonds, and gave it to Mr. Herbert, and commanded him, as late as 'twas, to go with it from St. James's to a lady living then in Canon-row, on the back side of King-street, in Westminster, and to give it to her without saying anything. The night was exceeding dark, and guards were set in several places; nevertheless, getting the word from Col. Matthew Tomlinson, Mr. Herbert passed currently, though in all places where centinels were, he was bid stand till the corporal had the word from him. Being come to the lady's house, he delivered her the ring. 'Sir,' said she, 'give me leave to show you the way into the parlour;' where, being seated, she desired him to stay till she returned. In a little time after, she came in and put into his hands a little cabinet, closed with three seals, two of which were the King's arms, and the third was the figure of a Roman; which done, she desired him to deliver it to the same hand that sent the ring; which ring was left with her; and afterwards, Mr. Herbert taking his leave, he gave the cabinet into the hands of his Majesty, [at St. James's] who told him that he should see it opened next morning. Morning being come, the Bishop [Juxon] was early with the King, and, after prayers, his Majesty broke the seals, and showed them what was contained in the cabinet. There were diamonds and jewels—most part broken Georges and Garters. 'You see,' said he, 'all the wealth now in my power to give to my children.'"—*Herbert's Narrative in Wood's Ath. Ox.*, vol. ii., p. 700, ed. 1721.

"The south side of this Channel-row [Canon-row] is but ordinary; the chief house being the Rhenish Wine House of good resort."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 63.

[*See* Board of Control; London Gazette Office; Manchester-buildings; Derby-court; Derby House.]

CANONBURY, ISLINGTON. A manor in the village of Islington given to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield by Ralph de Berners. The date of the gift is unknown, but the estate is enumerated among the possessions of the priory in a confirmation granted by Henry III., bearing date 1253. The manorial house, rebuilt by Bolton, the last prior of St. Bartholomew, was, at the dissolution of religious houses, granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell. On Cromwell's attainder (1540) it reverted to the King, and Edward VI., his son, exchanged it for other lands with Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland. On Dudley's execution and attainder, in the reign of Mary, it again reverted to the crown, and Mary gave it to Thomas, Lord Wentworth, who, in 1570, sold it to Sir John Spencer, (*see* Crosby Place), whose daughter and heir married the first Earl of Northampton, ancestor of the present Marquis of Northampton and Lord of the Manor of Canonbury. Such is the history of the property. Of the house itself there is little that remains. The tower of brick, 17 feet square and 58 feet high, was probably built by Sir John Spencer. The rebus of prior Bolton,

"Old Prior Bolton, with his bolt and tun;"

some stuccoed ceilings of the sixteenth century, and two curiously ornamented chimney-pieces of oak, may be seen in two of the houses in "Canonbury-place." The tower was let out in apartments from, I believe, an early period. Newbery, the bookseller, had lodgings here, and here, in the house of a Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming, Goldsmith was lodged "during the whole of 1763 and part of 1764." *

"Of the booksellers whom he [Goldsmith] styled his friends, Mr. Newbery was one. This person had apartments at Canonbury House, where Goldsmith often lay concealed from his creditors. Under a pressing necessity he there wrote his 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and first received of Newbery forty pounds." —*Sir John Hawkins.*

CAPEL COURT, BARTHOLOMEW LANE. Here is the *Stock Exchange.*

CARDINAL'S CAP ALLEY, BANKSIDE.

"These allowed stew-houses had signs on their fronts, towards the Thames; not hanged out, but painted on the walls, as a Boar's Head, the Cross Keys, the Gun, the Castle, the Crane, the Cardinal's Hat, the Bell, the Swan, &c." —*Stow*, p. 151.†

"Cardinal's-Cap Alley hath a very narrow entrance, meanly built and inhabited. Boar's Head Alley pretty open, but very ordinary."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 28.

"They [the watermen] reported that I took bribes of the players to let the suit fall, and that to that I had a supper with them at the Cardinal's Hat on the Bankside."—*Taylor the Water Poet's Works*, p. 173, fol. 1630.

CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

"We that day [New Year's Day, 1655-6] came to London, into Chancery-lane, but not to my cousin Young's, but to a house we took of Sir George Carey for a year."—*Lady Fanshaw's Memoirs*, p. 120.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS. [*See* Bermudas.]

CARLISLE STREET, SOHO SQUARE, was so called from the Howards, Earls of Carlisle, who were living here as late as 1756.

CARLTON CLUB, PALL MALL. A Tory and Conservative Club-house, originally built by Sir Robert Smirke, but since enlarged, and in every sense improved, by Mr. Sydney Smirke. The portion recently built forms about one-third of the intended new Club-house. It contains on the ground floor a coffee-room, 92 feet by 37 feet, and 21½ feet high, and 28½ feet high in the centre, where there is a glazed dome. On the first floor are a billiard-room and a private, or house, dinner-room. Above are smoking-rooms and dormitories for servants. The exterior is built of Caen stone, except the shafts of the columns and

* Prior, i. 461. † See also the expenses of Sir John Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk of that name.

pilasters, which are of polished Peterhead granite. The façade is of strictly Italian architecture, and consists of two orders: the lower order Doric, the upper Ionic; and each intercolumniation of both orders is occupied by an arched window, the keystones of which project so as to contribute towards the support of the entablature over them. The design is founded on the east front of the Library of St. Mark's, at Venice, by Sansovino and Scamozzi. The upper order is strictly after that building, except the sculpture, which differs materially from that of the Italian example. The lower order is also different, inasmuch as the Library there has an open arcade on the ground floor, which was not admissible in the case of the Club-house. The introduction of polished granite in the exterior architecture of this building is a novelty due to the establishment of extensive machinery for cutting and polishing granite at the quarries near Aberdeen, without the aid of which machinery the expense would have utterly precluded the use of polished granite. The chief object of the architect in introducing here a coloured material, was to compensate, in some measure, for the loss of strong light and shadow in an elevation facing the north. It is intended to take down so much of the old building as may be necessary to complete the design, when the Club-house will have three uniform façades, similar in their architectural features to the portion already executed.

CARLTON HOUSE, PALL MALL. A stately house (no longer existing) fronting St. Alban-street and St. James's Park, built by Henry Boyle, Baron Carlton of Carlton, in the county of York, on a piece of ground leased to him by Queen Anne in 1709,* for 31 years at 35*l.* a year, and described as "parcel of the Royal Garden near St. James's Palace; and all that the woodwork or wilderness adjoining to the said garden, being on the east side thereof, excepting all that oblong piece of ground situate on the north side the woodwork, or wilderness, near adjoining to Warwick House." Lord Carlton died without issue in 1725, and his house and grounds descended to his nephew, Richard Boyle, Lord Burlington, the architect. Lord Burlington bestowed it, in 1732, upon his mother the Countess Dowager of Burlington, who, in the same year, transferred it to Frederick, Prince of Wales, the father of George III.

"We hear that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has purchased a new house in Pall Mall, with fine gardens adjoining, that extend as far as the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough's house in the park."—*The Daily Courant, Jan. 1st*, 1732-3.

* Docquet of Grant, 21 Oct. 1709. Harl. MS. 2264.

"A bowling-green is ordered to be made in the gardens of the new house which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has lately taken in Pall Mall." —*The Daily Courant, Feb.* 12*th*, 1732-3.

"On Monday the goods and furniture of Carlton House, in Pall Mall, were ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be removed, His Royal Highness designing to come to reside there in a few days."—*The Daily Courant, Feb.* 28*th*, 1732-3.

"On Monday night next His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gives a grand ball to several persons of quality and distinction of both sexes at Carlton House, in Pall Mall."—*The Daily Post, Feb.* 28*th*, 1732-3.

The Prince died in 1751 at Kew, and the Princess in this house in 1772. The name of the original architect is unknown, but the grounds in Lord Burlington's time were laid out by Kent in imitation of Pope's garden at Twickenham.* There is a large engraving of the grounds by Woollett—bowers, grottos, and terminal busts abounded. When the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was allowed, in 1783, a separate establishment, Carlton House was assigned for his residence, and Henry Holland, the architect, (d. 1806), called in to repair and beautify the building. Holland added the chief features of the house—the Ionic screen and the Corinthian portico. Carlton House was taken down in 1827, and the columns of the portico transferred to the National Gallery. The opening between the York column and the foot of Regent-street was its exact position, and the name still lingers in Carlton-terrace, Carlton-House-gardens and the Carlton-Club. [*See* Melbourne House, Whitehall.]

CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE. No. 1 is the London residence of George Tomline, Esq., M.P. Here is the "Pool of Bethesda," one of Murillo's largest and finest pictures, bought by Mr. Tomline of Marshal Soult for 6400*l*.

CARLTON RIDE. A repository of public records, originally the riding-house of *Carlton House*, where the original documents are kept of the surrender of the several monasteries and religious houses in England to King Henry VIII. The Records here, in point of bulk, but not numerically, are about two-thirds of the Public Records of the kingdom.

CAROONE HOUSE, SOUTH LAMBETH, was built by Sir Noel de Caron, (d. 1624-5), ambassador from the States of the Netherlands for a period of thirty-three years, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. The house, "with the gardens and orchards thereunto belonging," were granted to Lord Chancellor Clarendon by King Charles II. on the 23rd April, 1666;†

* Walpole, ed. Dallaway, vol. iv., p. 268.
† Lister's Life of Clarendon, iii. 526,

and on the 16th of April, 1667, in consideration of the sum of 2000*l.* made over by the Chancellor to Sir Jeremy Whichcott. * The Fleet prisoners were removed here after the Great Fire, † and all that remained of the house within the present century taken down in the year 1809. ‡ The site is marked in Ogilby's Roads, plate 72. Near the Vauxhall turnpike is a row of seven alms-houses for poor women, founded by Sir Noel de Caron in 1622.

CARNABY STREET, CARNABY MARKET, GOLDEN SQUARE.

"Carnaby Street is an ordinary street, which goes out of Silver-street, and runs northwards almost to the Bowling-ground. On the east side of this street are the Earl of Craven's Pest Houses, seated in a large piece of ground, inclosed with a brick wall, and handsomely set with trees, in which are buildings for the entertainment of persons that shall have the plague, when it shall please God that any contagion shall happen."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 85.

"The site whereon Marshall-street, part of Little Broad-street and Marlborough-market are now erected, was denominated the Pest Field, from a lazaretto therein, which consisted of thirty-six small houses, for the reception of poor and miserable objects of this neighbourhood, that were afflicted with the direful pestilence, anno 1665. And at the lower end of Marshall-street, contiguous to Silver-street, was a common cemetery, wherein some thousands of corpses were buried that died of that dreadful and virulent contagion."—*Maitland*, ed. 1739, p. 721.

"When this ground was covered with buildings, it was exchanged for a field upon the Paddington estate, which, if London should ever be again visited by the plague, is still suuject to the same use."—*Lysons's Env.* iii. 331.

William, Earl of Craven, the founder of Pesthouse-field, is said to have been secretly married to the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. He died in 1697 at the age of eighty-eight. The ground at Paddington is now so valuable that application has been made to Parliament for permission to remove the field still further off.

CARPENTERS' HALL, CARPENTERS' BUILDINGS, LONDON WALL.

"Amongst many proper houses, possessed for the most part by curriers, is the Carpenters' Hall, which company were incorporated in the 17th year of King Edward IV."—*Stow*, p. 66.

Four frescoes, frieze shape, (of a date as early as the reign of Edward IV.), were accidentally discovered in December, 1845, above the wainscot in the west end of the hall. Two were very appropriate—Noah making the ark, and Joseph at work.

"And for the printers, there is such gaping amongst them for the coppy of my L. of Essex voyage, that though Churchyard enlarg'd his chips,

* Original deed, signed by Lord Clarendon, in the possession of the writer.
† London Gazette, No. 541, from January 19th, to January 21st, 1670-1.
‡ Lister's Life of Clarendon, ii. 538.

saying they were the very same which Christ in Carpenters' Hall is paynted gathering up, as Joseph his father strewes hewing a piece of timber, and Mary his mother sitts spinning by, yet would not, &c."—*Nash (the poet) to Sir Robert Cotton; Collier's Annals*, i. 304.

CARRINGTON STREET, MAY FAIR. Kitty Fisher lived in this street.*

CARTER LANE (GREAT), DOCTORS' COMMONS. Here is Bell-yard, so called from the Bell Inn, from whence, in 1598, Richard Quyney directs a letter "To my loveing good ffrend and countryman, Mr. Wm. Shackespere deliver thees," the only letter addressed to Shakespeare known to exist.

"In Carter-lane dwelt a merry cobler, who, being in company with Tarlton, askt him what countryman the divell was: quoth Tarlton a Spaniard, for Spaniards, like the divell, trouble the whole world."—*Tarlton's Jests by Halliwell*, p. 18.

Over against Bell-yard stood a large house inhabited by Sir Joseph Sheldon.† Bell-yard leads to the *Prerogative Will-office.*

CASTLE BAYNARD (WARD OF), one of the 26 wards of London, and "so named of an old castle there."‡ [*See* Baynard Castle.] *General boundaries.*—N., Upper end of *Warwick-lane* in one part; *Paternoster-row* in another. S., The *Thames*. E., *Paul's-wharf* and *Old-change*. W., *Ave-Maria-lane*, *Creed-lane*, and *St. Andrew's-hill*. Stow enumerates four churches:—*St. Benet by Paul's-wharf*; *St. Andrew in the Wardrobe*; *St. Mary Magdalen*, *Old Fish-street*; *St. Gregory by St. Paul's*, (destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt;—Queen Anne's statue in St. Paul's Churchyard stands where it stood). *Puddle Dock*, *Heralds' College*, and *Doctors' Commons*, are in this ward.

CASTLE STREET, OXFORD MARKET. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Dr. Johnson, at No. 6; James Barry, at No. 36.

"When Johnson lived in Castle-street, Cavendish-square, he used frequently to visit two ladies, who lived opposite to him, Miss Cotterells, daughters of Admiral Cotterell. Reynolds used also to visit them, and thus they met."—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, i. 227.

"Mr. Barry was extremely negligent of his person and dress, and not less so of his house in Castle-street, Oxford-market, in which he resided nearly twenty years, and until the time of his death it had become almost proverbial for its dirty and ruinous state. In this mansion he lived quite alone, and scarcely ever admitted any visitor."—*Edwards's Anecdotes*, p. 316, 4to, 1808.

Barry gave a dinner to Burke in this house—the statesman watched the steak while the painter ran to a neighbouring public-house for a pot of porter.

"'Sir,' said Barry, 'you know I live alone; but if you will come and help me to eat a steak, I shall have it tender and hot from the most classic

* Every Day Book, i. 572. † See Map in Strype. ‡ Stow, p. 135.

market in London—that of Oxford. The day and the hour came, and Burke, arriving at No. 36, Castle-street, found Barry ready to receive him. The fire was burning brightly; the steaks were put on to broil, and Barry, having spread a clean cloth on the table, put a pair of tongs in the hands of Burke, saying, 'Be useful, my dear friend, and look to the steaks till I fetch the porter.' Burke did as he was desired; the painter soon returned with the porter in his hand, exclaiming, 'What a misfortune! the wind carried away the fine foaming top as I crossed Titchfield-street.' They sat down together; the steak was tender, and done to a moment. The artist was full of anecdote, and Burke often declared that he never spent a happier evening in his life."—*Allan Cunningham's Lives of British Artists*, ii. 125.

CATEATON STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

"Catte Street, corruptly called Catteten-street, beginneth at the north end of Ironmonger-lane, and runneth to the west end of St. Lawrence Church."—*Stow*, p. 102.

In the year 1845 this street was most improperly re-named *Gresham-street*.

CATHERINE'S (ST.) COLEMAN, a church in Aldgate Ward, on the south side of Fenchurch-street, and nearly concealed by houses.

"Next unto this Northumberland House is the parish church of St. Katherine, called Coleman; which addition of Coleman was taken of a great haw-yard, or garden, of old time called Coleman-haw."—*Stow*, p. 56.

The church escaped the Great Fire, and was rebuilt as we now see it in 1734. It is a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of London.

CATHERINE (ST.) CREE or CHRIST CHURCH. A church on the north side of Leadenhall-street, and in Aldgate Ward.

"The parish church of St. Catherine standeth in the cemetery of the late dissolved priory of the Holy Trinity, and is therefore called St. Catherine Christ Church. This church seemeth to be very old; since the building whereof, the high street hath been so often raised by pavements, that now men are fain to descend into the said church by divers steps, seven in number."—*Stow*, p. 54.

The church described by Stow was taken down in 1628, and the present building consecrated by Laud (when Bishop of London) on the 16th of January, 1630-1. Of the ceremonies observed on this occasion we have a full and interesting account in Rushworth.

"St. Catherine Cree Church being lately repaired, was suspended from all divine service, sermons, and sacraments, till it was consecrated. Wherefore Dr. Laud, Lord Bishop of London, on the 16th January, being the Lord's Day, came thither in the morning to consecrate the same: Now because great exceptions were taken at the formality thereof, we will briefly relate the manner of the consecration. At the Bishop's approach to the west door of the church, some that were prepared for it, cried with a loud voice, 'Open, open ye everlasting doors, that the King of Glory may enter in.' And presently the doors were opened, and the Bishop, with three Doctors and many other principal men, went in, and immediately falling down upon his

knees, with his eyes lifted up and his arms spread abroad, uttered these words: 'This place is holy, this ground is holy; in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I pronounce it holy.' Then he took up some of the dust, and threw it up into the air several times in his going up towards the church. When they approached near to the rail and communion table, the Bishop bowed towards it several times, and returning they went round the church in procession, saying the 100th Psalm, after that the 19th Psalm, and then said a form of prayer, 'Lord Jesus Christ,' &c.; and concluding, 'We consecrate this church, and separate it unto Thee, as holy ground, not to be profaned any more to common use.' After this the Bishop, being near the communion table and taking a written book in his hand, pronounced curses upon those that should afterwards profane that holy place, by musters of soldiers, or keeping profane law-courts, or carrying burdens through it; and at the end of every curse, he bowed towards the east, and said, 'Let all the people say, Amen.' When the curses were ended, he pronounced a number of blessings upon all those that had any hand in framing and building of that sacred church, and those that had given, or should hereafter give, chalices, plate, ornaments, or utensils; and at the end of every blessing he bowed towards the east, saying, 'Let all the people say, Amen.'

"After this followed the Sermon, which, being ended, the Bishop consecrated and administered the sacrament in manner following:—As he approached the communion table, he made several lowly bowings, and coming up to the side of the table where the bread and wine were covered, he bowed seven times; and then, after the reading of many prayers, he came near the bread, and gently lifted up the corner of the napkin wherein the bread were laid; and when he beheld the bread, he laid it down again, flew back a step or two, bowed three several times towards it; then he drew near again, and opened the napkin and bowed as before. Then he laid his hand on the cup which was full of wine, with a cover upon it, which he let go again, went back, and bowed thrice towards it; then he came near again, and lifting up the cover of the cup, looked into it, and seeing the wine, he let fall the cover again, retired back and bowed as before; then he received the sacrament, and gave it to some principal men; after which, many prayers being said, the solemnity of the consecration ended."—*Rushworth*, Part ii, vol. i., p. 77.

This ceremony was made ground of accusation against Laud, and contributed much to his death.—Inigo Jones is said to have had something to do with the re-building of this church—nor is this, I think, unlikely, though there are parts, such as the clerestory, the roof, and the Catherine-wheel window, totally unlike his manner. In the south side of the chancel is the recumbent figure of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, chief butler of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (d. 1570), from whom Throgmorton-street derives its name. * At the west end is a bas-relief by the elder Bacon, but not one of his best.

"I have been told that Hans Holbein, the great and inimitable painter in King Henry VIII.'s time, was buried in this church; and that the Earl of Arundel, the great patron of learning and arts, would have set up a monu-

* Engraved by J. T. Smith

ment to his memory here, had he but known whereabouts the corpse lay."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 64.

Nicholas Brady (Nahum Tate's associate in the psalms) was some time minister of this church.

CATHERINE'S (ST.) CHURCH AND HOSPITAL. [*See* St. Katherine at the Tower; and St. Katherine, Regent's Park.]

CATHERINE STREET, ST. JAMES'S. The name originally given to the street now called *Pall Mall*; the *Mall* itself, forming a broad avenue in *St. James's Park*, set apart for the once fashionable game of Pell Mell. The street was so called after Catherine of Portugal, queen of Charles II., and in the Act for Erecting a New Parish, to be called the Parish of St. James, within the Liberty of Westminster, Catherine-street, *alias* Pall-Mall-street, is particularly referred to. In a subsequent part of the same act the name Catherine-street is dropped altogether, and Pall-Mall-street alone made use of.

"This parish [St. James's] begins at the picture-shop at the south side of the end of Catherine-street (now called Pall Mall)".—*New Remarks of London, by the Company of Parish Clerks*, p. 266, 12mo, 1732.

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND.

"O may thy virtue guard thee through the roads,
Of Drury's mazy Courts and dark abodes!
The harlot's guileful paths, who nightly stand,
Where Catherine-street descends into the Strand.
With empty bandbox she delights to range,
And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change.
Nay, she will oft the Quaker's hood profane,
And trudge demure the rounds of Drury-lane."—*Gay.*

CATO STREET, (now HOMER STREET), EDGEWARE ROAD. The scene of the "Cato-street Conspiracy," of Arthur Thistlewood and his associates against the Ministers of the Crown. The building in which the conspirators met was a stable, belonging to General Watson. One part was a chaise-house, and there was a loft over, with two rooms—accessible only by a ladder—in the larger of which they were said to have mustered, to the number of twenty-four or twenty-five. Their plans were of a desperate character, their object being to murder the Ministers of the Crown, as they sat at dinner at Lord Harrowby's, 39, Grosvenor-square, on the 23rd of February, 1820. Edwards, one of the number, betrayed their intentions, and in the afternoon of the day on which the dinner was to have taken place, a party of Bow-street officers entered the stable, and endeavoured to capture the conspirators. A desperate resistance was made, the lights were extinguished, and Smithers, one of the con-

stables, pressing forward to seize Thistlewood, was pierced by him through the body, and immediately fell. Thistlewood escaped, but was afterwards arrested, while in bed, at No. 8, White-street, Little Moorfields. He was sent to the *Tower*, and was the last person committed a prisoner to that celebrated fortress. On the 1st of May, 1820, Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davidson were hanged at the Old Bailey, and their heads cut off. Thistlewood was originally a subaltern officer in the militia, and afterwards in a regiment of the line, stationed in the West Indies. His motives are not well known; but his chief designs were against Lord Sidmouth and Lord Castlereagh.

CAVENDISH SQUARE. Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the munificent collector of the Harleian Library, married, in 1713, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, from whom this square and two streets adjoining derive their names. The ground was laid out in 1717 or 1718; but the "South Sea Bubble" put an end, for a time, to the speculation. The whole north side of the square was reserved, in the original plan, for the stately mansion of the munificent Duke of Chandos —the Timon, it is said, of Pope's unsparing satire.

> "In the centre of the north side is a space left for a house intended to be erected by the late Duke of Chandos, the wings only being built; however, there is a handsome wall and gates before this space, which serve to preserve the uniformity of the square."—*Dodsley's Environs*, 1761.

In the King's collection of maps and drawings (in the British Museum) is a view of "The Elevation of a New House intended for his Grace the Duke of Chandos, in Mary-bone-fields, designed by John Price, architect, 1720." *Chandos-street*, in the north-east corner of the square, preserves a memory of the intended structure. The equestrian statue in the centre represents William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. The inscription is remarkable.

> "William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721—died October 31, 1765. This equestrian statue was erected by Lieutenant-General William Strode, in gratitude for *his* private friendship, in honour to *his* public virtue. Nov. 4, Anno Domini 1770."

Reynolds alludes to this statue in his Tenth Discourse: "In this town may be seen an equestrian statue in a modern dress, which may be sufficient to deter modern artists from any such attempt." *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Many of her letters to the Countess of Mar, written between the year 1723 and 1731, are dated from this square.—George Romney, the painter, in the house No. 32, (now Sir Martin Archer Shee's). When Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the course of conversation, was compelled to speak of his *then* rival, he merely

indicated him by saying, "The man in Cavendish Square." The house was built by F. Cotes, R.A., who died here in the year 1770, and whose portraits were at one time in considerable esteem.—Matthew Baillie, M.D.; he died in 1823, in No. 25. The large house at the corner of Harley-street was the old Princess Amelia's; next Mr. Hope's; and subsequently Mr. Watson Taylor's. The space behind the high brick wall on the west side is occupied by Harcourt House, the residence of the Duke of Portland, lord of the manor of Mary-le-bone.

CECIL HOUSE, the town residence of Sir William Cecil, the great Lord Burleigh, stood on the north side of the Strand, on the site of Burleigh-street, and the old Exeter 'Change.

"A very fair house, raised with bricks, proportionably adorned with four turrets, placed on the four quarters of the house. Within, it is curiously beautified with rare devices, and especially the oratory placed in the angle of the great chamber."—*Norden's Middlesex*, 4to, 1593.

"Cicile House sometime belonged to the parson of St. Martin's in the Fields, and by composition came to Sir Thomas Palmer, Knight, in the reign of Edward VI., who began to build the same of brick and timber, very large and spacious; but of later time it hath been far more beautifully increased by the late Sir William Cicile, Baron of Burghley."—*Stow*, p. 167.

"1561. July 14. The Queen supped at my House in Strand before it was fully finished; and she came by the fields from Christ Church."—*Lord Burleigh's Diary in Murdin's State Papers.*

"1564. July 1. My daughter Elizabeth born at Cecile-house at night."—*Ib.* p. 755.

"Tarlton [the Clown] called Burley-house gate in the Strand, towards the Savoy, the L. Treasurer's almes gate, because it was seldom or never opened." *Harl. MS.* 5353, p. 12.

Sir William Cecil enlarged his grounds at the back of his house, by a lease from the Earl of Bedford, dated Sept. 7th, 1570.* [*See* Exeter House and Covent Garden.]

CECIL STREET, STRAND, was built in the year 1696, on part of the grounds attached to *Salisbury House*, the town residence of Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer in the reign of King James I. Dr. Wollaston was living at No. 18 in this street, in the year 1800. The last house on the west side was inhabited, in 1706, by Lord Gray, and in 1721—4 by the Archbishop of York. The east side of the street is in the precinct of the Savoy; the west in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

CHAD'S (ST.) ROW, GRAY'S INN LANE.

"St. Chad's Well is near Battle Bridge. The miraculous water is aperient, and was some years ago quaffed by the bilious and other invalids, who flocked

* Archæologia, vol. xxx., p. 494.

thither in crowds. . . . A few years, and it will be with its water as with the water of St. Pancras Well, which is inclosed in the garden of a private house, near Old St. Pancras Churchyard."—*Hone's Every-Day Book*, i. 323.

CHADWELL STREET, MYDDYLTON SQUARE, was so called from Chad's-well-springs, which form the source of the New-river, made by Sir Hugh Middylton. The springs are situated in the meadows, about midway between Hertford and Ware; and the site of the principal spring is marked by a stone, erected by the New-river Company.

CHALK FARM, HAMPSTEAD. A white-washed public-house and tea-garden, with a field adjoining, known, in 1678, as "The White-house," and since celebrated as the scene of many duels. Hither the body of Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey was carried, after its discovery in a field, behind Primrose Hill. Here, in 1806, Moore and Jeffrey fought, on account of an article in the "Edinburgh Review." The duel was really serious, though Byron chose to make fun of it in his "English Bards."

CHANCERY (COURT OF). [*See* Court of Chancery.]

CHANCERY (OFFICE OF MASTERS IN), No. 25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

CHANCERY LANE. A long narrow lane, running from Fleet-street into Holborn:

"Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound."—*Pope.*

"Between this Old Temple and the Bishop of Lincoln's house, is New-street, so called in the reign of Henry III., when he of a Jew's house founded the House of Converts betwixt the Old Temple and the New. The same street hath since been called Chancery-lane, by reason that King Edward III. annexed the House of Converts by patent to the Office of Custos Rotulorum, or Master of the Rolls."—*Stow*, p. 163.

"This Chancellor's Lane (now called Chancery Lane), in Edward I.'s time, was so foul and miry, that John Briton, Custos of London, had it barred up, to hinder any harm that might happen in passing that way: and the Bishop of Chichester, whose house was there, kept up the bar for many years. But after divers years, upon an inquisition made of the annoyances of London, the inquest presented that John Bishop of Chichester, ten years past, stopt up a certain lane, called Chancellor's Lane, "Levando ibid. duas stapulas cum una barra," *i.e.*, by setting up there two staples with one bar cross the said lane, whereby men with carts and other carriages could not pass. The Bishop said that John Breton, while he was Custos of London, for that the said lane was so dirty that no man could pass, set up the said staples and bar "ad viam illam defutand.," and he granted, that what was annoyance should be taken away. And so the sheriff was commanded to do it."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 70.

Eminent Inhabitants.—The great Lord Strafford was born in this lane, April 13th, 1593, "at the house of his mother's father, Mr. Robert Atkinson, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn;" the register of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, records his baptism.

—Isaak Walton's house was about the seventh on the left hand as you walk from Fleet-street into Holborn. He lived here from 1627 to 1644.—Lord Keeper Guildford.

"His lordship [Lord Keeper Guildford] settled himself in the great brick house near Serjeants' Inn in Chancery-lane, which was formerly the Lord Chief-Justice Hyde's; and that he held till he had the Great Seal and sometime after. . . . When his lordship lived in this house, before his lady began to want her health, he was in the height of all the felicity his nature was capable of. He had a seat in St. Dunstan's Church appropriated to him, and constantly kept the church in the mornings. . . . His house was to his mind, and having, with leave, a door into Serjeants' Inn Garden, he passed daily with ease to his chambers dedicated to business and study. His friends he enjoyed at home; but formal visitants and politic ones often found him out at his chambers. Those were proper and convenient for all his purposes; but the ascent to them was bad; and being scandalised at the poorness of the Hall [Serjeants' Inn Hall], which was very small and withal ruinous, he never left till he brought his brethren to agree to the new building of it; which he saw done, with as much elegance and capacity as the place would admit of, and thereby gained a decent avenue, with stone steps, to his chambers, as may be seen at this day. His lordship procured to be done another good work, which exceedingly improved the dwellings in all Chancery-lane, from Jackanapes-alley down to Fleet-street. He found in his house a small well in the cellar, into which all the draining of the house was received; and when it was full a pump went to work to clear it into the open kennel of the street. But during this pumping the stench was intolerable, and offended not only his lordship but all the houses in the street, and also passengers that passed to and fro in it. And other houses there which had any cellars were obnoxious to the same inconveniences. His lordship proposed to them to join in the charges of making a drain, or sewer, all along the street, deep enough to discharge into the grand common sewer in Fleet-street. The inhabitants would not join, alleging danger to their houses, and other frivolous matters, and thereupon his lordship applied to the Commissioners of Sewers, and obtained a decree by virtue of which it was done whether they would or no, and the charge paid by a contribution levied upon them; and then they thanked his lordship, as for a singular good done them. Which is an instance showing that common people will be averse to their own interest, till it is forced upon them; and then be thankful for it."—*North's Life of Lord Keeper Guildford*, i. 164.

Jacob Tonson's first shop was at or near the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, and distinguished by the sign of the Judge's Head. About 1697 he removed to Gray's Inn Gate, where he remained till about 1712, and then removed to a house in the Strand over-against Catherine-street. Here he adopted Shakespeare's Head for his sign. *Observe.—Lincoln's Inn Gate;* and *Law Society*, 107 to 109. At the back of the *Rolls Chapel* is "Bowling-Inn-alley;" Mary Ann Clarke (the wife of a bricklayer, and subsequently the mistress of the Duke of York) was the daughter of a man named Thompson, a journeyman labourer in this narrow court.

Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. At the north-east corner of the square leading into Queen-Anne-street west. [*See* Cavendish Square.]

CHANDOS STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built in 1637,* and so called after William Brydges, Lord Chandos, the grandfather of the magnificent duke—the Timon of the poet Pope. [*See* Brydges Street.] Duval, the highwayman, was arrested in the reign of Charles II., at the Hole-in-the-Wall in this street, the same tavern from whence, a little later, Rawlins the medalist wrote a supplicatory letter to Evelyn asking his assistance.

'CHANGE. An abbreviation of Exchange. So Pope's Sir Balaam—

> "Constant at church and 'Change, his gains were sure;
> His givings rare, save farthings to the poor;"

and Gay's sempstress in his entertaining *Trivia*—

> "The sempstress speeds to 'Change with red-tipped nose."

'CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, properly EXCHANGE ALLEY. Pope is the author of "A strange but true Relation how Edmund Curll of Fleet-street, Stationer, out of an extraordinary desire of lucre, went into Change-alley, and was converted from the Christian Religion by certain eminent Jews. And how he was circumcised and initiated with their mysteries."

> "Why did 'Change-alley waste thy precious hours,
> Among the fools who gap'd for golden show'rs?
> No wonder if we found some poets there,
> Who live on fancy and can feed on air;
> No wonder they were caught by South-Sea schemes,
> Who ne'er enjoy'd a guinea but in dreams."
> *Gay to Mr. Thomas Snow, goldsmith, near Temple Bar.*

Jonathan's Coffee-house was in 'Change-alley.

CHANGE (OLD). [*See* Old Exchange.]

CHANNEL ROW, WESTMINSTER. [*See* Canon Row, of which it is a corruption.]

CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S. [*See* St. James's Palace and Whitehall.]

CHAPEL STREET, PORTLAND PLACE. Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcot) was living at No. 1. in the year 1800.

CHAPTER COFFEE HOUSE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

> "And here my publisher would not forgive me, was I to leave the neighbourhood without taking notice of the Chapter Coffee-house, which is frequented by those encouragers of literature and (as they are styled by an eminent critic) "not the worst judges of merit," the booksellers. The conversation here naturally turns upon the newest publications; but their criticisms are somewhat singular. When they say a *good* book, they do not mean to praise the style or sentiment, but the quick and extensive sale of it. That book is best which sells most: and if the demand for Quarles should be greater than for

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Pope, he would have the highest place on the rubric-post."—*The Connoisseur*, No. 1., *Jan.* 31*st*, 1754.

"I am quite familiar at the Chapter Coffee-house, and know all the geniuses there. A character is now unnecessary; an author carries his character in his pen."—*Chatterton to his Mother, Shoreditch, May 6th*, 1770, (*Dix*, p. 263).

"Send me whatever you would have published, and direct for me, To be left at the Chapter Coffee-house, Paternoster-row."—*Chatterton to Mr. Mason*, (*Dix*, p. 266).

"A gentleman, who knows me at the Chapter as an author, would have introduced me as a companion to the young Duke of Northumberland, in his intended general tour. But, alas! I spake no tongue but my own."—*Chatterton, King's Bench for the present, May 14th*, 1770, (*Dix*, p. 267).

CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER. The Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, (entrance in Poets'-Corner), but taken from the Dean and Chapter as early as the Reformation, and made a repository for public records. *Observe.*—In five compartments on the east wall, and not unlike an altar-piece—"Christ surrounded by the Christian Virtues," a mural decoration supposed to have been executed about the middle of the fourteenth century.

"In the centre niche or compartment there is, or rather was, a figure of Christ (with a gilt nimbus containing the cross) holding up his pierced hands. Two angels sustain a deep-blue diapered drapery behind the figure. The instruments of the Passion are held by other angels now partly obliterated; the reed and sponge, the spear and the nails, are still visible. The face of the principal figure is destroyed, perhaps by violence. The four other compartments are filled with angels. The figures are by no common painter; some of the heads and hands, with all their defects, may bear comparison with the works of the Italians of the corresponding period."—*Eastlake's Hist. of Oil Painting*, p. 178.

There are other decorations of a century later, but poor and feeble in point of execution, compared to the Christ surrounded by the Christian Virtues. They relate to St. John the Evangelist. The floor of heraldic tiles is extremely fine—it is boarded over, but is visible in parts. *Observe.*—Doomsday Book, or the Survey of England made by William the Conqueror, 2 volumes on vellum of unequal size. Deed of resignation of the Scottish Crown to Edward II. The solid gold seal attached to the Charter granted by Alfonso of Castile to Edward I., on his marriage with Eleanor of Castile. The gold seal attached to a Treaty of Peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, supposed to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini. It is in high relief and undercut. In the two last Parliaments of Edward III., the Commons were directed to withdraw from the Painted Chamber, "a lour ancienne place en la maison du Chapitre de l'Abbeye de Westm."*

* Rot. Parl. vol. ii., p. 322—326.

CHAPTER HOUSE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. A ruinous looking building of the time of Wren, on the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard. There is nothing to see in it.

CHARING CROSS. A triangular opening at the junction of the Strand, Whitehall, and Cockspur-street;

> "Where all that passes *inter nos*
> May be proclaim'd at Charing-cross."—*Pope.*

and so called from the cross of stone erected between 1291 and 1294 to Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., being the last stage at which the Queen's body stopped previous to its interment in Westminster Abbey. The origin of the word Charing has never been discovered.*

> "There is an absurd and vulgar tradition, that Charing-cross was so named because the body of Edward's 'chere reine' rested there: does Peele allude to it here—
>
> "Erect a rich and stately carved cross,
> Whereon her stature shall with glory shine,
> And henceforth see you call it Charing-cross;
> For why, the *chariest* and the choicest queen,
> That ever did delight my royal eyes,
> There dwells in darkness."
>
> *The Famous Chronicle of King Edward I.* (*Peele's Wks. by Dyce*, i. 200.)

The Eleanor Crosses, nine in number, were erected in the following places: Lincoln, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, Cheap and Charing. Two alone remain, Northampton and Waltham. Charing Cross, from the money laid out upon it, would appear to have been by far the most sumptuous of the nine. It was begun by Master Richard de Crundale, "cementarius;" but he died while the work was in progress, about Michaelmas Term, 1293; and it proceeded under the direction of Roger de Crundale. Richard received about 500*l.* for work, exclusive of materials supplied by him, and Roger, 90*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* The stone was brought from Caen, and the marble for the steps from Corfe in Dorsetshire.† "Cheapside-cross and other crosses were voted down" by the Long Parliament, May 3rd, 1643,‡ but this vote, it appears, was not put in execution with regard to Charing Cross till four years after.

> "Charing-cross, we know, was pulled down, 1647, in June, July, and August. Part of the stones [were] converted to pave before Whitehall. I have seen knife-hafts made of some of the stones, which, being well-polished, looked like marble."—*Lilly's Observations on the Life, &c. of King Charles*, 12mo, p. 81, 1715.

* Tooke's Diversions of Purley.

† Turner's Household Expenses in the 13th and 15th Centuries.

‡ Whitelocke, p. 69, ed. 1732.

Undone, undone, the lawyers are,
They wander about the towne,
Nor can find the way to Westminster
Now Charing-cros is downe;
At the end of the Strand, they make a stand,
Swearing they are at a loss,
And chaffing say, that 's not the way,
They must go by Charing-cross."

The Downfalle of Charing-cross (*Percy's Reliques*, vol. ii., p. 361).

There are several views of the Cross, but not one of any architectural value. The drawing described by Pennant, and engraved by Wilkinson, is now in the Crowle collection in the British Museum. The site of the Cross was made the scene of the execution of several of the regicides. Major-General Harrison was executed Oct. 13th, 1660, "at the railed place where Charing-cross stood."* Wood, who tells us this, adds that he was executed "with his face towards the Banqueting House at Whitehall." Four days after—Thomas Scot, Gregory Clement, John Jones, and Robert Scrope, were executed on the same spot. The statue of Charles I. on horseback, the work of Hubert Le Sœur, was bought and set up in the year 1674.†

"This noble equestrian statue, in which the commanding grace of the figure and the exquisite form of the horse are striking to the most unpractised eye, was cast in 1633 in a spot of ground near the church in Covent Garden and not being erected before the commencement of the Civil War, it was sold by the Parliament to John Rivet, a brazier living at the Dial, near Holborn Conduit, with strict orders to break it in pieces. But the man produced some fragments of old brass, and concealed the statue and horse under ground till the Restoration. They had been made at the expense of the family of Howard-Arundel, who have still receipts to show by whom and for whom they were cast. They were set up in their present situation at the expense of the Crown, about 1678 [1674], by an order from the Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds. The pedestal was made by Grinling Gibbons."—*Walpole by Dallaway*, vol. ii., p. 319.

"On the Statue of King Charles I. at Charing-cross.

"In the Year 1674.

"That the First Charles does here in triumph ride,
See his son reign where he a Martyr died;
And people pay that reverence as they pass,
(Which then he wanted) to the sacred brass;
Is not th' effect of gratitude alone,
To which we owe the statue and the stone.
But Heaven this lasting monument has wrought,
That mortals may eternally be taught
Rebellion though successful is but vain,
And kings so kill'd rise Conquerors again.
This truth the royal image does proclaim,
Loud as the trumpet of surviving Fame."—*Waller*.

* Wood's Ath. Ox., ii. 78, and Ludlow's Memoirs, iii. 69.

† Burnet, vol. ii., p. 53, ed. 1823, and Waller's Poem on the Statue.

Hubert Le-Sœur, the sculptor of this fine statue, was a Frenchman and pupil of John of Bologna. He arrived in this country at least as early as 1630, and is supposed to have died here. The King's sword was stolen from the statue when the present Queen was on her way to open the Royal Exchange.* Strype says that Revet the brazier "presented" the statue to Charles II.† The King was more likely to accept the statue than to pay for it. *Residents at Charing Cross.*—Sir Harry Vane, the younger.—Isaac Barrow, the divine, who died "in mean lodgings at a sadler's, near Charing-cross; an old, low, ill-built house which he had used for several years."‡—Rhodes, the bookseller, "at the Ship at Charing-cross." He had been formerly wardrobe keeper at the Blackfriars Theatre, and in 1659 opened the Cockpit Theatre in Drury Lane.

* "Sept. 7, 1650. I was going in my coach towards Chelsea, and about Charing-cross the messenger who came from Scotland came to my coach side and said to me, 'O my Lord, God hath appeared gloriously for us in Scotland; a glorious day, my Lord, at Dunbar in Scotland!' I asked him how it was? He said that the General and Army had routed all the Scots Army, but that he could not stay to tell me the particulars, being in haste to go to the House." —*Whitelock*, p. 470, ed. 1732.

"When he [Sir Edward Seymour] was Speaker [temp. Chas. II.], his coach broke at Charing-cross; and he ordered the beadles to stop the next gentleman's they met, and bring it to him. The gentleman in it was much surprised to be turned out of his own coach; but Sir Edward told him it was more proper for him to walk the streets than the Speaker of the House of Commons, and left him so to do without any further apology."—*Lord Dartmouth, in Burnet*, vol. ii., p. 70, ed. 1823.

"You have lost nothing by missing yesterday at the Trials. Poor brave old Balmerino retracted his plea, asked pardon, and desired the Lords to intercede for mercy. As he returned to the Tower, he stopped the coach at Charing-cross to buy 'honey blobs,' as the Scotch call gooseberries."—*Walpole to Montagu, Aug. 2nd*, 1746.

"I talked of the cheerfulness of Fleet-street, owing to the quick succession of people which we perceive passing through it. *Johnson.* Why, sir, Fleet-street has a very animated appearance; but I think the full tide of human existence is at Charing-cross."—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, iii. 213.

			£	s.	d.
"1666.	March 29.	Rec. of Punchinello y^e^ Itallian popet player for his Booth at Charing-cross . .	2	12	6
1667.	June 12.	Rec. of Punchinello y^e^ Itallian popet player for his Booth at Charing-cross . .	1	0	0
„	Feb. 13.	Rec. from Punchinello	1	7	6
„	May 15.	Rec^d^ more from Punchinello . . .	1	2	6
1668.	June 30.	Rec. of Mouns^r^ Devone for his Playhouse .	1	10	0
„	Octob. 20.	Rec. more of Mons^r^ Devone . . .	1	15	0
„	Decemb. 29.	Rec^d^ of Mons^r^ Devone more . . .	1	10	0
„	April 3.	Rec. more of Mr. Devone . . .	1	12	6

Overseers' Books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

* "April 14, 1810. The sword buckles and straps fell from the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross."—*Annual Register for* 1810."

† Strype, B. vi., p. 77.

‡ Pope's Life of Seth Ward, p. 167.

"What can the Mistry be why Chareing Crosse
These five moneths continue still blinded with boards,
Deare Wheeler impart, wee are all att a losse,
Unless Punchinello is to be restor'd." *

On King Charles the First his Statue. Why it is so long before it is put up at Chareing Crosse. Harl. MS. 7315.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, WEST STRAND. In one year (1843) the committee relieved upwards of 7000 necessitous persons, of whom although many were recommended by subscribers, much the greater part, it is said, were admitted without any other recommendation than the sympathy which their necessities and sufferings excited. Upwards of 1100 were admitted in one year within the wards. Annual revenue about 2500*l.*

"During the last year, upwards of 1600 patients were admitted on the recommendation of Governors and Subscribers, and nearly five times that number, *viz.* 7400, including more than 1000 cases of severe accident, were admitted without any recommendation whatever."—*Advt. in Times, March 19th*, 1846.

CHARLOTTE STREET, BUCKINGHAM GATE, was so called after the Queen of King George III., who lived in old Buckingham House, then the Queen's House. Dillon's chapel in this street was the chapel of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, who was hanged for forgery. Dodd laid the foundation stone in July, 1776. [*See* Buckingham Gate.]

CHARLOTTE STREET, BLOOMSBURY, now BLOOMSBURY STREET. Theodore Hook was born in the house No. 3, and here his father was living in the year 1800.

CHARLOTTE STREET, RATHBONE PLACE. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, was living here in 1771 and 1772.† "Percy Chapel" was built for the Rev. Henry Mathew, an early patron of Flaxman's. The new church on the east side was built by Hugh Smith, architect.

CHARLES STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built in 1637,‡ and so called out of compliment to Charles I., in whose reign it was first erected. Here was a hum-mum or sweating-house, "much resorted unto by the gentry."§ Dryden's Sir Martin-Mar-All lodged in this street; "Nay, never think to terrify we; 'tis my landlord here in Charles-street, sir." Barton Booth, the actor, the original Cato in Addison's play, died in 1733 "at his house in Charles-street, Covent-garden." This street, in 1844, was very unnecessarily new-named Upper Wellington-street.

CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN. In this street died, Oct.

* These are the earliest notices of Punch in England.
† Royal Academy Catalogues. ‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.
§ Strype, B. vi., p. 93.

16th, 1802, Joseph Strutt, author of "Sports and Pastimes," &c. He is buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

CHARLES STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. Built in 1673, * and so called in compliment to Charles II. Among the earliest inhabitants were: (1673) Lord Oxford, Lord Holland, Lord Bellasis, Lord Clifford; (1674) Sir Charles Lyttelton, Sir John Duncombe. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Edmund Burke. John Hoppner, the painter, who died, at No. 18, in 1810.

CHARLES STREET, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER.

"In Charles-street, leading from King-street, on the right, in the house now No. 19, or the south-west corner of Crown-court, and occupied as an eating-house, lived that extraordinary negro Ignatius Sancho, who was born in 1729 on board a ship in the slave trade. He was butler to the Duke of Montague, and when he left service gave his last shilling to see Garrick play Richard III. About 1773 he ventured to open a grocer's shop, by the assistance of the Montague family. He died in 1780. Garrick and Sterne used to visit him, and Mortimer the painter frequently consulted him as to his pictures."—*Smith's Antiquarian Ramble*, i. 185.

CHARTER HOUSE, upper end of ALDERSGATE STREET. "An hospital, chapel, and school-house," instituted June 22nd, 1611, by Thomas Sutton, of Camps Castle, in the county of Cambridge, and so called from a monastery of Carthusian monks, (the prior and convent of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God of the Carthusian order), founded in 1371 on a Pest-house field by Sir Walter Manny, knight, a stranger born, Lord of the town of Manny, in the diocese of Cambray, and knight of the garter in the reign of Edward III. The last prior was executed at Tyburn, May 4th, 1535—his head set on London Bridge, and one of his limbs over the gateway of his own convent—the same gateway, it is said, (a Perpendicular arch, surmounted by a kind of dripstone and supported by lions), which is still the entrance to the Chartreux. The priory founded by Sir Walter Manny, and thus sternly dissolved, was first set apart by King Henry VIII. as a place of deposit for his "hales and tents," *i. e.* his "nets and pavilions." It was afterwards given by the King to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor, by whom it was sold to Sir Thomas North, Baron North of Kirtling. Lord North subsequently parted with it to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, on whose execution and attainder in 1553 it again reverted to Lord North by a grant from the crown. By deeds of the 31st of May, and 7th of June, 1565, and in consideration of the sum of 2820*l.*, Roger, second Lord North, sold it to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, on whose execution and attainder in 1572 it again

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth subsequently granted it to the duke's second son, Thomas, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, the munificent founder of Audley End in Essex, and the father of Frances, Countess of Essex and Somerset, the infamous heroine of "the Great Oyer of Poisoning" in the reign of King James I. Lord Suffolk sold it to Thomas Sutton on the 9th of May, 1611, for 13,000*l.*, and, on the following 22nd of June, Sutton endowed it as a charity by the name of "the Hospital of King James." He died the same year, Dec. 12th, 1611, before his work was complete, and was buried in the chapel of the hospital beneath a sumptuous monument, the work of Nicholas Stone and Mr. Jansen in Southwark. This "triple good," as Lord Bacon calls it—this "masterpiece of Protestant English charity," as it is called by Fuller—is under the direction of the Queen, the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, fifteen governors, selected from the great officers of state, and the master of the hospital, whose income is 1200*l.* a year, besides a residence in the Master's Lodge, as it is called. *Eminent Masters of the House.*—George Garrard, the gossipping correspondent of the great Lord Strafford.—Martin Clifford; he is said to have had a hand in "the Rehearsal," and Sprat wrote his Life of Cowley in the form of a letter to him.—Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of "the Theory of the Earth." He was master between 1685 and 1715. *Eminent School Master.*—The Rev. Andrew Tooke (Tooke's Pantheon). *Eminent Scholars.*—Richard Crashaw, the poet, author of "Steps to the Temple."—Joseph Addison. Sir Richard Steele. Addison and Steele were scholars at the same time.—John Wesley, the founder of the Wesleyans. Wesley imputed his after-health and long life to the strict obedience with which he performed an injunction of his father's, that he should run round the Charter House playing-green three times every morning. *Poor Brethren.*—Elkanah Settle, the rival and antagonist of Dryden. He died here in 1723-4.—John Bagford, the antiquary, (d. 1716). He was originally a shoemaker in Turnstile, afterwards a bookseller, and left behind him a large collection of materials for the history of printing, subsequently bought by the Earl of Oxford, and now a part of the Harleian collection in the British Museum.—Isaac de Groot, by several descents the nephew of Hugo Grotius. He was admitted at the earnest intercession of Dr. Johnson. "His claim," says Johnson, "was one to which no scholar could refuse attention."—Alexander Macbean, (d. 1784), Johnson's assistant in his Dictionary. There is a good deal to see at the Charter House. *Observe.*—the ante-chapels, the south wall of the chapel, and the west wall of the great hall; parts of old Howard

House, (for such it was once called); the great staircase; the governor's room, with its panelled chimney-piece, ceiling, and ornamental tapestry; that part of the great hall with the initials T.N. (Thomas, Duke of Norfolk); Sutton's tomb in the chapel. —Several excellent portraits in the Master's lodge; the founder, engraved by Vertue for Bearcroft's book; Isaac Walton's good old Morley, Bishop of Winchester; Charles II.; Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham; Duke of Monmouth; Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury; William, Earl of Craven, (the Queen of Bohemia's Earl); Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury; Lord Chancellor Somers; and, one of Kneller's finest works, the portrait of Dr. Thomas Burnet, the most eminent Master of the Hospital of King James.

CHARTER HOUSE YARD or SQUARE.

"A little without the Barres of West Smithfield is Charter-house-lane; but in the large yard before there are many handsome palaces, as Rutland-house, and one where the Venetian embassadors were used to lodge; which yard hath lately bin conveniently railed, and made more neat and comely." —*Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 343, fol. 1657.

Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist preacher, died here, Dec. 8th, 1691.

CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, was so called after William Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham. The present Blackfriars Bridge was called by order of the Common Council, when first opened, "Pitt Bridge." It was easier, however, in conversation to remember the particular locality of the bridge than the name of the illustrious statesman, so that "Pitt Bridge" was soon entirely dropped.

CHATELAIN'S. A famous ordinary in Covent Garden, established in the reign of Charles II., and much frequented by the wits and men of fashion of the latter part of the 17th century.

"March 13, 1667-8. At noon all of us to Chatelin, the French house in Covent Garden, to dinner; Brouncker, J. Minnes, W. Pen, T. Harvey, and myself; and there had a dinner cost us 8*s.* 6*d.* a-piece, a base dinner, which did not please us at all."—*Pepys*, ii. 208, 4to ed.

"When he [Lord Keeper Guildford] was out of commons, the cook usually provided his meals; but at night he desired the company of some known and ingenious friends to join in a costelet and a sallad at Chattelin's, where a bottle of wine sufficed, and the company dressed their own feast, that consisted in friendly and agreeable conversation."—*North* i., 95, 8vo ed.

"*Sparkish.* Come; but where do we dine?
"*Horner.* Even where you will.
"*Sparkish.* At Chateline's."—*Wycherley, The Country Wife*, 4to, 1675.

"*Stanford.* One that but the other day could eat but one meal a day, and that at a threepenny ordinary, now struts in state and talks of nothing but Shattelin's and Lefrond's."—*Shadwell, The Sullen Lovers*, 4to, 1668.

"*Briske.* I was call'd Son of a Whore at Chatolin's last night, and what do you think I did?... I e'en took him up roundly and told him flat and plain I scorned his words."—*Shadwell, The Humourists*, 4to, 1671.

"*Briske.*—a fellow that never wore a noble and polite garniture, or a white periwig, one that has not a bit of interest at Chatolin's."—*Shadwell, The Humourists*, 4to, 1671.

"*James.* Sir, your father bids me tell you he is sent for to Chatolin's, to some young blades he is to take up money for."—*Shadwell, The Miser*, 4to, 1672.

CHEAP (WARD OF), one of the 26 wards of London, "and taketh name," says Stow, "of the market there kept, called West-cheping." Stow enumerates seven churches in this ward:—St. Sythe or *St. Benet Shorne; St. Pancras, Soper-lane; St. Mildred's in the Poultry; St. Mary Colechurch; St. Martin's Pomerie; Allhallows, Honey-lane; St. Lawrence in the Jewry.* The whole seven were destroyed in the Great Fire, and only two rebuilt, *St. Mildred's in the Poultry* and *St. Lawrence Jewry.* The *Guildhall, Grocers' Hall*, and *Mercers' Chapel*, are in this ward. *St. Mary-le-bow* or *Bow Church* is in *Cordwainers' Ward.*

CHEAPSIDE, or, CHEAP. A street, so called, between the Poultry and St. Paul's, a continuation of the line from Charing Cross to the Royal Exchange, from Holborn to the Bank of England. This is one of the most frequented thoroughfares in London.

"At the west end of this Poultry and also of Bucklesbury, beginneth the large street of West Cheaping, a market-place so called, which street stretcheth west till ye come to the little Conduit by Paul's Gate."—*Stow*, p. 99.

"At that time [1563] Cheapside, which is worthily called the Beauty of London, was on the north side, very meanely furnished, in comparison of the present estate."—*Howes*, p. 869, ed. 1631.

"At this time [1630] and for diuers yeares past, the Goldsmith's Roe in Cheap-side was and is much abated of her wonted store of Goldsmiths which was the beauty of that famous streete, for the young Goldsmiths, for cheapnesse of dwelling, take them houses in Fleet-street, Holborne, and the Strand, and in other streets and suburbs; and in the place Goldsmiths' shops were turned to Milliners, Booke-sellers, Linen-drapers, and others."—*Howes*, p. 1045, ed. 1631.

"Thomas Wood [goldsmith], one of the sheriffs in the year 1491, dwelt there [*Wood-street*, Cheapside]; he was an especial benefactor towards the building of St. Peter's Church at Wood-street End; he also built the beautiful front of houses in Cheape over against Wood-street End, which is called Goldsmiths'-row, garnished with the likeness of woodmen."—*Stow*, pp. 111, 129.

"—— the golden Cheapside, where the earth
Of Julian Herrick gave to me my birth."
Herrick, Tears to Thamysis.

Cheapside was in repute for its linendrapers, &c. from a very early period.

"Paid for damaske in Chepe Syde—xxxiij$^{s.}$ iij$^{d.}$"—*Expenses of Sir John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk of that name.*

"Then to the Chepe I began me drawne,
Where mutch people I saw for to stande:
One ofred me velvet, sylke, and lawne,
An other he taketh me by the hande,
'Here is Parys thred, the fynest in the land;'
I never was used to such thyngs indede,
And wantyng mony I myght not spede."

Lydgate's London Lykpenny.

"Cheapside is a very stately spacious street, adorned with lofty buildings; well inhabited by Goldsmiths, Linen-drapers, Haberdashers, and other great dealers."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 49.

In 1635 King Charles I. dined at Bradborn's, the great silk-man in Cheapside.*

"You are as arrant a cockney as any hosier in Cheapside."—*Swift to Gay, Sept. 10th*, 1731.

Cowper's "John Gilpin" was a linen-draper in Cheapside.

"Smack went the whip, round went the wheel,
Were never folk so glad,
The stones did rattle underneath
As if Cheapside were mad."

This street was famous in former times for its "Ridings," its "Cross," its "Conduit," and its "Standard."

Ridings in Cheap.—"In the reign of Edward III. divers joustings were made in this street, betwixt Soper's-lane and the Great Cross, namely, one in the year 1331, the 21st of September, as I find noted by divers writers of that time. In the middle of the city of London (say they), in a street called Cheape, the stone pavement being covered with sand, that the horses might not slide when they strongly set their feet to the ground, the king held a tournament three days together, with the nobility, valiant men of the realm, and other some strange knights. And to the end the beholders might with the better ease see the same, there was a wooden scaffold erected across the street, like unto a tower, wherein Queen Philippa and many other ladies, richly attired and assembled from all parts of the realm, did stand to behold the jousts; but the higher frame in which the ladies were placed, brake in sunder, whereby they were with some shame forced to fall down, by reason whereof the knights and such as were underneath, were grievously hurt; wherefore the queen took great care to save the carpenters from punishment, and through her prayers (which she made upon her knees) pacified the king and council, and thereby purchased great love of the people. After which time the king caused a shed to be strongly made of stone, for himself, the queen, and other estates to stand on, and there to behold the joustings and other shows, at their pleasure, by the church of *St. Mary Bow*."—*Stow*, p. 101.

"Without the north side of this church of St. Mary Bow, towards West Cheape, standeth one fair building of stone, called in record Sêldam, a shed, which greatly darkeneth the said church; for by means thereof all the windows and doors on that side are stopped up. King Edward III. caused this sild or shed to be made and to be strongly built of stone, for himself, the queen, and other estates to stand in, there to behold the joustings and other shows at their pleasures. And this house for a long time after served for that use, *viz.*, in

* Strafford Letters, p. 468.

the reign of Edward III. and Richard II.; but, in the year 1410, Henry IV. confirmed the said shed or building to Stephen Spilman, William Marchford, and John Whateley, mercers, by the name of one New Seldam, shed, or building, with shops, cellars, and edifices whatsoever appertaining, called Crounsilde or Tamersilde, situate in the mercery in West Cheape and in the parish of St. Mary de Arcubus in London, &c. Notwithstanding which grant, the kings of England and other great estates, as well of foreign countries repairing to this realm, as inhabitants of the same, have usually repaired to this place, therein to behold the shows of this city passing through West Cheape, *viz.*, the great Watches, accustomed in the night, on the Even of St. John the Baptist, and St. Peter at Midsummer, the examples whereof were over long to recite, wherefore let it suffice briefly to touch one. In the year 1510, on St. John's Even, at night, King Henry VIII. came to this place, then called the King's Head in Cheape, in the livery of a yeoman of the guard, with an halbert on his shoulder (and there beholding the watch) departed privily when the watch was done, and was not known to any but whom it pleased him; but on St. Peter's night next following, he and the queen came royally riding to the said place, and there with their nobles behold the watch of the city, and returned in the morning."—*Stow*, p. 97.

"A prentis dwelled whilom in our citee,—
At every bridale would he sing and hoppe;
He loved bet the taverne than the shoppe;
For whan ther eny Riding was in Chepe,
Out of the shoppe thider wold he lepe;
And til that he had all the sight ysein,
And danced wel, he wold not come agen."

Chaucer, The Coke's Tale.

The balcony in Bow Church (*St. Mary-le-bow*) is a pleasing memorial of this old seldam or shed. King James II., in his Memoirs, refers to the civic processions in this street.

"Sept. 1677.—The King [Charles II.] had advice at Newmarket of the fifth monarchy-men's design to murder him and the Duke of York there or at London on the Lord Mayor's-day in a balcony."—*Macpherson*, i. p. 84.

I may add, while on this subject, that the last Lord Mayor's pageant, devised by the City poet, and publicly performed, (Elkanah Settle was this last City poet), was seen by Queen Anne in the first year of her reign (1702) "from a balcony in Cheapside,"* and that the concluding plate of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness" represents the City procession entering Cheapside—the seats erected on the occasion and the canopied balcony, hung with tapestry, containing Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his Princess, as spectators of the scene. [*See* Saddlers' Hall.] It appears, from Trusler, that formerly it was usual in a London lease to insert a clause, giving a right to the landlord and his friends to stand in the balcony during the time of the shows or pastimes upon the day called Lord Mayor's-day. *The Cross*† (one of the nine crosses erected by Edward I. to

* Fairholt's Lord Mayor's Pageants, i. 118.

† Of this celebrated Cross there are four interesting views in "Wilkinson's

Eleanor, his queen) stood in the middle of the street, facing Wood-street end. Eleanor died at Hardeby, near Lincoln, in the year 1290, and the King caused a cross to be set up in every place where her body rested on its way to Westminster Abbey. Cheapside was the intermediate resting-place between Waltham and Charing Cross, and "Magister Michael de Cantuariâ, cementarius," was the mason employed in the erection of the Cross. Its after-history is interesting. John Hatherly, mayor, "re-edified the same in more beautiful manner" in 1441. It was new gilt over in 1522 against the coming of the Emperor Charles V., and again in 1533 against the coronation of Henry and Anne Boleyn; new burnished against the coronation of Edward VI.; new gilt in 1554 against the coming in of King Philip; "broken and defaced" 21st June, 1581; "fastened and repaired" in 1595 and 1600; again defaced in 1600, and finally demolished Tuesday, May 2nd, 1643, in the mayoralty of Isaac Pennington, the regicide; "and while the thing was a doing," says Howell, "there was a noyse of trumpets blew all the while." *

"Monday, May 1 [1643], the Windows of my Chappel at Lambeth were defaced, and the steps to the Communion Table torn up. And on Tuesday, May 2, the Cross in Cheapside was taken down to cleanse that great street of superstition."—*Archbishop Laud's Troubles*, &c., p. 203, ed. 1695.

"May 2, 1643. I went to London, where I saw the furious and zelous people demolish that stately Crosse in Cheapside."—*Evelyn.*

"Upon the utter demolition of this so ancient and visible a monument, or ornament, of the city of London, as all foreigners esteemed it, it fortuned that there was another new one popp'd up in Cheap-side, hard by the Standard, *viz.*, a high square table of stone, left in legacy by one Russell, a Porter and well-minded man, with this distich engraven:

"God blesse the Porter, who great pains doth take,
Rest here, and welcome when thy back doth ake."

Howell's Londinopolis, p. 115, fol. 1657.

"July 22, 1645. In the afternoon divers Crucifixes, Popish Pictures, and Books, were burnt in Cheapside where the Cross formerly stood."—*Whitelocke*, p. 162, ed. 1732.

The Conduits.†—The Great Conduit stood in the middle of the street at the east end, near its junction with the Poultry. The

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Lond. Illustrata,"—one "from a painting of the time lately at Cowdry in Sussex," representing part of the coronation procession of Edward VI.—a second representing the Cross as it appeared in 1606, from a drawing in the Pepysian library, Cambridge—a third representing part of the procession of the Queen Mother, Mary de Medicis, to visit Charles I. and Henrietta Maria—and fourth, the demolition of the Cross in 1643, from a wood-cut of the time, in "La Serre's Entrée Royalle," fol. 1639.

* Londinopolis, p. 115.

† The back-ground of Hollar's full-length figure of "Winter" contains a view of the Conduit and shops in Cheapside before the Fire.

Little Conduit in the middle of the street at the west end, facing Foster-lane and Old Change.

"In the east part of this street standeth the Great Conduit of sweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead under-ground from Paddington for the service of this city, castellated with stone and cisterned in lead about the year 1285, and again new built and enlarged by Thomas Ilam, one of the sheriffs, 1479." —*Stow*, p. 99.*

"By this time we were come to Cheapside Conduit, palisadoed in with Chimney Sweepers' brooms, and guarded with such an infernal crew of soot-coloured Funnel-Scourers, that a countryman seeing so many black attendants waiting at a stone hovel took it to be one of Old Nick's Tenements."—*Ned Ward. The London Spy*, Part iv.

The Standard in Cheap stood in the middle of the street near, I believe, Bow Church. Wat Tyler caused Richard Lions and others to be beheaded here in 1381; and Jack Cade the Lord Say in 1450. *Observe.*—Church of *St. Mary-le-bow; Saddlers' Hall*, next No. 142: here Sir Richard Blackmore, the poet, followed the profession of a physician. No. 90, corner of Ironmonger-lane, was the shop of Alderman Boydell, (d. 1804). Before he removed here he lived "at the Unicorn, the corner of Queen-street in Cheapside, London." No. 73 (formerly Mr. Tegg the bookseller's) was used occasionally as the Lord Mayor's Mansion-house, before the present Mansion-house was built in 1737.

CHELSEA. A manor and village on the banks of the Thames, so called. In a Saxon charter of Edward the Confessor it is written "Cealchylle," in Doomsday-book "Cercchedo" and "Chelched," and in documents of a later though an early date, "Chelcheth" or "Chelcith." Sir Thomas More, writing to King Henry VIII., subscribes his letter "at my pore howse in Chelcith."† Norden's etymology, in the opinion of Lysons, is best supported by fact: "It is so called," he says, "from the nature of the place, whose strand is like the chesel (ceosel or cesol) which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble stones, thereof called Cheselsey, briefly Chelsey, as is Chelsey in Sussex."‡ The manor is said to have originally formed a part of the possessions of the Abbey at Westminster; but nothing is known with certainty of its history till the time of Henry VII., when it was held by Sir Reginald Bray, from whom it descended to Margaret, the only child of his next brother, John, who married William, Lord Sandys. This Lord Sandys gave it in 1536 to King Henry VIII., from whom it passed to Queen Katherine Parr, as part of her marriage jointure. It was subsequently held by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, (d. 1553); by

* See also a Chronicle of London, p. 31, 4to, 1827.
† Ellis's Letters (First Series), ii. 52. ‡ Speculum Brittanniæ, p. 17.

Anne, Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector; by John, first Lord Stanhope of Harrington; by Katherine Lady Howard, wife of the Lord Admiral; by James, first Duke of Hamilton, (d. 1649); by Charles, Lord Viscount Cheyne, (d. 1698); and by Sir Hans Sloane, (d. 1752), who bought it in 1712 of William Lord Cheyne, and from whom it passed by marriage and subsequent bequests to Charles Cadogan, second Baron Cadogan of Oakley, (d. 1776), having married Elizabeth, (d. 1768), daughter and coheir of Sir Hans Sloane. The old manor-house stood near the church, and was parted with by Henry VIII. to the ancestors of the Lawrence family, from whom "Lawrence-street," Chelsea, derives its name. The new manor-house stood on that part of *Cheyne-walk* between the "Pier Hotel" and *Don Saltero's Coffee-house.*

"Dr. King, in his MS. account of Chelsea, written about the year 1717, says, that the parish then contained 350 houses, and that they had been much increased of late. Bowack, who wrote in 1705, computed their number at 300, being, according to his account, nine times as many as they were in the year 1664. The present number of houses in the parish is about 1350, of which about 1240 are inhabited, the remainder being for the most part unfinished."—*Lysons's Environs*, (1795), ii. 117.

This now enormous parish, at one time the Islington of the west end of London, was famous at first for its manor-house, then for its College, [*see* Chelsea College]; its Botanic-Garden; its Hospital for soldiers, [*see* Chelsea Hospital]; its gardens, [*see* Ranelagh Gardens]; its water-works, [*see* Chelsea Water-works]; its buns, [*see* Chelsea Bun-house]; its China and its custards.

"———— dead,
Or but at Chelsea, under custards read."—*Gay.*

In *Cheyne-walk* (facing the river, and so called from the Lords Cheyne, Lords of the Manor) the Bishops of Winchester had a palace from the time of Morley in 1663 to North in 1806. Willis died here in 1736, Hoadley in 1761, and Thomas in 1781. The site of the house was near the Pier Hotel. Here, in *Cheyne-walk*, is *Don Saltero's Coffee-house.* "Beaufort-row" was so called after "*Beaufort House;*" "Lindsey-row" from "Lindsey House," the residence of the Berties, Earls of Lindsey; "Danvers-street" from "Danvers House," the residence of Sir John Danvers, the second husband of the mother of George Herbert, and of Lord Herbert of Cherbury; and "Lawrence-street" from Sir John Lawrence (temp. Charles I.) and his descendants. Cremorne House was the villa of a Lord Cremorne, and Gough House of Sir John Gough, created a baronet in 1728. *Hans-place* and *Sloane-street* were called after Sir Hans Sloane, and *Cadogan-place* and Oakley-square, after Lord Cadogan of

Oakley, the Lord of the Manor. The old church (by the water side) and the new church (in the centre of the parish) are both dedicated to St. Luke. [*See* St. Luke's, Chelsea]. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir Thomas More, in a house on the site of what is now "Beaufort-row."

"His country-house was at Chelsey, in Middlesex, where Sir John Danvers built his house. The chimney-piece of marble, in Sir John's Chamber, was the chimney-piece of Sir Thomas More's Chamber, as Sir John himself told me. Where the gate is now, adorned with two noble pyramids, there stood anciently a gate-house, which was flatt on the top, leaded, from whence is a most pleasant prospect of the Thames and the fields beyond: on this place the Lord Chancellor More was wont to recreate himself and contemplate."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 462.

"The old mansion called Danvers-house was pulled down about the year 1696, when Danvers-street was built on the site."—*Lysons*, ii. 123.

"And for the pleasure he [Henry VIII.] took in his company would his grace suddenly sometimes come home to his house at Chelsea to be merry with him, whither, on a time unlooked for, he came to dinner, and after dinner, in a fair garden of his walked with him by the space of an hour, holding his arm about his neck."—*Roper's Life of More*, ed. *Singer*, p. 21.

"Holbein was kindly received by More, and was taken into his house at Chelsea. There he worked for near three years, drawing the portraits of Sir Thomas More, his relations, and friends."—*Walpole's Anecd.*, ed. *Dallaway*, i. 122.

More is said to have converted his house into a prison for the restraint of heretics. Cresacre More* tells a story illustrative of this, and Fox relates, in his Martyrology, that he used to bind them to a tree in his garden, called "the Tree of Troth," but this More himself denied.—Queen Katherine Parr, wife of Henry VIII. lived here with her second husband, Thomas Seymour, the Lord Admiral, afterwards beheaded; and here, in the same house, with the dowager Queen and the ambitious admiral, lived Queen Elizabeth when a girl of thirteen.—Anne of Cleves (d. 1557) "at the King and Queen's Majesty's palace of Chelsey beside London." †—Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics," from 1699 to 1710, in a house in "Little Chelsea," now an additional workhouse to the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square.‡—Sir Robert Walpole, near the College adjoining Gough house.

"About the year 1722 Sir Robert Walpole became possessed of a house and garden in the stable-yard at Chelsea. Sir Robert frequently resided there, improved and added to the house, considerably enlarged the gardens by a purchase of some land from the Gough family, built the octagon summer-house at the head of the terrace, and a large greenhouse where he had a fine collection of exotics. After Sir Robert Walpole's death, the house was sold

* Hunter, p. 123.

† Funeral Certificate in Herald's Coll.

‡ Lysons, ii. 177, and iii. 628.

to the Earl of Dunmore, of whose executors it was purchased by George Aufrere, Esq., the present proprietor."—*Lysons*, ii. 91.

Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester. "It may be collected from circumstances that Atterbury's house was in Church-lane." * —Dean Swift, in lodgings over against Atterbury.

"May 15, 1710. My way is this: I leave my best gown and periwig at Mrs. Vanhomrigh's [in Suffolk Street], then walk up the Pall Mall, through the Park, out at Buckingham House, and so to Chelsea a little beyond the church. I set out about sunset, and get here in something less than an hour: it is two good miles, and just 5748 steps."—*Swift's Journal to Stella.*

Dr. Hoadly, author of "The Suspicious Husband," (d. 1757), in a house adjoining Cremorne House.—Tobias Smollett, in a house at the upper end of Lawrence-street, now destroyed. Here he has laid a scene in "Humphrey Clinker." †

Chelsea Bun House (The). "The old original," as it was called, was kept in its best days by a person of the name of Richard Hands. There is an engraving in the King's collection in the British Museum, entitled "A perspective View of Richard Hands' Bunn House at Chelsey, who has the Honour to serve the Royal Family."

"Pray, are not the fine buns sold here in our town; was it not r-r-r-r-r-r-rare Chelsea buns?"—*Swift's Journal to Stella*, (*Works*, ed. *Scott*, ii. 247).

This celebrated Bun-house was taken down in 1839. It stood at the bottom of *Jews Row*, near 'The Compasses,' and maintained its reputation and its Queen Anne appearance till the last day.

Chelsea Church. [*See* St. Luke's, Chelsea.]

Chelsea College, or, as it is called in the charter of incorporation, dated May 8th, 1610, "King James's College at Chelsea," was founded by Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, "to this intent that learned men might there have maintenance to aunswere all the adversaries of religion." ‡ Archbishop Laud called it "Controversy College," § and "the Papists in derision gave it the name of an alehouse." ‖ The College consisted of twenty fellows, eighteen of whom were required to be in holy orders; the other two, who might be either laymen or divines, were to be employed in writing the annals of their times. Sutcliffe himself (one of the opponents of Parsons the Jesuit) was the first provost, and Camden and Hayward the first historians. It fell before it was established. One range of building only (scarce an eighth of the intended edifice) was erected by

* Lysons, ii. 133.

† There is an engraving of the house in "Smith's Antiquarian Curiosities."

‡ Alleyn's Life, p. 116. § Lysons, ii. 150. ‖ Alleyn's Life, p. 116.

Dr. Sutcliffe at the expense of 3000*l.* Suits were subsequently commenced about the title to the very ground on which the College stood, and by a decree of the Court of Chancery, in the time of Lord Keeper Coventry, three of the four farms in Devonshire settled on the College were returned to Dr. Sutcliffe's heir. Its after history is told in part by Evelyn.

"September 24, 1667.—Returned to London, where I had orders to deliver the possession of Chelsey Colledge, (used as my prison during the warr with Holland, for such as were sent from the Fleete to London) to our Society [the Royal Society], as a gift of his Majestÿ, our founder."—*Evelyn*, i. 410.

The King subsequently bought back what he had given and erected, on the site of Sutcliffe's foundation, the present Hospital for old and disabled soldiers.

Sutcliffe was made the butt of the wits of his time:—

"'Tis liquor that will find out Sutcliff's wit,
Lie where he will, and make him write worse yet."
F. Beaumont to Ben Jonson.

"Old Sutcliff's wit
Did never hit,
But after his bag-pudding."
Cartwright's Ordinary, 8vo, 1651.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL. A Royal Hospital for old and disabled soldiers; erected on the site of *Chelsea College*, sold by the Royal Society, January 1681-2, for 1300*l.* to Sir Stephen Fox for the King's use. The first stone was laid by Charles II. in person, March, 1681-2. It has a centre, with two wings of red brick, with stone dressings, and faces the Thames. Sir Christopher Wren, architect.

"September 14, 1681.—Dined with Sir Stephen Fox, who proposed to me y^e^ purchasing of Chelsey College, which his Ma^ty^ had some time since given to our Society, and would now purchase it again to build an hospital or infirmary for souldiers there, in which he desired my assistance as one of the Council of the Royal Society."—*Evelyn*, i. 535.

"January 27, 1681-2.—This evening Sir Stephen Fox acquainted me againe with his Ma^ty^'s resolution of proceeding in the erection of a Royal Hospital for emerited souldiers on that spot of ground which the Royal Society had sold to his Ma^ty^ for 1300*l.*, and that he would settle 5000*l.* per annum on it, and build to the value of 20,000*l.* for y^e^ relefe and reception of four companies, viz. 400 men, to be as in a colledge or monastric. I was therefore desir'd by Sir Stephen (who had not onely the whole managing of this, but was, as I perceived, himselfe to be a grand benefactor, as well it became him who had gotten so vast an estate by the souldiers) to assist him, and consult what method to cast it in, as to the government. So in his study we arranged the governor, chaplain, steward, housekeeper, chirurgeon, cook, butler, gardener, porter, and other officers, with their several salaries and entertainments. I would needes have a library, and mentioned several bookes, since some souldiers might possibly be studious, when they were at leisure to recollect."—*Evelyn*, i. 539.

"May 25, 1682.—I was desir'd by Sir Stephen Fox and Sir Christopher Wren to accompany them to Lambeth, with the plot and designe of the College to be built at Chelsey, to have the Archbishop's approbation. It was a quadrangle of 200 foot square, after y^e^ dimensions of the larger quadrangle at Christ Church, Oxford, for the accommodation of 440 persons, with governors and officers. This was agreed on."—*Evelyn*, i. 543.

Archbishop Sancroft gave 1000*l.* towards the building, and the King, on the 14th Nov. 1684, issued a printed letter to the archbishop calling for the pecuniary assistance of the clergy and of all well-disposed people in aid of the undertaking.* The work advanced but slowly, and the history of the erection of the hospital is contained in the following inscription on the frieze of the great quadrangle :—

"In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio, belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere Gulielmus et Maria Rex et Regina, MDCXC."

The total cost is said to have been 150,000*l.* Simon Box, the first who was buried in the ground appropriated to the interment of pensioners, died in 1692.† He had served under Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William and Mary. *Observe.*—Portrait of Charles II. on horseback in the hall, by Verrio, and Henry Cooke ; altar-piece in the chapel, by Sebastian Ricci. Bronze statue of Charles II. in the centre of the great quadrangle, executed by Grinling Gibbons for Tobias Rustat. Eagles and standards in the chapel captured from the French in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. *Eminent Persons interred in the Chapel.*—William Cheselden, the famous surgeon, (d. 1752). Rev. Wm. Young, (d. 1757), the original Parson Adams in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews."‡ Dr. Arbuthnot filled the office of physician to the hospital, and the Rev. Philip Francis (the translator of Horace) the office of chaplain. The out-pensioners of the Hospital in 1838-39, amounted to 79,332, at rates varying from 2½*d.* a day to 3*s.* 6*d.* a day ; the majority at 6*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* By Lord Hardinge's warrant of 1829, foot soldiers to be entitled to a Chelsea pension must have served twenty-one years, horse soldiers twenty-four. By Sir John Hobhouse's warrant of 1833, the period was unnecessarily lengthened and the pay unnecessarily lessened.

"About 400 or 430 invalids are usually accommodated in Chelsea Hospital, being about one in 178 or 180 of the whole invalids receiving pensions. I am not aware that the Hospital would accommodate more than the above number ; but if I am rightly informed, few invalids apply to become in-pensioners, who have an out-pension amounting to 10*d.* or 1*s.* per day."—*Marshal, Military Miscellany*, p. 21, 8vo, 1846.

* Procl. in Brit. Mus. † Circuit Walk in Strype, p. 71.

‡ *See* Murphy's Life of Fielding.

There is a pleasant tradition that Nell Gwyn materially assisted in the foundation of Chelsea Hospital.

CHELSEA WATERWORKS, near the Thames, at Chelsea, were constructed in 1724.* The charter of incorporation is dated March 8th, 1722-3. It would appear, however, that there were waterworks at Chelsea before the incorporation of the present company.†

> "May 20, 1696.—I made my Lord Chency a visit at Chelsea, and saw those ingenious water-works invented by Mr. Winstanley [architect of the Eddystone Lighthouse], wherein were some things very surprising and extraordinary."—*Evelyn*, ii. 55.

CHESHIRE CHEESE, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET. A tavern so called, deservedly famous for its chops, steaks, beef-steak-puddings, and punch.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET. The town house of the Earl of Chesterfield, built about the year 1756, by Isaac Ware, the editor of "Palladio," ‡ for Philip, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, author of the celebrated "Letters to his Son." The second Earl of Chesterfield (so often mentioned by De Grammont in his Memoirs) lived in Bloomsbury-square.

> "In the magnificent mansion which the Earl erected in Audley-street, you may still see his favourite apartments furnished and decorated as he left them—among the rest, what he boasted of as "the finest room in London"—and perhaps even now it remains unsurpassed, his spacious and beautiful library, looking on the finest private garden in London. The walls are covered half way up with rich and classical stores of literature; above the cases are in close series the portraits of eminent authors, French and English, with most of whom he had conversed; over these, and immediately under the massive cornice, extend all round in foot-long capitals the Horatian lines:—
>
> NUNC . VETERUM . LIBRIS . NUNC . SOMNO . ET . INERTIBUS . HORIS.
> DUCERE . SOLICITÆ . JUCUNDA . OBLIVIA . VITÆ.
>
> On the mantel-pieces and cabinets stand busts of old orators, interspersed with voluptuous vases and bronzes, antique or Italian, and airy statuettes in marble or alabaster of nude or seminude Opera nymphs. We shall never recall that princely room without fancying Chesterfield receiving in it a visit of his only child's mother—while probably some new favourite was sheltered in the dim mysterious little boudoir within—which still remains also in its original blue damask and fretted gold-work, as described to Madame de Monconseil."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 152, p. 484.

Lord Chesterfield, in his "Letters to his Son," speaks of the Canonical pillars of his house, meaning the columns brought from Cannons, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Chandos.

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* Lysons, ii. 176.

† No. 5 of "Boydell's Views" is a curious engraving of the Chelsea Waterworks as they appeared in 1752.

‡ Lysons, iii. 330.

Observe.—Portrait of the poet Spenser; Sir Thomas Lawrence's unfinished portrait of himself; and a lantern of copper-gilt for eighteen candles, bought by the Earl of Chesterfield at the sale at Houghton, the seat of Sir Robert Walpole. The house stands on ground belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The earl is said to have had a hard bargain of the ground; he certainly thought so, nor was he forgetful of it when he drew up the following clause in his will:

"In case my said godson, Philip Stanhope, shall, at any time hereinafter, keep, or be concerned in keeping of, any racehorses, or pack of hounds, or reside one night at Newmarket, that infamous seminary of iniquity and ill-manners, during the course of the races there; or shall resort to the said races; or shall lose, in any one day, at any game or bet whatsoever, the sum of 500*l.*; then, in any of the cases aforesaid, it is my express will that he, my said godson, shall forfeit and pay out of my estate, the sum of 5,000*l.*, to and for the use of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster."—*Lord Chesterfield's Will.*

"The last sentence contains a lively touch of satire. The Earl had found or believed that he found, the Chapter of Westminster of that day exorbitant and grasping in their negotiation with him of land for the building of Chesterfield-house; and he declared that he now inserted their names in his 'Will,' because he felt sure that if the penalty should be incurred, they would not be remiss in claiming it."—*Lord Mahon's Hist. of Eng.* iii. 510.

It has been commonly said, and the error has been perpetuated by a clever print, that the "ante-chamber" of Chesterfield House was the "outward room" in which Dr. Johnson was obliged to wait till Lord Chesterfield chose to see him: "Seven years, my Lord, have now passed," says Johnson, "since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door." This was written in 1755, and seven years back will carry the repulse to 1749, when Chesterfield House was unbuilt. Lord Chesterfield's London residence in 1749 was in Grosvenor-square.

CHESTERFIELD STREET, MAY FAIR, was so called after Chesterfield House. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—George Selwyn, in 1766. Beau Brummell, at No. 4, for several years; in 1810 he removed to 22, South-street.

CHESTER SQUARE, PIMLICO. Built circ. 1840, and so called after the Marquis of Westminster, whose seat, Eaton-hall, is situated near Chester. The church, built by Cundy, is dedicated to St. Michael.

CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA. So called after Charles, Lord Viscount Cheyne, Lord of the Manor of *Chelsea*, (d. 1698).

CHICHESTER RENTS, CHANCERY LANE. So called after Ralph Nevill, Bishop of Chichester, and Lord Chancellor in the reign

of Henry III. Here is Bishop's-court. The site of Lincoln's Inn was the property at one time of the Bishops of Chichester.

CHICK LANE, NEWGATE STREET, is chiefly remarkable for changing its name; first from Stinking-lane to Chick-lane, next from Chick-lane to Blowbladder-street, then from Blowbladder-street to Butcher-Hall-lane, and last of all, and this about six years ago, from Butcher-Hall-lane to King-Edward-street.

CHICK LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD. A small and dirty street, destroyed in July, 1844, when the memorable "Red Lion Tavern" in West-street, as the street was then called, with its trap-doors, sliding-panels, and cellars and passages for thieves, was taken down. The house overlooked the open descent of The Fleet from Clerkenwell to Farringdon-street, and had long been infamous. A plank thrown across the sewer was often the means, it was said, of effecting an escape. When swelled with rain the sewer of dirty waters roared and raged with all the dash and impatience of a mountain torrent.

> "We walk'd on till we came to the end of a little stinking lane, which my friend told me was Chick-lane; where measly pork and neck-of-beef stood out in wooden platters, adorned with carrots, and garnished with the leaves of marigolds."—*Ned Ward's London Spy*, Part v. (See also Part xi.)

Plate IX. of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness," represents a scene in the Blood Bowl-house in Chick-lane; a notorious haunt of prostitutes and thieves. The house was, I believe, the same as the "Red Lion Tavern," and one of the rooms in shape and general appearance was the same as in Hogarth. The whole place indeed was true to Hogarth's picture.*

CHILD'S PLACE, TEMPLE BAR WITHIN. Built in 1788 on the site of the *Devil Tavern*. It derives its name from the Banking-house of the Messrs. Child immediately adjoining.

CHILD'S COFFEE HOUSE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

> "Sometimes I smoke a pipe at Child's, and whilst I seem attentive in nothing but the 'Postman,' overhear the conversation of every table in ther room."—*The Spectator*, No. 1.

> "As I was the other day walking with an honest country gentleman, he very often was expressing his astonishment to see the town so mightily crowded with Doctors of Divinity; upon which I told him he was very much mistaken, if he took all those gentlemen he saw in scarfs to be persons of that dignity; for that a young divine, after his first degree in the University, usually came hither only to show himself; and on that occasion, is apt to think he is but half equipped with a gown and cassock for his public appearance, if he hath not the additional ornament of a scarf of the first magnitude to entitle him to the appellation of Doctor from his landlady and the Boy at Child's."—*The Spectator*, No. 609.

* Trusler's Hogarth; Major's ed. p. 203.

"Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Edmund Halley, and myself, were once together at Child's Coffee-house in St. Paul's Churchyard, when Dr. Halley asked me why I was not a member of the Royal Society? I answered, because they durst not choose a heretic. Upon which Dr. Halley said, that if Sir Hans Sloane would propose me, he would second it, which was done accordingly."—*Whiston.*

CHISWELL STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE. *Observe.*—Whitbread's Brewery, one of the largest breweries in London, and particularly famous for its porter and stout. The Cock Tavern in Fleet-street is supplied from Whitbread's.

"The field called Bonhil-field belongeth to the said Manour of Finsbury, butting south upon the Highway there called Chiswel-street."—*Survey of the Manour of Finsbury, dated Dec. 30th*, 1567. (*Strype*, B. iv., p. 102).

CHRISTIE AND MANSON'S ROOMS, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S. Large auction rooms for the sale of works of art, established by James Christie, who died in 1803 at the age of 73. The best pictures and works of art are sold here, between April and July, and the place is well worthy of frequent visits.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, or "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," by circulating approved works of a religious, moral, and instructive character. Founded 1698; office 67, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, old *Newcastle House*. Each subscribing member pays annually a sum of not less than one guinea. In one year, April 1842 to April 1843, this Society circulated 4,048,041 tracts.*

CHRIST CHURCH, MARYLEBONE. Built from the designs of the father of Philip Hardwick, R.A., and consecrated in 1825. The portico and principal front are at the east end.

CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET. A parish church founded on the dissolution of the Grey Friars; "the parishes of St. Nicholas and of St. Ewin," says Stow, "and so much of St. Sepulchre's parish as is within Newgate, being made one parish church in the *Grey Friars Church*, and called Christ Church, founded by Henry VIII." The original church of the Grey Friars was seriously injured in the Great Fire of 1666, and was left untouched until 1687, when the present structure was commenced from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It was completed in 1704. Trapp, who translated Virgil, and occasioned the well-known epigram, was twenty-six years Vicar of the united parishes of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and St. Leonard, Foster-lane. There is a monument to his memory in the church. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Lady Venetia

* Churchman's Sheet Almanac for 1844.

Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby. Van Dyck painted her with a serpent in one hand, a dove in the other, and Slander helpless at her feet.*—Wife of Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist. "She was buried on June 17, [1681] in Christchurch in the ruines, in her own mother's grave. The grave was the highest next to the old altar or table in the chancel."† —Richard Baxter himself (d. 1691). He lived in Charter House-yard.—Guiscard, who stabbed Harley, Earl of Oxford, in the council chamber at the Cockpit. He is buried in the "green-churchyard of Christ-church."

CHRIST CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS. Built by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Wren, and the architect of St. Mary's, Woolnoth, and St. George's, Bloomsbury. *Observe.*—Monument to Sir Robert Ladbroke, by Flaxman.

CHRIST CHURCH, SURREY. A parish situated between St. Saviour's, Southwark, on one side, and the parish of Lambeth on the other. Gravel-lane divides it from St. Saviour's. John Marshall, of the borough of Southwark, gentleman, left by will made Aug. 21st, 1627, and proved April 15th, 1631, the sum of 700*l.*, for the purpose of erecting a new church and churchyard in such places as his feoffees or trustees should think fit. Some delay took place in carrying out the intentions of the testator, and a further and still longer delay was occasioned by the Civil War. But the bequest was not altogether overlooked, and in the year 1670, a part of the manor of Paris-garden was chosen for that purpose, an Act of Parliament obtained, and the church of the parish of Christ Church, Surrey, consecrated Sunday, Dec. 17th, 1671, by John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester, "commissioned thereunto by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in whose diocese it lies." The Bishop of Winchester referred to was Isaak Walton's *good* Bishop Morley. The present church was built about 1737.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, NEWGATE STREET. A school on the site of the Grey Friars Monastery, founded by Edward VI., June 26th, 1553, ten days before his death, as an hospital for poor fatherless children and foundlings. It is commonly called "The Blue Coat School," from the dress worn by the boys, which is of the same age as the foundation of the hospital. The dress is a blue coat or gown, a yellow petticoat ("yellow" as it is called), a red leather girdle round the waist, yellow stockings, a clergyman's band round the neck, and a flat black cap of woollen yarn,

* There is a view of the tomb in the Antiquarian Repertory. † Baxter.

about the size of a saucer. Blue was a colour originally confined to servant men and boys, nor till its recognition as part of the uniform of the British Navy, was blue ever looked upon as a colour to be worn by gentlemen. The Whigs next took it up, and now it is a colour for a nobleman to wear.

"In the yeare 1552 began the repairing of the Grey Friars house for the poor fatherless children; and in the month of [23] November, the children were taken into the same, to the number of almost four hundred. On Christmas-Day, in the afternoon, while the Lord Mayor and Aldermen rode to Paules, the children of Christ's Hospital stood from St. Lawrence-lane-end in Cheape towards Paules, all in one livery of russet cotton, three hundred and forty in number; and in Easter next, they were in blue at the Spittle, and so have continued ever since."—*Stow*, p. 119, and compare *Howes*, p. 608.

"*Kitely.*—I took him of a child up at my door,
And christen'd him. . . . .
Since bred him at the Hospital."
Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

"*Second Suitor.*—I ha' no charge at all, no child of mine own,
But two I got once of a scouring-woman,
And they 're both well provided for, they 're i' th' Hospital."
The Widow, Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, ed. *Dyce*, iv. 329.

"I do not shame to say the Hospital
Of London was my chiefest fost'ring place."
The First and Second Parts of King Edward IV., by T. Heywood, 4to, 1600.

"It chanced the Worshipful of the Citty (good benefactours to the poore) to take her into Christ's Hospital, with whom John went as a guide to lead her: who being old, after shee dyed, hee was to bee turned out of doore; but the Citty, more desirous to pitty than to be cruell, placed him as a fostred fatherless child, &c."—*A Nest of Ninnies, by Robert Armin*, 4to, 1608.

The first stone of the New Hall was laid by the Duke of York on the 28th of April, 1825, and the Hall publicly opened on the 29th of May, 1829. The architect was James Shaw, who built St. Dunstan's in the West. It is better in its proportions than in its details. *Observe.*—At the upper end of the Hall, a large picture of Edward VI. granting the charter of incorporation to the Hospital. It is commonly assigned to Holbein, but upon no good authority.—Large picture by Verrio, of James II. on his throne, surrounded by his courtiers, (all curious portraits), receiving the mathematical pupils at their annual presentation: a custom still kept up at court. The painter presented it to the Hospital.—Full-length of Charles II., by Verrio.—Full-length of Sir Francis Child, (d. 1713), the founder of Child's Banking-house.—Full-lengths of the Queen and Prince Albert, by F. Grant, A.R.A.—Brook Watson, when a boy, attacked by a shark, by J. S. Copley, R.A., the father of Lord Lyndhurst.—The stone inserted in the wall behind the steward's chair; when a

monitor wishes to report the misconduct of a boy, he tells him to "go to the stone." In this Hall every year on St. Matthew's Day, "the Grecians," or head boys, deliver a series of orations before the Mayor, Corporation, and Governors; an old custom which Stow has elucidated in a passage in his "Survey;" * and here every Sunday from Christmas to Easter the "Suppings in Public," as they are called, are held; a picturesque sight and always well attended. Each governor has a certain number of tickets to give away. The bowing to the governors, and procession of the trades, is extremely curious.

"The discipline at Christ's Hospital in my time was ultra-Spartan; all domestic ties were to be put aside. "Boy!" I remember Boyer saying to me once when I was crying, the first day of my return after the holidays, 'Boy! the school is your father! Boy! the school is your mother! Boy! the school is your brother! the school is your sister! the school is your first cousin, and your second cousin, and all the rest of your relations! Let 's have no more crying.'"—*Coleridge's Table Talk.*

The Grammar-school was built by the son of Mr. Shaw, and answers all the purposes for which it was erected. The two chief classes in the school are called "Grecians" and "Deputy-Grecians." *Eminent Grecians.*—Joshua Barnes, (d. 1712), the editor of "Anacreon and Euripides." Jeremiah Markland, (d. 1776), an eminent critic, particularly in Greek literature. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, (d. 1834). Thomas Mitchell, the translator of "Aristophanes." Thomas Barnes, for many years, and till his death, editor of the "Times" newspaper. *Eminent Deputy-Grecians.*—Charles Lamb, (Elia), whose delightful papers, "Recollections of Christ's Hospital," and "Christ's Hospital Five-and-thirty Years Ago," have done so much to uphold the dignity of the school, (d. 1834). Leigh Hunt. *Eminent Scholars whose standing in the School is unknown.*—William Camden, author of the "Britannia." Bishop Stillingfleet.† Samuel Richardson, author of "Clarissa Harlowe." The Mathematical School was founded by Charles II., in 1672, for forty boys, called "King's Boys," distinguished by a badge upon the right shoulder. The school was afterwards enlarged, at the expense of a Mr. Stone. The boys on the new foundation wear a badge on the left shoulder, and are called "The Twelves," on account of their number. To "The Twelves" was afterwards added "The Twos," on another foundation.

* Stow, p. 28.

† "January 16, 1666-7.—Sir R. Ford tells me how the famous Stillingfleete was a Blue-Coat boy."—*Pepys.*

"As I ventured to call the Grecians the muftis of the school, the King's boys, as their character then was, may well pass for the janisaries. They were the constant terror to the younger part; and some who may read this, I doubt not, will remember the consternation into which the juvenile fry of us were thrown, when the cry was raised in the cloister that "the First Order was coming,"—for so they termed the first form or class of those boys."—*Charles Lamb.*

Peter the Great took two of the mathematical boys with him to St. Petersburgh. One was murdered in the streets, shortly after his arrival; and of the other nothing is known. The Writing-school was founded in 1694, and furnished at the sole charge of Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London in 1681. The school has always been famous for its penmen. The Wards or Dormitories in which the boys sleep are seventeen in number. Each boy makes his own bed; and each ward is governed by a nurse and two or more monitors.

"There was [a monitor] one H——, who, I learned, in after days was seen expiating some maturer offence in the hulks. This petty Nero nearly starved forty of us with exacting contributions, to the one-half of our bread, to pamper a young ass, which, incredible as it may seem, with the connivance of the nurse's daughter (a young flame of his), he had contrived to smuggle in, and keep upon the leads of the ward, as they called our dormitories. This game went on for better than a week, till the foolish beast, not able to fare well, but he must cry roast meat—happier than Caligula's minion, could he have kept his own counsel—but foolisher, alas! than any of his species in the fables—waxing fat and kicking in the fulness of bread, one unlucky minute would needs proclaim his good fortune to the world below; and laying out his simple throat, blew such a ram's-horn blast, as (toppling down the walls of his own Jericho) set concealment any longer at defiance. The client was dismissed, with certain attentions, to Smithfield; but I never understood that the patron underwent any censure on the occasion."—*Charles Lamb.*

The Counting-house contains a good portrait of Edward VI., after Holbein—very probably by him. The dress of the boys is not the only remnant of byegone times, peculiar to the school. Old names still haunt the precinct of the Grey-friars: the place where is stored the bread and butter is still the "buttery;" and the open ground in front of the Grammar-school is still distinguished as "the Ditch," because the ditch of the city ran through the precinct. The boys still take their milk from wooden bowls, their meat from wooden trenchers, and their beer is poured from leathern black jacks into wooden piggins. They have also a currency and almost a language of their own. The Spital sermons are still preached before them. Every Easter-Monday they visit the Royal Exchange, and every Easter-Tuesday the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house. But the customs which distinguished the school are fast dying away: the saints' days are no longer holidays; the money-boxes for the poor have disappeared from the cloisters; the dungeons for the unruly have been done away with; and

the governors are too lax in allowing the boys to wear caps and hats, and even at a distance to change the dress. When the dress is once done away with, the Hospital will sink into a common charity school. Some changes, however, have been effected for the better: the boys no longer perform the commonest menial occupations; and the bread and beer for breakfast has been discontinued since 1824. *Mode of Admission.*—Boys whose parents may not be free of the city of London are admissible on Free Presentations, as they are called, as also are the sons of clergymen of the Church of England. The Lord Mayor has two presentations annually, and the Court of Aldermen one each. The rest of the governors have presentations once in three years. A list of the governors who have presentations for the year is printed every Easter, and may be had at the counting-house of the hospital. No boy is admitted before he is seven years old, or after he is nine; and no boy can remain in the school after he is fifteen—King's Boys and Grecians alone excepted. *Qualification for Governor.*—Payment of 500*l.* An Alderman has the power of nominating a governor for election at half-price. The branch-school at Hertford was founded in 1683. Here girls are educated as well as boys; that this was the case once in London, Pepys confirms by a curious story:—

> "Two wealthy citizens are lately dead, and left their estates, one to a Blue-coat boy, and the other to a Blue-coat girl, in Christ's Hospital. The extraordinariness of which has led some of the magistrates to carry it on to a match, which is ended in a public wedding—he in his habit of blue satin, led by two of the girls, and she in blue with an apron green, and petticoat yellow, all of sarsnet, led by two of the boys of the house, through Cheapside to Guildhall Chapel, whereth ey were married by the Dean of St. Paul's, she given by my Lord Mayor. The wedding-dinner it seems was kept in the Hospital Hall."—*Pepys to Mrs. Steward, Sept. 20th,* 1695.

CHRISTOPHER (ST.), THREADNEEDLE STREET. A church in Broad-street Ward, taken down when the Bank of England was enlarged, in 1781. Part of the church escaped the Great Fire; and that part which was re-built was, as Hatton tells us, of the Tuscan order.

CHRISTOPHER STREET, HATTON GARDEN. So called after Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor. [*See* Ely Place.]

CHURCH STREET, SOHO. Built circ. 1679, and so called after the Greek Church in Soho-fields. [*See* Greek Street.]

CIDER CELLARS, MAIDEN LANE. [*See* Maiden Lane.]

CITY (THE). The general name for London within the *gates*

and within the *bars*. All the gates have gone, and the only bar remaining is *Temple Bar*. *Ludgate* marked the boundary-wall of the City westward, and *Temple Bar* the limits of the liberties in the same direction.

CITY CLUB, OLD BROAD STREET, occupies the site of the old *South Sea House*.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE. Established 1835, for the sons of respectable persons engaged in professional, commercial, or trading pursuits; and partly founded on an income of 900*l*. a-year, derived from certain tenements bequeathed by John Carpenter, town-clerk of London, in the reign of Henry V., "for the finding and bringing up of four poor men's children with meat, drink, apparel, learning at the schools, in the universities, &c., until they be preferred, and then others in their places for ever."* This was the same John Carpenter who "caused, with great expense, to be curiously painted upon board, about the north cloister of Paul's, a monument of Death leading all Estates, with the speeches of Death and answers of every State."† The school year is divided into three terms: Easter to July; August to Christmas; January to Easter; and the charge for each pupil is 2*l*. 5*s*. a term. The printed form of application for admission may be had of the secretary, and must be filled up by the parent or guardian, and signed by a member of the Corporation of London. The general course of instruction includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Geography, and History. Besides eight free scholarships on the foundation, equivalent to 35*l*. per annum each, and available as exhibitions to the Universities, there are the following exhibitions belonging to the school:—The "Times" Scholarship, value 30*l*. per annum; three Beaufoy Scholarships, the Salomons Scholarship, and the Travers Scholarship, 50*l*. per annum each; the Tegg Scholarship, nearly 20*l*. per annum; and several other valuable prizes. The first stone of the School was laid by Lord Brougham, Oct. 21st, 1835.

CITY ROAD. A crowded thoroughfare—a continuation of the New-road, running from the Angel at Islington to Finsbury-square; opened for passengers and carriages on the 29th of June, 1761; Mr. Dingley, the projector, who gave it the name of the City-road, modestly declining to have it called after his own name. [*See* Bunhill Fields' Burial Ground.] *Observe.*—John Wesley's Chapel and Grave, immediately opposite Bunhill-fields,

* Stow, p. 42. † Ibid.

"Great multitudes assembled to see the ceremony of laying the foundation, so that Wesley could not, without much difficulty, get through the press to lay the first stone, on which his name and the date were inserted on a plate of brass. 'This was laid by John Wesley, on April 1, 1777.' Probably, says he, this will be seen no more by any human eye, but will remain there till the earth, and the works thereof, are burnt up."—*Southey's Life of Wesley*, ii. 385.

CLARE HOUSE COURT, on the left hand, going up *Drury-lane*, (with the date 1693 upon the corner house), was so called after John Holles, second Earl of Clare, whose town-house stood at the end of this court. His son, Gilbert Holles, third Earl of Clare, died 1689, and was succeeded by his son, John Holles, created Marquis of Clare and Duke of Newcastle, May 14th, 1694, and died 1711, when all his honours became extinct.

CLARE MARKET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, between Lincoln's-Inn-fields and the Strand.

"Then is there towards Drury-lane, a new market, called Clare Market; then is there a street and palace of the same names, built by the Earl of Clare, who lives there in a princely manner, having a house, a street, and a market both for flesh and fish, all bearing his name."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 344, fol. 1657.

"Clare Market, very considerable and well served with provisions, both flesh and fish; for besides the butchers in the shambles, it is much resorted unto by the country butchers and higglers; the market-days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. The toll belongs to the Duke of Newcastle [Pelham-Holles] as ground landlord thereof."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 119, ed. 1720.

The Duke of Newcastle built a chapel "at the corner of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, near Clare-market," for the use of the butchers. Here John Henley, Orator Henley, (d. 1756), erected his "gilt tub." He came here from Newport-market in Feb. 1729—

"Whom have I hurt? has poet yet, or peer,
Lost the arch'd eyebrow, or Parnassian sneer?
And has not Colley still his lord and whore?
His butchers Henley? his freemasons Moore?"
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

"Still break the benches, Henley, with thy strain,
While Sherlock, Hare, and Gibson preach in vain;
O, worthy thou of Egypt's wise abodes,
A decent priest, where monkeys were the gods!
But fate with butchers placed thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and maul."—*Dunciad*, B. iii.

Henley preached on the Sundays theological matters, and on the Wednesdays upon all other sciences. Each auditor paid one shilling. Over the altar was this extraordinary inscription —"The Primitive Eucharist." The Bull-head Tavern, in Clare-market, was a favourite resort of the famous Dr. Radcliffe. Tony Aston tells us that Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, was in

the habit "of going often into Clare-market and giving money to the poor unemployed basket women, insomuch that she could not pass that neighbourhood without the thankful acclamations of people of all degrees."

CLARENDON HOUSE, PICCADILLY. The town-house of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, "the great Lord-Chancellor of Human Nature." It stood on the north side of Piccadilly, between Berkeley-street and Bond-street, and exactly fronting St. James's Palace. Charles II. granted the ground, and Prat, we are told by Evelyn, was the name of the architect. The date of the grant is June 13th, 1664.

"October 15, 1664. After dinner, my Lord Chancellor and his lady carried me in their coach to see their palace (for he now lived at Worcester House, in y^e^ Strand) building at the upper end of St. James's-streete, and to project the garden."—*Evelyn*, i. 366.

"February 20, 1664-5. Rode into the beginning of my Lord Chancellor's new house, near St. James's; which common people have already called Dunkirke-house, from their opinion of his having a good bribe for the selling of that towne. And very noble I believe it will be. Near that is my Lord Barkeley beginning another on one side, and Sir J. [ohn] Denham [Burlington-house] on the other."—*Pepys*, i. 330.

"Some called it Dunkirk-house, intimating that it was built by his share of the price of Dunkirk. Others called it Holland-house, because he was believed to be no friend to the war: so it was given out that he had money from the Dutch."—*Burnet*, i. 431, ed. 1823.

"31 January, 1665-6. To my Lord Chancellor's new house which he is building, only to view it, hearing so much from Mr. Evelyn of it; and indeed it is the finest pile I ever did see in my life, and will be a glorious house."—*Pepys*, i. 390.

"February 14, 1665-6. I took Mr. Hill to my Lord Chancellor's new house that is building, and went, with trouble, up to the top of it, and there is the noblest prospect that ever I saw in my life, Greenwich being nothing to it; and, in everything, it is a beautiful house, and most strongly built in every respect; and as if, as it hath, it had the Chancellor for its master."—*Pepys*, i. 391.

"May 22, 1666. Waited on my Lord Chancellor at his new palace; and Lord Berkeley's built next to it."—*Evelyn*, i. 386.

"November 28, 1666. Went to see Clarendon-house, now almost finished, a goodly pile to see to, but had many defects as to y^e^ architecture, yet placed most gracefully. After this, I waited on the Lord Chancellor, who was now at Berkshire-house, since the burning of London."—*Evelyn*, i. 400.

"But now that Clarendon-house is finished, be pleased (if at least you dare) to let me know, whither my Lord Chancellor of England, who sayd it should cost him 20,000*l.*, or my Lord Orrery, who said it would cost him 40,000*l.*, was more in y^e^ right."—*Earl of Orrery to Lord Clarendon, March 22nd*, 1666 [7], (*Lister*, iii. 452).

"April 22, 1667. To the Lord Chancellor's house, the first time I have been therein; and it is very noble, and brave pictures of the ancient and present nobility."—*Pepys*, ii. 44.

"April 26, 1667. My Lord Chancellor showed me all his newly-finished and furnished palace and librarie; then we went to take the aire in Hide-park."—*Evelyn*, i. 403.

"June 14, 1667. Mr. Hater tells me that some rude people have been, as he hears, at my Lord Chancellor's, where they have cut down the trees before his house, and broke his windows; and a gibbet either set up before or painted upon his gate, and these three words writ: 'Three sights to be seen: Dunkirke, Tangier, and a barren Queene.' "—*Pepys*, ii. 71.

"December 9,* 1667. To visit the late Lord Chancellor. I found him in his garden, at his new-built palace, sitting in his gowt wheele-chayre, and seeing the gates setting up towards the north and the fields. He looked and spake very disconsolately. After some while deploring his condition to me, I tooke my leave. Next morning I heard he was gon."—*Evelyn*, i. 412.

Lord Cornbury, the eldest son of the Chancellor, inhabited the house for some time :—

"December 20, 1668. I din'd with my Lord Cornbury at Clarendon-house, now bravely furnish'd, especialy with the pictures of most of our ancient and modern witts, poets, philosophers, famous and learned English-men; which collection of the Chancellor's I much commended, and gave his Lordship a catalogue of more to be added."—*Evelyn*, i. 417.

Evelyn supplies a list of the portraits † in a letter to Pepys :—

"There were at full length, the greate Duke of Buckingham, the brave Sir Horace and Francis Vere, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Philip Sidney, the great Earl of Leicester, Treasurer Buckhurst, Burleigh, Walsingham, Cecil, Lord Chancellor Bacon, Ellesmere, and I think all the late Chancellors and grave Judges in the reignes of Queen Elizabeth and her successors, James and Charles the First. For there was Treasurer Weston, Cottington, Duke Hamilton, the magnificent Earle of Carlisle, Earles of Carnarvon, Bristol, Holland, Lindsey, Northumberland, Kingston, and Southampton; Lords Falkland and Digby (I name them promiscuously as they come into my memorie), and of Charles the Second, besides the Royal Family, the Dukes of Albemarle and Newcastle; Earles of Darby, Shrewsbery, St. Alban's, the brave Montrose, Sandwich, Manchester, &c.; and of the Coife, Sir Edward Coke, Judge Berkeley, Bramston, Sir Orlando Bridgman, Jeofry Palmer, Selden, Vaughan, Sir Robert Cotton, Dugdale, Mr. Camden, Mr. Hales of Eton. The Archbishops Abbott and Laud, Bishops Juxon, Sheldon, Morley, and Duppa; Dr. Sanderson, Brownrig, Dr. Donne, Chillingworth, and severall of the Cleargie, and others of the former and present age. For there were the pictures of Fisher, Fox, Sir Thomas More, Tho. Lord Cromwell, Dr. Nowel, &c. And what was most agreeable to his Lordship's general humour, Old Chaucer, Shakspere, Beaumont and Fletcher, who were both in one piece, Spencer, Mr. Waller, Cowley, Hudibras, which last he plac'd in the roome where he vs'd to cate and dine in publiq."—*Evelyn*, ii. 242, 4to ed.

Lord Dartmouth relates in his notes on Burnet, that Clarendon House was chiefly furnished with cavaliers' goods, brought

* This is a mistake on the part of Evelyn. Lord Clarendon fled on the 29th of November.

† These portraits are now for the most part at the Grove, near Watford, Herts, and at Bothwell Castle, near Lanark, N.B.

thither for peace-offerings, and that within his own remembrance "Earl Paulett was an humble petitioner to the sons of the Chancellor for leave to take a copy of his grandfather and grandmother's pictures (whole-lengths drawn by Vandyck) that had been plundered from Hinton St. George; which was obtained with great difficulty, because it was thought that copies might lessen the value of the originals." * Clarendon, in his autobiography, admits the "weakness and vanity" he had exhibited in the erection of this house, and "the gust of envy" which it drew upon him; while he attributes his fall more to the fact that he had built such a house than to any misdemeanour he was thought to have been guilty of. Lord Rochester (Clarendon's second son) told Lord Dartmouth that when his father left England he ordered him to tell all his friends "that if they could excuse the vanity and folly of the great house, he would undertake to answer for all the rest of his actions himself." † There was much in the house to call up popular clamour against him. Part of it was built with stones designed, before the Civil War, for the repair of old St. Paul's. He was said to have turned to a profane use what he had bought with a bribe. Old St. Paul's supplied stones for the palace of another great minister of State; but Somerset stole, Clarendon bought. The subsequent history of Clarendon House is as interesting as its early history. It appears to have been leased to the great Duke of Ormond. Ormond was living in Clarendon House when Blood (Dec. 6th, 1670) seized his person in St. James's-street. Lord Chancellor Clarendon died Dec. 9th, 1674, and on the 10th of July, 1675, his sons sold the house to Christopher Monk, the second and last Duke of Albemarle.

"July 10, 1675. The Duke of Albemarle bought the Earl of Clarendon's house in Piccadilly, that cost 40,000*l.* building, for 26,000*l.*"—*Annals of the Universe*, 8vo, 1709.

The duke's extravagancies increasing with his difficulties, he was obliged to part with his new purchase; and *Albemarle House*, as it now was called, was sold to Sir Thomas Bond, who pulled it down, and raised *Bond-street* and *Albemarle-buildings* in its stead.

"June 19, 1683. I return'd to towne in a coach with the Earle of Clarendon, when passing by the glorious palace his father built but few yeares before, which they were now demolishing, being sold to certaine undertakers, I turn'd my head the contrary way till the coach was gone past it, least I might minister occasion of speaking of it, which must needs have griev'd him, that in so short a time their pomp was fallen."—*Evelyn*, i. 554.

* Burnet, i. 168, ed. 1823. † Ibid, i. 431, ed. 1823.

"September 18, 1683. After dinner I walked to survey the sad demolition of Clarendon-house, that costly and only sumptuous palace of the late Lord Chancellor Hyde . . . . . The Chancellor gone and dying in exile, the Earl his successor sold that which cost 50,000*l.* building, to the young Duke of Albemarle for 25,000*l.*, to pay debts which how contracted remains yet a mystery, his sonn being no way a prodigal. Some imagine the Dutchesse his daughter had ben chargeable to him. However it were, this stately palace is decreed to ruin, to support the prodigious waste the Duke of Albemarle had made of his estate since the old man died. He sold it to the highest bidder, and it fell to certain rich bankers and mechanics, who gave for it and the ground* about it 35,000*l.*; they designe a new towne, as it were, and a most magnificent piazza (*i. e.* square). 'Tis said they have already materials towards it with what they sold of the house alone, more worth than what they paid for it. See the vicissitude of earthly things! I was astonished at this demolition, nor less at the little army of labourers and artificers levelling the ground, laying foundations, and contriving greate buildings, at an expense of 200,000*l.*, if they perfect their designe."—*Evelyn*, i. 560.

The memory of Clarendon House still survives in the Clarendon Hotel, and Mr. D'Israeli assures us that the two Corinthian pilasters, one on each side of the "Three Kings Inn" gateway in Piccadilly, "belonged to Clarendon House, and are perhaps the only remains of that edifice."† The whole was a laboured quarry above ground, and nothing was grand about it but the site.

CLARGES STREET, PICCADILLY. Built circ. 1717,‡ and so called after Sir Walter Clarges, the nephew of Nan Clarges, General Monk's virago of a wife. Henry, Earl of Dover, nephew and heir of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, assigned over his own right to the church of St. James', Westminster, to Sir Walter Clarges, Bart., and others.§ This Sir Walter was, I believe, the son of Sir Thomas Clarges, who lived in a large house on the site of the present Albany. In 1717, when Clarges-street was rated to the poor for the first time, there were twelve houses only, and those on the east side, and all inhabited save one. Earl Ferrers, Lord Archibald Hamilton, and Lord Forester, were among the eleven inhabitants. The west side was built the next year. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, who died here in 1806, at the age of eighty-nine. Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton, at No. 11, in 1804, 1805, and 1806. In 1807, after the death of Nelson, the house was inhabited by the Countess of Stanhope.‖

* In 1688 there were twenty-four acres of land attached to the house.—*Rate-books of St. Martin's.*

† Cur. of Lit. p. 443. The best views are in Wilkinson and Smith.

‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

§ Maitland, p. 720, ed. 1739.

‖ Letter in Evans's Statement against Nicolas, p. 31, and Court Guides.

CLEMENT'S (ST.) DANES, STRAND, opposite Clement's Inn.

"A church so called, because Harold, a Danish king, and other Danes, were buried there. This Harold, whom King Canutus had by a concubine, reigned three years, and was buried at Westminster."—*Stow*, p. 166.

"There is yet another reason given of this denomination of the church from the Danes; namely, that when the Danes were utterly driven out of this kingdom, and none left but a few who were married to English women; these were constrained to inhabit between the Isle of Thorne (that which is now called Westminster) and Caer Lud, now called Ludgate. And there they builded a synagogue, the which being afterwards consecrated, was called 'Ecclesia Clementis Danorum.' This account of the name did the learned antiquarian Fleetwood, some time Recorder of London, give to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who lived in this parish."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 113.

The old church described by Stow escaped the Great Fire, and being old and ruinous was taken down circ. 1682, and rebuilt by Edward Pierce, under the superintendence of Wren.

"He [Edward Pierce] much assisted Sir Christopher Wren in many of his designs, and built the church of St. Clement under his directions."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. *Dallaway*, ii. 315.

Dr. Johnson attended this church. They still shew you his seat in the north gallery near the pulpit. Dr. Burrowes was then rector.

"On the 9th of April, 1773, being Good Friday, I breakfasted with him on tea and cross-buns; Doctor Levett, as Frank called him, making the tea. He carried me with him to the church of St. Clement Danes, where he had his seat; and his behaviour was, as I had imaged to myself, solemnly devout. I never shall forget the tremulous earnestness with which he pronounced the awful petition in the Litany—'in the hour of death, and at the day of judgment, good Lord deliver us.'"—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, ii. 201.

"London, April 21, 1784. After a confinement of 129 days, more than the third part of a year, and no inconsiderable part of human life, I this day returned thanks to God in St. Clement's Church for my recovery; a recovery, in my 75th year, from a distemper which few in the vigour of youth are known to surmount."—*Johnson to Mrs. Thrale.*

Eminent Persons baptised in.—Sir Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury, June 6th, 1563. Sir Charles Sedley, the poet, March 30th, 1638-9. Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics," March 7th, 1670-1. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Sir John Roe, Jan. 17th, 1605-6. He died in Ben Jonson's arms, of the plague, and the poet has written some of his best verses upon him.—Dr. Donne's wife, (d. 1617); her tomb by Nicholas Stone was destroyed when the church was rebuilt by Pierce. Donne preached a sermon here soon after her death, taking for his text, "Lo, I am the man that have seen affliction."—John Lowen, the player, Aug. 24th, 1653, one of the original actors in Shakspeare's plays, and after Burbadge one of the most eminent.—Marchmont Needham, (d. 1678), author of the

Mercuries written during the Civil War of Charles I., against and for the King.—Thomas Otway, the poet, (d. 1685).—Nat Lee, the poet, (d. 1692). He died in a public-house called the Bear and Harrow, in Butcher-row.—Will. Mountfort, the actor, killed, 1692, by Lord Mohun in Howard-street adjoining. —Thos. Rymer, the compiler of the "Fœdera," which bears his name. He lived and died (1713) in Arundel-street adjoining.—Joe Miller (Joe Miller's Jest-book). He died in 1738 at the age of fifty-four, and was buried in the burying-ground of the parish in Portugal-street. It is recorded on his tomb-stone, which still remains, that he was "a tender husband, a sincere friend, a facetious companion, and an excellent comedian."—James Spiller, the actor, (d. 1729). A butcher in Clare-market wrote his epitaph in verse, full of marrow-bones and cleavers. See it in "Ireland's Hogarth." The registers record the baptisms and interments of several children of Thomas Simon, the celebrated medallist, for many years a parishioner of St. Clement's Danes. He died in June, 1665, of the plague, leaving directions in his will that he should be buried "in the church of St. Clement's Danes, in the place and under the stone where my children are buried, and that eight or nine foot deep in the ground." His name, however, is not to be found in the burial-register of St. Clement's. The marriage (10th of October, 1676) of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, bart., and Mrs. Mary Davis of Ebury—the great heiress that brought the Pimlico property to the Grosvenor family—was solemnised in this church. The three stained glass windows over the altar by Collins were erected March 23rd, 1844.

CLEMENT'S (ST.), EASTCHEAP, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. A church in Candlewick-ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren as we now see it. Bishop Pearson (d. 1686) was rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, and in the old church, described by Stow as "small" and "void of monuments," he preached those sermons upon the Creed which led to his well-known "Exposition"—a standard book in English divinity, dedicated by its author "to the right worshipful and well-beloved the parishioners of St. Clement's, Eastcheap."

CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND. An inn of Chancery, appertaining to the Inner Temple, and so called "because it standeth near to St. Clement's-church, but nearer to the fair fountain called Clement's-well;"* hence Holywell-street adjoining: the well is now a pump.

* Stow, p. 166.

"Clement's Inne was a messuage belonging to the parish of Saint Clement Dane; the deuise whereof is an anchor without a stocke, with a capital C couchant upon it, and this is grauen in stone over the gate of Clement's Inne. It seemeth to bee a Hieroglyphike or Rebus (as some coniecture) figuring herein Saint Clement, who having bin Pope, and so reputed head of the Church (and the Church being resembled to a shippe), both his name and office are expressed in this deuise of the C and the anchor."—*Sir George Buc in Howes*, p. 1075, ed. 1631.

"*Shallow.* I was once of Clement's Inn; where I think they will talk of mad Shallow yet.

"*Silence.* You were called lusty Shallow then, cousin.

"*Shallow.* By the mass, I was called anything; and I would have done anything indeed, and roundly too. There was I and Little John Doit of Staffordshire, and Black George Barnes of Staffordshire, and Francis Pickbone and Will Squele, a Cotswold man; you had not four such swinge bucklers in all the Inns of Court again."

"*Shallow.* Nay she must be old; she cannot choose but be old; certain she 's old, and had Robin Night-work by old Night-work, before I came to Clement's Inn."

"*Shallow.* I remember at Mile-end-green (when I lay at Clement's Inn) I was then Sir Dagonet in Arthur's show."

"*Falstaff.* I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring."—*Second Part of Henry IV.*

"Myselfe doe lodge withowt St. Clement's Inn back dore, as soon as you come up the steps and owt of that house and dore on your left-hand two payre of stayres, into a little passage right before you. If you have occasion to ask for me, then you must say the Frenchman limner, for the people of the house know not my name perfectly for reasons' sake."—*Hollar, the Engraver, to Aubrey, August*, 1661.

The hall was built in 1715. The black figure kneeling in the garden was presented to the Inn by Holles, Earl of Clare, but when or by what earl no one has told us. It was brought from Italy, and is said to be of bronze; "but some ingenious persons," says Ireland, "having determined on making it a blackamoor, have in consequence painted the figure of that colour."*

CLERKENWELL. A parish off Smithfield and Holborn, and so called from a well, now a pump, in *Ray-street*, of which Wilkinson has engraved a view.

"North from the house of St. John's was the priory of Clarken well, so called of Clarke's well adjoining; which priory was founded about the year 1100, by Jordan Briset, baron, the son of Ralph, the son of Brian Briset."—*Stow*, p. 162.

"There are also round London, on the northern side, in the suburbs, excellent springs; the water of which is sweet, clear, and salubrious; amongst which Holywell (fons sacer), Clerkenwell (fons Clericorum), and St. Clement's Well (fons sancti Clementis) are of most note."—*Fitzstephen.*

* Ireland, p. 74.

"The third [well] is called Clarke's well, or Clarkenwell, and is curbed about square with hard stone, not far from the west end of Clarkenwell Church, but close without the wall that incloseth it. The said church took the name of the well, and the well took the name of the parish clerks in London, who of old time were accustomed there yearly to assemble, and to play some large history of Holy Scripture."—*Stow*, p. 7.

"The old well of Clerkenwell, and from whence the parish had its name, is still known among the inhabitants. It is on the right hand of a lane that leads from Clerkenwell to Hockley-in-the-Hole, in a bottom. One Mr. Cross, a brewer, hath this well enclosed; but the water runs from him into the said place. It is enclosed with an high wall, which formerly was built to bound in Clerkenwell-close; the present well being also enclosed with another lower wall from the street. The way to it is through a little house, which was the watch-house: you go down a good many steps to it. The well had formerly iron work and brass cocks, which are now cut off; the water spins through the old wall. I was there and tasted the water, and found it excellently clear, sweet, and well-tasted. The parish is much displeased (as some of them told me) that it is thus gone to decay; and think to make some complaint at a commission for Charitable Uses, hoping by that means to recover it to common use again, the water being highly esteemed thereabouts; and many from those parts send for it."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 69.

Eminent Inhabitants.—John Weever, the antiquary, (d. 1632). His epistle before his "Funeral Monuments" is dated "from my house in Clerkenwell-close, this 28th of May, 1631." He is buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell.—Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, William Cavendish and his second wife, Margaret Lucas. [*See* Newcastle House.]

"May 10, 1667. Drove hard towards Clerkenwell, thinking to have overtaken my Lady Newcastle, whom I saw before us in her coach, with 100 boys and girls looking upon her."—*Pepys*.

Clerkenwell has long been famous for its clockmakers. Mr. C. R. Leslie, R. A., the celebrated painter, was the son of a clockmaker in Clerkenwell. The church on the green is dedicated to St. James; the church in St. John's-square to St. John.

CLERKENWELL CHURCH. [*See* St. James's, Clerkenwell.]

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS HOUSE. [*See* Sessions House, Clerkenwell.]

CLEVELAND COURT, ST. JAMES'S, was so called after Cleveland House, the London residence of the Duchess of Cleveland, the mistress of Charles II. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Jervas, the painter, who died here in 1739. In the supplementary volume to "Roscoe's Pope," (p. 114), there is a letter addressed "To Mr. Pope; to be left with Mr. Jervasse, at Bridgewater-house, in Cleveland-court."—George Selwyn, who died here in 1791, at the age of seventy-two.

CLEVELAND HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S.

"Formerly one large house, and called Berkshire-house; which, being purchased by the Duchess of Cleveland [Charles II.'s mistress], took her name; now severed into several houses, the chief of which is now inhabited by the Earl of Nottingham."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 78.

The Earl of Nottingham was living here in 1691; and here Bentley addresses a letter to his chaplain, the learned W. Wotton.*

"George Duprey, steward to the Dutchess of Cleaveland, of a middle stature and sanguine complexion, with his owne hair of a sad dark brown colour, not curling much. He hath a full staring gray eye, with a dark-coloured suit, lined with a phillamott mohair, and silver buttons; ran away five days since from her Grace's service, with a considerable summe of money. If any one can give notice of him at Cleavland-house, they shall be extraordinary well rewarded for their pains."—*The London Gazette, Aug. 13th to Aug. 17th*, 1674, No. 913.

"This is to give notice, that George Duprey, formerly steward to her Grace the Duchess of Cleavland, charged of some miscarriages in her Grace's service, mentioned in the Gazettes of the 20th and 24th of August last past, is returned, and hath justified himself towards her Grace, who hath given him leave to have it inserted in this Gazette."—*The London Gazette, March 25th to March 29th*, 1675, No. 976.

The name survives in Cleveland-court.† The house was afterwards bought by the Duke of Bridgewater, altered and refaced, and called *Bridgewater House*.

CLIFFORD'S INN, near St. Dunstan's Church, in FLEET STREET. An Inn of Chancery appertaining to the Inner Temple, so called after Robert Clifford, to whom the messuage was granted by King Edward II., in the third year of his reign; and by whose widow, in the 18th of Edward III., the messuage was let to students of the law.

"This house hath since fallen into the king's hands, as I have heard, but returned again to the Cliffords, and is now [1598] let to the said students for four pounds by the year."—*Stow*, p. 146.

"I embrace their opinion, which hold it to have been the house of the ancient Lord Cliffords, ancestors of the Earls of Cumberland, for the antique building of it, and the auncient and honorable coates of armes set up in the hall and other places in the house, shew it to have bin the mansion of a noble personage. The armes of this house bee the armes of the auncient founders thereof, the Lord Cliffords, by the customary licence, *viz.*, Checky, Or and Azure, a fesse and bordure gules, Besante sable."—*Sir George Buc, in Howes*, p. 1075, ed. 1631.

Harrison, the regicide, was a clerk in the office of one Hulke or Hulker, an attorney in this Inn.‡

* Bentley's Correspondence, ii. 739.

† There is a view of the house, by J. T. Smith, dated 1795.

‡ Wood's Fasti.

"John, the third sonn, was putt to an atturney a clerke, but when the warr begann, his fellow clerke, Harrison, perswaded him to take armes, (this is that famous rogue, Harrison, one of the King's judges) which he did, &c."—*Autobiography of Sir John Bramston*, p. 22.

CLIFFORD STREET, BOND STREET. No. 7 was Dr. Addington's, the father of Henry Addington, Lord Sidmouth, familiarly called "The Doctor," from his father's profession.

CLINK (THE). A prison and liberty in Southwark. The minutes of the Privy Council, in the reign of Mary I., are often dated from this place; I presume from its near neighbourhood to the palace of the Bishop of Winchester.*

"Then next is the Clinke, a gaol or prison for the trespassers in those parts; namely, in old time, for such as should brabble, frey, or break the peace on the said Bank, or in the brothel-houses; they were by the inhabitants thereabout apprehended and committed to this gaol, where they were straitly imprisoned."—*Stow*, p. 151.

"Clink-street begins at Deadman's-place, and runs to St. Mary Overies Dock, a straggling place, indifferently inhabited. Here is the prison so called, belonging to the Liberty of the Bishop of Winchester, called the Clink Liberty; where he had his house to reside in, when he came to London, but at present disused and very ruinous, and the prison of little or no concern."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 28.

"The Protestant minister is least regarded, appears by the old story of the Keeper of the Clink. He had priests of several sorts sent unto him; as they came in he asked them who they were. 'Who are you?' to the first. 'I am a priest of the Church of Rome.' 'You are welcome,' quoth the keeper; 'there are those who will take care of you. And who are you?' 'A silenced minister.' 'You are welcome, too; I shall fare the better for you. And who are you?' 'A minister of the Church of England.' 'O God help me,' quoth the keeper, 'I shall get nothing by you; I am sure you may lie and starve and rot, before anybody will look after you.'"—*Selden's Table Talk*, ed. *Singer*, p. 129.†

Eminent Persons confined in.—William Haughton, the dramatist, (temp. James I.)

"Lent unto Robarte Shaw, the 10 of Marche, 1599, to lend Wm. Harton, to releace him out of the Clyncke, the some of —— X^{s}."—*Henslowe's Diary*, p. 166.

John Duke, the player, (temp. James I.)

"Pd. for the companye, the 16 of Marche, 1602, unto the mercer's man, Puleston, for his Mr. John Willett deate, the some of eight powndes and x^{s}, which they owght hime for satten, and charges in the Clynke, for arestynge John Ducke——viij$^{li.}$ x^{s}."—*Henslowe's Diary*, p. 250.

* Haynes' State Papers.

† Article 30 of Harleian MS., No. 161, is a curious petition to the House from the Marshal of Middlesex, in the reign of James I., detailing his seizure of four priests in the prison of the Clink, and describing with great minuteness the property they had with them.

Eminent Inhabitants of the Liberty.—Philip Henslowe, the stage-manager and master of the bears, (temp. Queen Elizabeth and James I.) "on the bank sid [Bankside] right over against the Clink." * Edward Alleyn, the actor, and founder of Dulwich College:—"Mr. Allen dwells harde by the Clynke, by the bank syde, neere Wynchester-howse." †

CLIPSTONE STREET, FITZROY SQUARE. Sir James Mackintosh, when a fresh arrival in London, in the year 1788, lodged with Fraser, a wine merchant in this street.

CLOAK LANE, COLLEGE HILL, Vintry Ward, originally HORSE-BRIDGE STREET. Here is *Cutlers' Hall.*

CLOISTERS, TEMPLE. [*See* Temple.]

CLOTH FAIR derives its name from the resort of the clothiers of England and the drapers of London to the church-yard of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, where a fair—Bartholomew Fair—was kept every Bartholomew tide.

"Cloth Fair comes out of Smithfield, a place generally inhabited by drapers and mercers, and is of some note."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 284.

"It is in form of a T, the right end of the upper part running to Bartholomew-close, and the left to Long-lane."—*Hatton*, p. 18.

CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, on the East Side of MINCING LANE, FENCHURCH STREET. A small building, principally of red brick, the Hall of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London, the twelfth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies.

"King James I. incorporated himself into the Clothworkers, as men dealing in the principle and noblest staple ware of all these Islands, viz., woollen cloths."—*Strype*, B. i., p. 306.

"Being in the open hall, he [James I.] asked who was master of the company, and the Lord Mayor answered, Syr William Stone; unto whom the King said, 'Wilt thou make me free of the Clothworkers?' 'Yea,' quoth the master, 'and thinke myselfe a happy man that I live to see this day.' Then the King said, 'Stone, give me thy hand, and now I am a Clothworker.'"—*Howes*, p. 890 ed. 1631.

"September 7, 1666. But strange it is to see Clothworkers'-hall on fire, these three days and nights in one body of flame, it being the cellar full of oyle."—*Pepys*, i. 454.

Pepys, who was Master in 1677, presented a richly-chased silver cup, called "The Loving Cup," still in the possession of the Company, and used on all festive occasions.

* Letter in Collier's Life of Alleyn, p. 25. † Ibid. p. 77.

COACHMAKERS' HALL, NOBLE STREET, FOSTER LANE, originally built by the Scriveners' Company, and afterwards sold to the Coachmakers. Here "The Protestant Association" held its meetings; and here originated the riots of the year 1780. The Protestant Association was formed in February, 1778, in consequence of a bill brought into the House of Commons to repeal certain penalties and liabilities imposed upon Roman Catholics. When the bill was passed, a petition was framed for its repeal; and here, in this very hall, (May 29th, 1780), the following resolution was proposed and carried: "That the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend in St. George's-fields, on Friday next, at 10 of the clock in the morning, to accompany Lord George Gordon to the House of Commons, on the delivery of the Protestant petition." His lordship, who was present, observed, "If less than 20,000 of his fellow-citizens attended him on that day, he would not present their petition." On the day appointed, (Friday, the 2nd of June), the Association assembled in St. George's-fields. There was a vast concourse, and their numbers increasing, they marched over London Bridge, in separate divisions; and through the City to Westminster,—50,000, at least, in number. Lord George Gordon and his followers wore blue ribands in their hats; and each division was preceded by its respective banner, bearing the words "No Popery." At Charing Cross they were joined by additional numbers on foot, on horseback, and in carriages. All the avenues to both houses of Parliament were entirely filled. Lords and Commons were equally insulted, and every endeavour made to force an entrance into both houses, but without success. At night the outrages began by the demolition of the Roman Catholic Chapel in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and the Roman Catholic Chapel in Warwick-street, Golden-square. On Monday they gutted Sir George Savile's house, in Leicester-fields; but the building was saved. On Tuesday they pulled down Sir John Fielding's house in Bow-street, and burnt his goods in the street. Leaving Fielding's ruins, they went to Newgate, to demand their companions who had been seized demolishing a chapel. The keeper could not release them but by the sheriff's permission, which he went to ask. At his return he found all the prisoners released, and Newgate in a blaze. The prison was a remarkably strong building; but, determined to force it, they broke the gates with crows and other instruments, and climbed up the outside of the cell which joined the two great wings of the building, where the felons were confined. They broke the roof, tore away the rafters, and having got ladders, descended and released the prisoners.

Crabbe, the poet, then a young man in London, has described the scene in his journal:—"I stood and saw," he says, "about twelve women and eight men ascend from their confinement to the open air, and conducted through the street in their chains. Three of these were to be hanged on Friday. You have no conception of the phrenzy of the multitude. Newgate was at this time open to all: any one might get in; and, what was never the case before, any one might get out."* From Newgate they went to Bloomsbury-square, and pulled down the house of the great Lord Mansfield, and burnt his library. On Wednesday they broke open the Fleet and the King's Bench and the Marshalsea, and Wood-street Compter, and Clerkenwell Bridewell, and released all the prisoners. At night they set fire to the Fleet and the King's Bench; and one might see the glare of conflagration fill the sky from many parts. "On Wednesday," says Dr. Johnson, "I walked with Dr. Scott, to look at Newgate, and found it in ruins, with the fire yet glowing. As I went by, the Protestants were plundering the Session-house, at the Old Bailey. There were not, I believe, a hundred; but they did their work at leisure, in full security, without sentinels, without trepidation, as men lawfully employed, in full day." The Bank was attempted the same night; but the height of the panic was past, and Wilkes headed the party that drove them away. The fires, however, were still kept up, and it was not till the 9th that the City was free from outrage. On the 9th Lord George Gordon was sent to the Tower; and the mob retiring, the military were called in. Several executions followed. Lord George Gordon, whose perfect sanity has since been questioned, was tried for treason, but acquitted. He died in Newgate in 1793, and is buried in the cemetery of *St. James's Chapel, Hampstead-road*, without a stone to distinguish the place of his interment.

"I mentioned a kind of religious Robin-Hood society, which met every Sunday evening at Coachmakers'-hall, for free debate; and that the subject for this night was, the text which relates, with other miracles which happened at our Saviour's death, 'And the graves were opened, and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, and came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many.' Mrs. Hall said it was a very curious subject, and she should like to hear it discussed. Johnson, (somewhat warmly), 'One would not go to such a place to hear it,—one would not be seen in such a place, to give countenance to such a meeting.' I, however, resolved that I would go."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

COAL EXCHANGE, in LOWER THAMES STREET, nearly opposite Billingsgate, established pursuant to 47 Geo. III., cap. 68.

* Crabbe's Life by his Son, p. 83.

The first stone of the present building was laid Dec. 14th, 1847, J. B. Bunning, architect. In making the foundations a Roman hypocaust was laid open, perhaps the most interesting of the many Roman remains discovered in London. It has been arched over, and is still visible.

COBURG THEATRE, WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH, (now the VICTORIA), was so called after Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, (the present King of the Belgians), who laid the first stone, by proxy, on the 14th of September, 1816. The architect's name was Signor Cabanel; and the theatre was first opened May 11th, 1818.

COCK LANE, SHOREDITCH.

"Cock-lane, a pleasant one, on the east side of Shoreditch, leading to Swan-close."—*Hatton* (1708), p. 19.

"She [Deborah, Milton's daughter] had seven sons and three daughters, but none of them had any children, except her son Caleb and her daughter Elizabeth. Caleb went to Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and had two sons, of whom nothing is now known. Elizabeth married Thomas Foster, a weaver in Spitalfields, and had seven children, who all died. She kept a petty grocer's or chandler's shop in Cock-lane, near Shoreditch Church. She knew little of her grandfather, and that little was not good. In 1750, April 5, 'Comus' was played for her benefit."—*Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton.*

[*See* Pelham Street.]

COCK LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD.

"And over against the said Pie-corner lieth Cock-lane, which runneth down to Holborn-conduit."—*Stow*, p. 139.

This narrow lane was the scene, in the month of January and February, 1762, of the celebrated imposture called "The Cock-lane Ghost." The story was as follows:—A girl of twelve years old, the daughter of a man named Parsons, the officiating clerk of the adjoining church of St. Sepulchre, was continually disturbed at night with the knocking and scratching of some invisible agent against the wainscot of whatever room she was in. These noises were made, it was said, by the departed spirit of a young gentlewoman of respectable family in Norfolk, buried in the vaults of the church of *St. John, Clerkenwell.* She was said to have been poisoned by her husband, with a drink of deleterious punch; and the girl she pursued was said to have slept with her in the absence of her husband. The girl became alarmed; and the story getting wind, the house in Cock-lane in which the father lived was visited by hundreds and thousands of people,—many from mere curiosity, and others, perhaps, with a higher object in view. As the noises were made for the detection, it was said, of some human crime, many gentlemen,

eminent for their rank and character, were invited, by the Rev. Mr. Aldrich of Clerkenwell, to investigate their reality; and this was the more necessary, as the supposed spirit had publicly promised, by an affirmative knock, that she would attend any one of the gentlemen into the vault under the church of *St. John, Clerkenwell*, where her body was deposited, and give a token of her presence by a knock upon her coffin. This investigation took place on the night of the 1st of February, 1762; and Dr. Johnson, one of the gentlemen present, printed at the time an account of what they saw and heard:—

"About ten at night, the gentlemen met in the chamber in which the girl, supposed to be disturbed by a spirit, had with proper caution been put to bed by several ladies. They sat rather more than an hour, and hearing nothing, went down stairs, where they interrogated the father of the girl, who denied in the strongest terms any knowledge or belief of fraud. While they were inquiring and deliberating, they were summoned into the girl's chamber by some ladies who were near her bed, and who had heard knocks and scratches. When the gentlemen entered, the girl declared that she felt the spirit like a mouse upon her back, when the spirit was very solemnly required to manifest its existence by appearance, by impression on the hand or body of any present, or any other agency; but no evidence of any preternatural power was exhibited. The spirit was then very seriously advertised that the person to whom the promise was made of striking the coffin was then about to visit the vault, and that the performance of the promise was then claimed. The company at one o'clock went into the church, and the gentleman to whom the promise was made went with another into the vault. The spirit was solemnly required to perform its promise, but nothing more than silence ensued; the person supposed to be accused by the spirit then went down with several others, but no effect was perceived. Upon their return they examined the girl, but could draw no confession from her. Between two and three she desired and was permitted to go home with her father. It is therefore the opinion of the whole assembly, that the child has some art of making or counterfeiting a particular noise, and that there is no agency of any higher cause."

This solemn inquiry undeceived the world; and the contrivers of the imposture were punished for what they did. Parsons, the father of the girl, was set three several times in the pillory, and imprisoned for one year in the King's Bench prison. London mobs are curiously composed: instead of pelting Parsons in the pillory, they collected a subscription for him.

"I went to hear it, for it is not an apparition but an audition. We set out from the Opera, changed our clothes at Northumberland-house, the Duke of York, Lady Northumberland, Lady Mary Coke, Lord Hertford, and I, all in one hackney-coach, and drove to the spot; it rained torrents; yet the lane was full of mob, and the house so full we could not get in; at last they discovered it was the Duke of York, and the company squeezed themselves into one another's pockets to make room for us. The house, which is borrowed, and to which the ghost has adjourned, is wretchedly small and miserable; when we opened the chamber, in which were fifty people, with no light but one tallow candle at the end, we tumbled over the bed of the child to whom

the ghost comes, and whom they are murdering by inches in such insufferable heat and stench. At the top of the room are ropes to dry clothes. I asked if we were to have rope-dancing between the acts. We heard nothing; they told us (as they would at a puppet-show) that it would not come that night till seven in the morning, that is, when there are only 'prentices and old women. We stayed, however, till half-an-hour after one. The Methodists have promised them contributions; provisions are sent in like forage, and all the taverns and ale-houses in the neighbourhood make fortunes."—*Walpole... to Montagu, Feb. 2nd*, 1762.

The top of the thermometer in Hogarth's picture of "The Medley" is divided into two equal portions: in one half the girl is seen in bed, and in the other half the ghost, in the act of knocking, to announce her arrival. This celebrated imposture suggested Churchill's poem of "The Ghost." The house was on the north side of the street, about half-way up, and has long been taken down.

COCKAINE HOUSE. Writing of Dr. William Harvey, to whom we owe the discovery of the circulation of the blood, Aubrey says:—

"His brother Eliab bought, about 1654, Cockaine-house, now [1680] the Excise-office, a noble house, where the Doctor was wont to contemplate on the leads of the house, and had his severall stations in regard of the sun or wind. He [Harvey] was much and often troubled with the gout, and his way of cure was thus: he would then sitt with his legges bare, if it were frost, on the leads of Cockaine-house, putt them into a payle of water, till he was almost dead with cold, and betake himself to his stove, and so 'twas gone." —*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 380, 384.

COCKPIT ALLEY, DRURY LANE, was so called after the *Cockpit Theatre*; and is now corruptly written Pitt-place. The celebrated Titus Oates lodged in this alley.

COCKPIT or PHŒNIX THEATRE, in DRURY LANE, stood in the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, on the site of what is now called Pitt-place—properly Cockpit-place or Alley.

"The Cockpit Theatre was certainly not converted into a playhouse, until after James I. had been some time on the throne. How long before that date it had been used, as the name implies, as a place for the exhibition of cock-fighting, we are without such information as will enable us to form even a conjecture. Camden, in his Annals of James I., speaking of the attack upon it in March, 1616-17, says, that the Cockpit Theatre was then *nuper erectum*, by which we are to understand, perhaps, that it had been lately converted from a cockpit into a playhouse. Howes, in his continuation of Stow, adverting to the same event, calls it 'a new playhouse,' as if it had then been recently built from the foundation."—*Collier*, iii. 328.

The attack to which Mr. Collier alludes was made on Shrove-Tuesday, March 4th, 1616-17, by the apprentices of London, who, from time immemorial, had claimed, or at least exercised, the right of attacking and demolishing houses of ill-fame on that day. The Cockpit-theatre is said, by Prynne, to have demoralised the whole of Drury-lane. Mr. Collier has preserved

"A Ballade in praise of London 'Prentises, and what they did at the Cockpitt Playhouse, in Drury-lane." In 1647, the Cockpit Theatre was converted into a school-room;* and on Saturday, the 24th of March, 1649, was pulled down by a company of soldiers, "set on by the Sectaries of those sad times."† A new theatre would appear to have been subsequently erected; for a company of players, under Rhodes, were acting at the Cockpit, in Drury-lane, in 1660, when Killigrew and Herbert managed to suppress them. King Charles II. had authorised two companies of players, and two only—one under Killigrew, to be called the King's Servants; and one under Davenant, to be called the Duke's. Rhodes's players (Mohun, Hart, Clun, Cartwright, &c.) joined Killigrew; and Davenant's newly-formed company began to act in the Cockpit Theatre, vacated by Rhodes. Here they continued till they removed, in 1662, to their new theatre in *Portugal-row*, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.‡ Killigrew's house (opened April 8th, 1663) was erected on the site of the present *Drury-lane Theatre*.

COCKPIT (THE) in ST. JAMES'S PARK stood in the *Bird-cage-walk*, near Great Queen-street, and was distinguished by a cupola. It was taken down in 1816, but had been deserted long before, "that behind Gray's-Inn having the only vogue."§ I find in the records of the Audit Office a payment of xxx$^{li.}$ per annum "to the Keeper of our Playhouse called the Cockpitt in St. James' Park."

"Cocks of the game are yet cherished by divers men for their pleasures, much money being laid on their heads when they fight in pits, whereof some be costly made for that purpose."—*Stow*, p. 36.

"Within the City what variety of bowling-allies there are, some open, some covered. There are tennis-courts, shuffle-boards, playing at cudgels, cock-fightings, a sport peculiar to the English, and so is bear and bull-baytings, there being not such generous dogs and cocks anywhere else."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 399, 1657.

COCKPIT (THE) at WHITEHALL stood on the site of the present Privy Council-office. *Eminent Occupants.*—Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who died here Jan. 23rd, 1649-50, having from a window of his apartments in the Cockpit seen his sovereign walk from St. James's to the scaffold.—Oliver Cromwell, from the 25th of February, 1649-50. Cromwell's letter to his wife, after the Battle of Dunbar, is written from the Cockpit.—Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who died

* Parton's History of St. Giles's, p. 235. † Collier's Life of Shakspeare, i. ccxlii.
‡ Mal. Shak. by Bos., iii. 252, 254.
§ A New Guide to London, p. 8, 12mo, 1726, 2nd. edit.

here in 1669-70. The Cockpit was assigned to Monk, by the Parliament, a little before the Restoration.*—Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.† He was living here in 1673. The Cockpit was afterwards erected into the Privy Council-office; and here, in the Council-chamber, Guiscard stabbed Harley, Earl of Oxford—

"And fixed disease on Harley's closing life."
Vanity of Human Wishes.

"I cannot presume to hope the happiness of seeing you very soon, for though I should be recalled to-morrow, I shall savour so strong of a French Court, that I must make my quarantine in some Kentish village before I dare come near the Cockpit."—*Prior to Lord Townshend, (Roscoe's Pope*, v. 97).

COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS. A modern name; but why so given I am not aware, unless it had some fancied connection with *The Mews* adjoining. Charles Byrne or O'Brian, the Irish giant, died in this street, in 1783. He was eight feet, four inches, in height, and his skeleton—one of the curiosities of the College of Surgeons—measures eight feet. He was only twenty-two at his death. *Observe.*—Statue of George III. on horseback, by Matthew Cotes Wyatt; erected 1837. [*See* British Coffee House.]

COCK AND PYE FIELDS. The old name for the *Seven Dials* in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

COCK TAVERN, FLEET STREET, or, as it was at first called, THE COCK ALEHOUSE. A celebrated tavern, facing Middle Temple Gate, and famous for its chops and steaks, its porter, and, above all, its stout. When the plague was raging in London, in 1665, the master shut up his house, and retired into the country. The present landlord delights to exhibit one of the farthings referred to in the following advertisement:—

"This is to notify that the master of the Cock and Bottle, commonly called the Cock Alehouse, at Temple-bar, hath dismissed his servants, and shut up his house, for this Long Vacation, intending (God willing) to return at Michaelmas next, so that all persons whatsoever who have any accompts with the said master, or farthings belonging to the said house, are desired to repair thither before the 8th of this instant July, and they shall receive satisfaction."
—*The Intelligencer for* 1665, No. 51.

"The Cock Alehouse, adjoining to Temple-bar, is a noted publick-house."
—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 117.

COCK TAVERN, in BOW STREET. [*See* Bow Street.]

COCOA TREE (THE), in ST. JAMES'S STREET. The Tory "Chocolate-house" of Queen Anne's time. The Whig Coffee-house was the St. James's.

* Ludlow's Memoirs, ii. 488.

† London Gazette, No. 863.

"My face is likewise very well known at the Grecian, the Cocoa-tree, and in the theatres, both of Drury-lane and the Haymarket."—*The Spectator*, No. 1.

"I must not forget to tell you, that the parties have their different places, where, however, a stranger is always well received; but a Whig will no more go to the Cocoa-tree or Ozindas, than a Tory will be seen at the coffee-house of St. James'."—*Defoe, A Journey through England*, vol. i., p. 168, 8vo, 1722.

"I belonged, or belong, to the following clubs or societies:—to the Alfred; to the Cocoa-tree; to Watier's; to the Union, &c."—*Byron's Life*, p. 303, 1 vol. ed.

"I am a Scotchman at Forrest's, a Frenchman at Slaughter's, and at the Cocoa-tree I am an Englishman."—*The Connoisseur*, No. 1.

"This respectable body, of which I have the honour of being a member, affords every evening a sight truly English. Twenty or thirty, perhaps, of the first men in the kingdom in point of fortune and fashion, supping at little tables covered with a napkin, in the middle of a coffee-room, upon a bit of cold meat, or a sandwich, and drinking a glass of punch. At present we are full of kings, counsellors, and lords of the bedchamber, who, having jumped into the ministry, make a very singular medley of their old principles and language with their modern ones."—*Gibbon in* 1762, (*Miscellaneous Works*, vol. i., p. 154).

COGERS' HALL. The name of a public-house in Bride-lane, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where a set of politicians or *thinkers* collect at night in large numbers, and discuss the affairs of the State over porter, ale, and warm spirits and water. They derive their name of "Cogers" from the Latin *cogito*, and were first established in 1756. Admission *gratis*. You are not required to speak; but it is necessary to drink "for the good of the house."

COLD BATH FIELDS. A district between Clerkenwell and Pentonville, and so called from a well of cold water, formerly situated in fields, but now built over. Here is the House of Correction, opened in 1794. [*See* Eyre Street Hill; Warner Street; Bath Street.]

> "As he went through Coldbath Fields he saw
> A solitary cell;
> And the Devil was pleased, for it gave him a hint
> For improving his prisons in Hell."
> *Southey and Coleridge, The Devil's Thoughts.*

COLD HARBOUR, or, COLDHARBOROUGH, UPPER THAMES STREET. A capital messuage, of which Stow could find no earlier mention than the 13th of Edward II., when it was demised or let by Sir John Abel, knight, to Henry Stow, draper. It was subsequently sold (8th of Edward III.) to Sir John Poultney, who died in 1349, having filled the office of mayor on four several occasions. It was then called "Poultney's Inn," and "counted a

right fair and stately house."* Passing through various hands, it came at last to the Crown. Richard III., in 1485, granted it for ever to the College of Heralds, who had lately received their charter from him; and Henry VII., willing to annul every act of his predecessor, gave it to George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, (d. 1541). Its after history is a little confused. Henry VIII. is known to have given it to Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, in exchange for *Durham House*, in the Strand; and Edward VI. to have given it, on Tunstal's deprivation, to Francis, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury. The date of the transfer to Tunstal is unknown. The date of the grant to the fifth earl was the 30th of June, 1553, six days before the death of Edward VI. Francis, the fifth earl, died in 1560; and George, his son, "the last deceased earl, took it down, and in place thereof built a great number of small tenements, now letten out for great rents to people of all sorts."† This last deceased earl, mentioned by Stow, in 1598, was George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury,‡ the guardian, for fifteen years, of Mary, Queen of Scots, (d. 1590). Stow's description of the tenements standing in his time, "letten out for great rents to people of all sorts," is perfectly true to the character of the place, as described by several of our Elizabethan writers:—

> "Or thence thy starved brother live and die,
> Within the cold Coal-harbour sanctuary."
> *Bishop Hall's Satires*, B. v., s. 1.

> "*Morose.*—Your knighthood itself shall come on its knees, and it shall be rejected; or it (knighthood) shall do worse, take sanctuary in Cole-harbour, and fast."—*Ben Jonson, The Silent Woman.*

> "*Old Harding.*—And tho' the beggar's brat, his wife, I mean,
> Should, for the want of lodging, sleep on stalls,
> Or lodge in stocks or cages, would your charities
> Take her to better harbour.
> "*John.*—Unless to Cold-harbour, where, of twenty chimnies standing, you shall scarce, in a whole winter, see two smoking. We harbour her? Bridewell shall first."—*Heywood and Rowley, Fortune by Land and Sea*, 4to, 1655.§

Calvert's Brewery, No. 89, *Upper Thames-street*, occupies the site.

COLD HARBOUR LANE, in DOWGATE WARD, leads from Thames-

* Stow, p. 89. † Stow, p. 89.

‡ Lodge says, in his Illustrations, (i. 10), that it was "pulled down by Earl Gilbert, about the year 1600." This is, however, doubted by Mr. Dyce. (*Middleton's Works*, ii. 59.) Neither of them appear to have examined Stow with anything like attention.

§ *See* also "A Trick to Catch the Old One," 4to, 1608.—*Dyce's Middleton*, ii. 58.

street, by the burying-ground of Allhallows the Less, a church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The entrance to Cold-harbour was by an arched gate, on which the steeple and choir stood of the church of Allhallows the Less.

COLEMAN STREET (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from the street of that name. *Observe.*—*Coleman-street, Lothbury, Moorgate-street,* and Finsbury-circus, formerly the "Lower Walks of Moorfields." Stow enumerates three churches in this ward:—*St. Olave Upwell,* in Old Jewry; *St. Margaret, Lothbury; St. Stephen, Coleman-street.* These three churches were rebuilt after the Great Fire.

COLEMAN STREET, in the CITY, was "so called of Coleman, the first builder and owner thereof."* The five members accused of treason by King Charles I. concealed themselves in this street. "The Star, in Coleman-street," was a tavern where Oliver Cromwell and several of his party occasionally met.

"*Counsel:* Mr. Gunter, what can you say concerning a meeting and consultation at the Star, in Coleman-street? *Gunter:* My lord, I was a servant at the Star, in Coleman-street, with one Mr. Hildesley. That house was a house where Oliver Cromwell and several of that party did use to meet in consultation; they had several meetings; I do remember very well one amongst the rest, in particular that Mr. Peters was there; he came in the afternoon about four o'clock, and was there till ten or eleven at night; I, being but a drawer, could not hear much of their discourse, but the subject was tending towards the king, after he was a prisoner, for they called him by the name of Charles Stuart; I heard not much of the discourse; they were writing, but what I know not, but I guessed it to be something drawn up against the king; I perceived that Mr. Peters was privy to it, and pleasant in the company. *The Court:* How old were you at that time? *Gunter:* I am now thirty years the last Bartholomew-day, and this was in 1648. *The Court:* How long before the king was put to death? *Gunter:* A good while; it was suddenly, as I remember, three days before Oliver Cromwell went out of town. *Peters:* I was never there but once with Mr. Nathaniel Fiennes. *Counsel:* Was Cromwell there? *Gunter:* Yes. *Counsel:* Was Mr. Peters there any oftener than once? *Gunter:* I know not, but once I am certain of it; this is the gentleman; for then he wore a great sword. *Peters:* I never wore a great sword in my life."—*Trial of Hugh Peters.*

In a conventicle in "Swan Alley," on the east side of this street, Venner, a wine-cooper and Millennarian, preached the opinions of his sect to "the soldiers of King Jesus." The result is matter of history: an insurrection followed—"Venner's Insurrection;" and Venner, their leader, was hanged and quartered in Coleman-street, Jan. 19th, 1660-1—John Goodwin, minister in Coleman-street, waited on Charles I. the day before the execution, tendered his services, and offered to pray for him. The King thanked him, but said he had

* Stow, p. 107.

chosen Dr. Juxon, whom he knew.* Viccars wrote an attack on Goodwin, called "The Coleman-street Conclave Visited!" —Justice Clement, in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," lived in Coleman-street; and Cowley wrote a play, called "Cutter of Coleman-street."—Bloomfield, author of "The Farmer's Boy," followed his original calling of a shoemaker at No. 14, Great Bell-yard, in this street. I saw, in Mr. Upcott's hands, the poet's shop-card, neatly engraved, and inscribed:— "Bloomfield, Ladies' Shoe-maker, No. 14, Great Bell-yard, Coleman-street. The best real Spanish Leather at reasonable prices." *Observe.*—Church of *St. Stephen, Coleman-street; Armourer and Braziers' Hall.*

"The carriers of Cambridge doe lodge at the Bell in Coleman-street; they come every Thursday."—*Taylor's Carriers' Cosmographie*, 4to, 1637.

COLLEGE HILL, UPPER THAMES STREET, was so called after a College of St. Spirit and St. Mary, founded by Richard Whittington, mercer, and thrice Lord Mayor of London. His last mayoralty was in 1419. The church is dedicated to *St. Michael.* Here is *Mercers' School*, occupying the site of "God's House or Hospital," an almshouse founded by Whittington, and removed to Highgate, in 1808, to make way for the present building. This is one of the oldest schools in London. The scholars, seventy in number, are admitted without restriction of age or place. The second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family lived in a large house on the west side of College-hill, towards the top. [*See* Buckingham House.]

COLLEGE OF ARMS. [*See* Herald's College.]

COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY (ROYAL), 16, HANOVER SQUARE. Founded July, 1845, for the purpose of affording adequate opportunities for instruction in Practical Chemistry at a moderate expense, and for promoting the general advancement of Chemical Science by means of a well-appointed Laboratory. The College is open to subscribers of 2 guineas annually. Anniversary day, first Monday in June. The first stone was laid by Prince Albert, June 16th, 1846.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, WARWICK LANE, NEWGATE STREET, (the old college now a meat-market), erected between the years 1674 and 1689, from the designs and under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren.

"Not far from that most celebrated place,†
Where angry Justice shews her awful face,"

* *See* Ath. Ox. ii. 699, ed. 1721.

† Old Bailey.

Where little villains must submit to fate,
That great ones may enjoy the world in state,—
There stands a Dome, majestic to the sight,
And sumptuous arches bear its oval height;
A golden Globe, placed high with artful skill,
Seems to the distant sight—a gilded pill."—*Garth's Dispensary.*

On one side of the court is a statue of Charles II., on the opposite that of Sir John Cutler, (d. 1693).

"His Grace's fate sage Cutler could foresee,
And well (he thought) advis'd him, 'Live like me.'
As well his Grace replied, 'Like you, Sir John?
That I can do when all I have is gone!'"—*Pope.*

It appears by the annals of the College, that, in the year 1674, Sir John Cutler, a near relation of Dr. Whistler, the president, was desirous of becoming a benefactor towards the building of the College, and a committee was appointed to wait on him to thank him for his kind intentions. He accepted their thanks, renewed his promise, and specified the part of the building of which he intended to bear the expense. In the year 1680, statues in honour of the King and Sir John were voted by the members; and nine years afterward, the College being then completed, it was resolved to borrow money of Sir John to discharge the College debt, but the sum is not specified. It appears, however, that, in 1699, Sir John's executors made a demand on the College of 7000*l.*, supposed to include the money actually lent, the money pretended to be given, and the interest on both. The executors found the amount set down as a debt in the books of the deceased, but were prevailed upon to accept 2000*l.* and forego their claim to the other five. The statue was allowed to stand, but the inscription—

"Omnis Cutleri cedat Labor Amphitheatro,"

was properly obliterated from the base beneath the figure.*

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS (ROYAL), in PALL MALL EAST, corner of TRAFALGAR SQUARE. Built by Sir Robert Smirke at a cost of 30,000*l.*, and opened with a Latin oration by the late Sir Henry Halford, June 25th, 1825. The College was founded by Linacre, physician to Henry VIII. The members, at its first institution, met in the founder's house in *Knightrider-street* on the site of No. 5, still (by Linacre's bequest) in the possession of the College. From the founder's house they moved to *Amen-corner*, (where Harvey read his lectures on the discovery of the circulation of the blood); from thence, (1674), after the Great

* Pennant; Ward's London, Spy.

Fire, to *Warwick-lane*, (where Wren built them a college which still remains), and from Warwick-lane and the stalls about Newgate-market to Trafalgar-square and Pall-mall East. *Observe.*—In the gallery above the library seven preparations by the celebrated Harvey,* and a very large number by the late Dr. Matthew Baillie. The well-known portrait of Harvey, by Jansen, three-quarter, seated; three-quarter of Dr. Radcliffe, by Kneller; head of Sir Thomas Browne, author of "Religio Medici;" three-quarter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I.; three-quarter of Sir Edmund King, the physician who bled King Charles II. in a fit, on his *own* responsibility; head of Dr. Sydenham, by Mary Beale; Sir Hans Sloane, by Richardson; Sir Samuel Garth, by Kneller; Dr. Freind, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Mead, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Warren, by Gainsborough; William Hunter, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Heberden. *Busts.*—George IV., by Chantrey, (one of his finest); Dr. Mead, by Roubiliac; Dr. Sydenham, by Wilton, (from the picture); Dr. Baillie, by Chantrey, (from a model by Nollekens); Harvey, by Scheemakers; Dr. Babington, by Behnes. Dr. Radcliffe's gold-headed cane, successively carried by Drs. Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, Pitcairn, and Matthew Baillie, (presented to the College by Mrs. Baillie); and a clever little picture, by Zoffany, of Hunter delivering a lecture on anatomy before the members of the Royal Academy—all portraits. *Mode of Admission.*—Order from a fellow. Almost every physician of eminence in London is a fellow.

College of Surgeons (Royal), Lincoln's Inn Fields, (south side), was built in 1835 from the designs of Charles Barry, R. A. It is said to have cost about 40,000*l.* "The Royal College of Surgeons in London" was incorporated by charter, March 22nd, 1800, and the museum of the College originated in the purchase made by Parliament of the Hunterian Collection of the celebrated John Hunter. The purchase-money was 15,000*l.* Hunter was born in 1728 at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, and died suddenly in St. George's Hospital, London, on the 16th of October, 1793. The collection is arranged in two apartments—one called the "Physiological Department, or Normal Structures;" the other, the "Pathological Department, or Abnormal Structures;"—the total number of specimens is

* These interesting preparations, made by Harvey at Padua, had been carefully kept at Burleigh-on-the-Hill, and were presented to the College in 1823 by the Earl of Winchilsea, the direct descendant of the Lord Chancellor Nottingham, who married a niece of the illustrious discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

upwards of 23,000. *Observe.*—The skeleton (eight feet in height) of Charles Byrne or O'Brian, the Irish giant, who died in Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, in 1783, at the age of twenty-two. After he was dead he measured eight feet, four inches.—The skeleton (twenty inches in height) of Caroline Crachami, the Sicilian dwarf. She died in Bond-street, in 1824, in the tenth year of her age.—A plaster-cast of the right hand of Patrick Cotter, an Irish giant, whose height, in 1802, was eight feet, seven inches and a half.—A plaster-cast of the left hand of M. Louis, the French giant, whose height was seven feet, four inches.—Skeleton of Chunee, the famous elephant brought to England in 1810—exhibited for a time on the stage of Covent Garden Theatre, and subsequently bought by Mr. Cross, the proprietor of the menagerie at Exeter Change. In 1826, after a return of an annual paroxysm, aggravated, as subsequently appeared, by inflammation of the large pulp of one of the tusks, Chunee became so ungovernably violent that it was found necessary to kill him. This, however, was not accomplished until the animal had received upwards of a hundred musket and rifle bullets. Amid the shower of balls that struck him, he knelt down at the well-known voice of his keeper, to present a more vulnerable point to the soldiers employed to shoot him. On the platform is preserved the base of the inflamed tusk, showing a spicula of ivory which projected into the pulp.—Skeleton of the gigantic extinct deer, (*Megaceros Hibernicus*), commonly but erroneously called the "Irish elk," exhumed from a bed of shell-marl beneath a peat-bog near Limerick. The span of the antlers, measured in a straight line between the extreme tips, is eight feet; the length of a single antler following the curve, seven feet, three inches; height of the skeleton to the top of the skull, seven feet, six inches; to the highest point of the antlers, ten feet, four inches; weight of the skull and antlers, seventy-six pounds.—Female monstrous fœtus, found in the abdomen of Thomas Lane, a lad between fifteen and sixteen years of age, at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, June 6th, 1814.—An imperfectly formed male fœtus, found in the abdomen of John Hare, an infant between nine and ten months old, born on the 8th of May, 1807.—A human female twin-monster, the bodies of which are united crosswise, sacrum to sacrum; the mother was between sixteen and seventeen years of age, and was delivered of her burthen in the year 1815, without any particular difficulty.—Cast in wax of the band uniting the bodies of the Siamese twins.—Iron pivot of a try-sail mast, and two views of John Toylor, a seaman, through whose chest the blunt end of the pivot was driven. While Toylor was

guiding the pivot of the try-sail mast into the main-boom, on board the brig Jane of Scarborough, in the London Docks, the tackle gave way, and the pivot passed obliquely through his body and penetrated the deck. He was carried to the London Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained various other injuries, but in five months he had so far recovered that he was enabled to walk from the hospital to the College of Surgeons, and back again. He ultimately returned to his duty as a seaman, and twice, at intervals of about a year, revisited the College in a robust state of health. The try-sail mast was thirty-nine feet long, and about 600 lbs. in weight.—Portions of a skeleton of a rhinoceros discovered in a lime-stone cavern at Oreston, near Plymouth, during the formation of the Plymouth break-water.—The embalmed body of the first wife of the late Martin Van Butchell, which, at his request, was prepared by Dr. William Hunter and Mr. Cruikshank, in January, 1775. The method pursued in its preparation was, principally, that of injecting the vascular system turgid with oil of turpentine and camphorated spirit of wine, and the introduction of powdered nitre and camphor into the cavity of the abdomen, &c.

"The Museum is open to the Fellows and Members of the College, and to Visitors introduced by them personally, or by written orders stating their names (which orders are not transferable), on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from twelve to four o'clock; except during the month of September, when the Museum is closed."

Works of Art.—Portrait of John Hunter, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the well-known picture so finely engraved by Sharp: it has sadly faded. Posthumous bust of John Hunter, by Flaxman. Bust of Cline, by Chantrey.

COLOSSEUM (THE), in the REGENT'S PARK, so called from its colossal dimensions, was built, in 1824, by Decimus Burton, for Mr. Hornor, a land-surveyor, who made the sketches of the panorama of London from the top of St. Paul's, afterwards finished by Mr. E. T. Parris and his assistants, on 46,000 square feet of canvas. It is used as a temporary exhibition for the London season, and was sold, May 11th, 1843, for 23,000 guineas.

COLONIAL OFFICE (THE), 14, DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL. A government office for conducting the business between Great Britain and her colonies. The head of the office is called the Secretary for the Colonies, and is always a Cabinet Minister.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS. Five ample and commodious docks, the property of the Commercial Dock Company, with an entrance

from the Thames, between Randall's-rents and Dog-and-Duck-stairs, nearly opposite King's-Arms-stairs in the Isle of Dogs. They were opened in 1807, and were originally known as the Greenland-docks. Office of the Company, No. 106, Fenchurch-street.

COMMON COUNCIL (COURT OF). [*See* Court of Common Council.]

COMMONS (HOUSE OF). [*See* House of Commons.]

COMMON PLEAS (COURT OF). [*See* Court of Common Pleas.]

COMPASSES (THE), near Ranelagh-grove, between Pimlico and Chelsea. [*See* Goat and Compasses.]

COMPTER (THE). [*See* Counter.]

CONDUIT STREET, BOND SREET, or, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET. Built in 1718,* and so called from a conduit of water in the fields beyond St. James's and St. Martin's. [*See* Stratford Place.]

"July 18, 1691. I went to London to hear Mr. Stringfellow preach his first sermon in the new-erected church of Trinity in Conduit-street, to which I did recommend him to Dr. Tenison for the constant preacher and lecturer. This church being formerly built of timber on Hounslow-heath by King James for the mass-priests, being begged by Dr. Tenison, rector of St. Martin's, was set up by that public-minded, charitable, and pious man."—*Evelyn.*

"The history of Conduit-street Chapel, or Trinity Chapel, is very remarkable. It was originally built of wood by James II. for private mass, and was conveyed on wheels, attendant on its royal master's excursions, or when he attended his army. Among other places, it visited Hounslow-heath, where it continued some time after the Revolution. It was then removed and enlarged by the rector of the parish of St. Martin's, and placed not far from the spot on which it now stands. Dr. Tenison, when rector of St. Martin's, got permission from King William to rebuild it; so, after it had made as many journeys as the house of Loretto, it was by Tenison transmuted into a good building of brick, and has rested ever since on the present site."—*Pennant.*

The chapel, in 1700, stood at the top of what is now Old Bond-street.†

"The late Carew Mildmay, Esq., who, after a very long life, died a few years ago, used to say that he remembered killing a woodcock on the site of Conduit-street, at that time an open country. He and General Oglethorpe were great intimates, and nearly of the same age; and often produced proofs to each other of the length of their recollection."—*Pennant.*

The quarrel between Lord Camelford and Mr. Best, on account of Lord Camelford's mistress, a woman of the name of Simmons, occurred at the Prince of Wales's Coffee-house in this street. The duel was fought next day (March 10th, 1804)

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Mordan and Lea's Map, I. Harris, Delin. et Sculp. 1700.

in the grounds behind Holland House. Lord Camelford was killed. The principal reason that induced Lord C. to persist in fighting Mr. Best was, it is said, that the latter was deemed the best shot in England, and to have made an apology would have exposed his courage to suspicion.

CONNAUGHT PLACE, CUMBERLAND GATE, near the Edgware-road. In No. 7, Connaught-place, facing Hyde Park, Caroline, Princess of Wales, was living in 1814. Hither the Princess Charlotte hurried in a hackney coach when she quarrelled with her father and left Warwick House.

CONSTITUTION HILL, ST. JAMES'S PARK. The road so called running from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park Corner.

> "King Charles II., after taking two or three turns one morning in St. James's-park (as was his usual custom), attended only by the Duke of Leeds and my Lord Cromarty, walked up Constitution-hill, and from thence into Hyde-park. But just as he was crossing the road, the Duke of York's coach was nearly arrived there. The Duke had been hunting that morning on Hounslow-heath, and was returning in his coach, escorted by a party of the Guards, who, as soon as they saw the King, suddenly halted, and consequently stopped the coach. The Duke being acquainted with the occasion of the halt, immediately got out of his coach, and after saluting the King, said he was greatly surprised to find his Majesty in that place, with such a small attendance, and that he thought his Majesty exposed himself to some danger. 'No kind of danger, James; for I am sure no man in England will take away my life to make you King.' This was the King's answer. The old Lord Cromarty often mentioned this anecdote to his friends."—*Dr. King's Anecdotes of his Own Times*, p. 61.

Dr. Armstrong tells us that Thomson once asked how a certain gentleman could possibly be a poet, as he had never once seen a hill. "Now, I apprehend," says Armstrong, "that Mr. Thomson must have been misinformed here; for I remember to have met the very gentleman in question one Sunday evening, I think it might have been towards June or July, upon the utmost summit of Constitution-hill."* Thomson referred to Glover.† On the 10th of June, 1840, a lunatic of the name of Oxford fired at the Queen as her Majesty was proceeding with Prince Albert in an open phaeton up Constitution-hill. A second and equally unsuccessful attempt to shoot her Majesty was made in St. James's Park, on the 30th of May, 1842, by a lunatic of the name of John Francis.

COOPERS' HALL, BASINGHALL STREET. The Company was incorporated in 1501.

COPENHAGEN HOUSE. A public-house or tavern in the parish of Islington, called Coopen-hagen in the map before Bishop

* Armstrong's Misc. ii. 270. † Warton's Pope.

Gibson's edition of Camden, 1695. There is a woodcut of the old house, and a long account of it in *Hone's Every Day Book*, i. 858.

COPT HALL, near the Thames at Vauxhall, was a large mansion belonging to Sir Thomas Parry, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, temp. James I., and held by him of the Manor of Kennington. Here, under the custody of Sir Thomas Parry, the ill-fated Arabella Stuart was confined. In Norden's survey, taken in 1615, the house is described as standing opposite to a capital mansion called Fauxe-hall (Vauxhall), and in the survey taken by order of Parliament, after the death of Charles I., it is described as "a capital messuage called Vauxhall, alias Copped-hall, bounded by the Thames, being a fair dwelling house strongly built of three stories high, and a fair staircase breaking out from it of nineteen feet square."* Sir Samuel Morland in 1675 carried on his experiments in this house.

CORAM (GREAT) STREET derives its name from Captain Coram, the founder of the *Foundling Hospital*.

CORDWAINER STREET WARD. One of the 26 wards of London "taking that name of Cordwainers or Shoemakers, curriers and workers of leather dwelling there."† Stow enumerates two churches in this ward:—*St. Anthony, Watling-street; St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.* Both were rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire. [*See* Bow Lane; Budge Row; Hosier Lane; Soper Lane.]

CORDWAINERS' HALL, GREAT DISTAFF LANE, and the third Hall of the same Company on the same spot, was erected in 1788 from the designs of Sylvanus Hall. The Cordwainers were first incorporated by Henry IV. in the year 1410, under the title of "The Cordwainers and Cobblers," and the first Hall of the Company was in the ward to which the Company has given its name. The great Camden left the Cordwainers' Company 16*l.*, to purchase a piece of plate.

CORK STREET, BURLINGTON GARDENS, was so called after Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington and Cork; the architect of the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick, and it is said of the gateway and colonnades before Burlington House, Piccadilly. A good, homely well-cooked English dinner may be had at a reasonable rate at the Blue Posts Tavern in this street. The landlord is famous for his baked punch. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Dr. Arbuthnot. He was living here in 1729,‡ and died here Feb. 27th, 1734-5.—Field-Marshal Wade, (d. 1747-8), in a house

* Lysons's Env. † Stow, p. 94. ‡ Rate-books of St. James's.

built for him by the Earl of Burlington. There is a view of it in the "Vitruvius Britannicus."

"I went yesterday to see Marshall Wade's house, which is selling by auction, it is worse contrived on the inside than is conceivable, all to humour the beauty of the front. Lord Chesterfield said, that to be sure he could not live in it, but intended to take the house over against it to look at it. It is literally true that all the direction he gave my Lord Burlington was to have a place for a large cartoon [Meleager and Atalanta] of Rubens that he had bought in Flanders; but my lord found it necessary to have so many correspondent doors that there was no room at last for the picture: and the Marshall was forced to sell the picture to my father; it is now at Houghton."—*Walpole to Montagu, May 18th*, 1748.

Lady Masham, (Mrs. Masham), the celebrated bed-chamber woman of the court of Queen Anne, lived and died in this street.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, CITY, was projected and opened in 1747, enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1827, and reopened June 24th, 1828. The market days are Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the hours of business are from ten to three. Monday is the principal day; wheat is paid for in bills at one month, and all other descriptions of corn and grain in bills at two months. The Kentish "hoymen" (distinguished by their sailors' jackets) have stands free of expense, and pay less for rentage and dues than others.

CORNHILL (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London, and "so called of a corn market time out of mind there holden, and is a part of the principal high street."* Stow enumerates two churches in this ward.—*St. Peter's upon Cornhill; St. Michael upon Cornhill;* both destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren.

CORNHILL. A street between the Poultry and Leadenhall-street, and "so called of a corn market time out of mind there holden."† This celebrated thoroughfare was formerly distinguished for its prison for night-walkers, called "The Tun upon Cornhill," because the same was built somewhat in fashion of a tun standing on the one end,—for its "fair conduit of sweet water castellated in the middest of the street,"—and for its water standard, called "The Standard on Cornhill," with its four spouts running at every tide four different ways. "The Tun" was built in 1283 by Henry Walleis, the same worthy citizen and mayor who built the Stocks Market; the Conduit (adjoining it) in 1401, with a pillory at the top "for the punishment of bakers offending in the assize of bread, for millers stealing of corn at the mill, for bawds, scolds and other offenders;" and

* Stow, p. 71. † Ibid.

the Standard in 1582, for water from the Thames, brought thither by means of an artificial forcer invented by Peter Morris, a Dutchman, who was the first to convey Thames water into houses by pipes of lead. The Standard stood near the junction of Cornhill with Leadenhall-street, and distances were formerly measured from it, as many of our suburban milestones still remain to prove. The earliest inhabitants of the street were drapers.*

> "Then into Corn-Hyl anon I yode,
> Where was mutch stolen gere amonge;
> I saw where honge myne owne hoode,
> That I had lost amonge the thronge:
> To by my own hood I thought it wronge,
> I knew it well as I dyd my crede,
> But for lack of money I could not spede."
>
> *Lydgate's London Lick-Penny.*

"I have seen a Quinten set upon Cornehill, by the Leadenhall, where the attendants on the lords of the merry disports have run and made great pastime." —*Stow*, p. 36.

The two churches are *St. Peter's, Cornhill*, and *St. Michael's, Cornhill*. [*See* Birchin Lane.] Gray the poet was born Dec. 26th, 1716, in a house on the site of No. 41, Cornhill. The house was destroyed by fire, March 25th, 1748, and immediately rebuilt by Gray.

"The house I lost was insured for 500*l.* and with the deduction of three per cent. they paid me 485*l.* The rebuilding will cost 590*l.*, and the other expenses, that necessarily attend it, will mount that sum to 650*l.*"—*Gray to Wharton, June 5th*, 1748.

"I give to Mary Antrobus of Cambridge, spinster, my second cousin, by the mother's side, all that my freehold estate and house in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, now let at the yearly rent of sixty-five pounds, and in the occupation of Mr. Nortgeth, perfumer," &c.—*Gray's Will.*

Mr. Brayley mentions† that as late as in 1824 the house No. 41 was inhabited by a perfumer. [*See* Pope's Head Alley; St. Michael's Alley; Freeman's Court.]

COSMORAMA (THE), NOS. 207 and 209, REGENT STREET. Intended primarily for exhibiting views of remarkable scenes in different parts of the world, but chiefly used as ordinary exhibition rooms.

COSIN LANE, in DOWGATE WARD.

"So named of William Cosin that dwelt there in the 4th of Richard II., as divers his predecessors, father, grandfather, &c., had done before him. William Cosin was one of the sheriffs in the year 1306."—*Stow*, p. 87.

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* Strype, B. ii., p. 135.

† Londiniana, iii. 98.

COTTON HOUSE, WESTMINSTER. The town house of Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the famous Cotton Library, (d. 1631), of his son, and of his grandson.

> "In the passage out of Westminster-hall into the Old Palace-yard, a little beyond the stairs going up to St. Stephen's Chapel (now the Parliament-house) on the left hand, is the house belonging to the ancient and noble family of the Cottons; wherein is kept a most inestimable library of manuscript volumes, famed both at home and abroad."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 55.

The Cotton Library was secured to the nation by 12 Will. III., c. 7, and Cotton House sold to the Crown in the reign of Queen Anne, for 4500*l.*, by Sir John Cotton, the great-grandson of the founder. Sir Christopher Wren describes the house at this time as in a "very ruinous condition," and that for a substantial repair "it would have to be taken down."* In consequence of this report the Library was removed in 1712 to Essex House in the Strand, and afterwards, in 1730, to Ashburnham House in Dean's-yard, Westminster, where in 1731, while under Bentley's charge, a fire broke out which destroyed and injured many valuable volumes. Lord Oxford observes, in a letter to Hearne: "This brings to my mind the terrible calamity that has befallen the Cottonean Library, through the villainy of that monster in nature Bentley. He must be detested by all human creatures, I mean the civilised part of them. I think the man that stole the books at Cambridge by much the honester man."† This celebrated library was transferred, in 1753, to the British Museum. The Cotton Collection at Cotton House was contained in fourteen cases, over which were placed the heads of the twelve Cæsars, Cleopatra, and Faustina. These press-marks are still used in the British Museum, to distinguish the Cotton MSS. from other collections. Charles I. lay at Cotton House during his trial in Westminster Hall.

> "Walking one morning with Lieutenant-General Cromwell in Sir Robert Cotton's Garden, he inveighed bitterly against them, saying in a familiar way to me: 'If thy father were alive he would let some of them hear what they deserve:' adding farther, 'that it was a miserable thing to serve a Parliament.'" —*Ludlow's Memoirs*, vol. i., p. 185, (Vevay ed.)

COUNTER (THE), in SOUTHWARK. A prison for the Borough of the City of London, wherein debtors and others for misdemeanours were imprisoned. It was so called from *Computare;* "because," says Minsheu, "whosoever slippeth in there must be sure to account, and pay well too, ere he get out again." Counter-street, Counter-row, and Counter-alley, in the locality of St.

* Harl. MS. 6850. † Letters from the Bodleian, ii. 86.

Margaret's-hill, preserve a street recollection of a place once sufficiently well known.

"A part of this parish church of St. Margaret is now a Court, wherein the assizes and sessions be kept, and the Court of Admiralty is also there kept. One other part of the same church is now a prison called the Compter in Southwarke."—*Stow*, p. 153.

"The Counter was formerly kept at St. Margaret's-hill next to the Session-house: But is lately removed by order of the City to a place in St. Olave's parish, near Battle Bridge, called, I think, Eglin's Gate."—*Strype*, Second Appendix, p. 12.

[*See* Wood Street and Poultry.]

COURT OF ARCHES. [*See* Doctors' Commons.]

COURT OF CHANCERY. [*See* Westminster Hall.]

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL. [*See* Guildhall.]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. [*See* Westminster Hall.]

COVENT GARDEN.*

"Hath probably the name of Covent Garden, because it was the Garden and Fields to that large Convent or Monastery, where Exeter-house formerly stood."—*R. B. in Strype*, B. vi., p. 88.

"The name Covent Garden is one of the most marked instances of the large class of words received into the English language through the medium of the French, or Anglo-Norman, and which, although their remote origin be in the Latin, preserve the evidence of the source whence they were more immediately derived and naturalised in the English language. Thus, in modern times, the more true orthography, *Convent*, has been recognised and adopted; but during the xvth and xvith centuries the word was commonly if not invariably written *Covent*, as being taken from the French *couvent*, more immediately than from the Latin *conventus*."—*Albert Way, Arch.* vol. xxx., p. 495.

"This Covent Garden and the lands belonging to it was first granted by Edward VI. to his uncle the Duke of Somerset; which upon his attainder came back to the Crown. And then in the month of May, 1552, there was a patent granted to John Earl of Bedford, of Covent Garden, lying in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, next Charing-cross, with seven acres called Long Acre, of the yearly value of 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, parcel of the possessions of the late Duke of Somerset, To have to him and his heirs, to be held in Soccage and not in Capite."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 88.

In the "Archæologia" † is a copy of a lease from the Earl of Bedford to Sir William Cecil, dated Sept. 7th, 1570, of "all that his porcyon or percell of grounde lyenge in the East Ende, and being percell of the Enclosure or Pasture communely called Covent Garden, scituate in Westm', which porcyon the

* Sir Symond D'Ewes writes it in 1632, "Coverl or Common Garden" (*Journal by Halliwell*, ii. 80). In 1627, only two people were rated to the poor of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields under the head "Covent Garden."

† Archæologia, vol. xxx., p. 494.

said Sr Willm Cecill doeth and of late yeares hath occupied at the sufferaunce of the said Earl, and hath bene and ys now dyvyeded from the rest of the said enclosure called Covent Garden, on the west syde of the said porcyon or p'cell nowe demysed wth certain Stulpes and Rayles of Wood, and is fensed wth a wall of mudde or earth on the East next vnto the Comune highwaye that leadeth from Stronde to St. Giles in the fyeldes, and on the west end towardes the South is fensed wth the Orchard wall of the said Sr Willm Cecyll, and on the South end with a certayne fence wall of mudde or earth, beinge therbye devyeded from certaine Gardens belonginge to the Inne called the Whyte Heart, [*see* Hart Street], and other tenementes scituate in the high streate of Westm', comunly called the Stronde." The Sir William Cecil of the lease was the great Lord Burleigh.

Covent Garden, particularly so called, is the large and well-proportioned square in which the market stands; with the Arcade or Piazza on the north and north-east side, Tavistock-row on the south, and the church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, on the west. The square was formed (circ. 1631) at the expense of Francis, Earl of Bedford, (d. 1641), and from the designs of Inigo Jones,* (d. 1652), though never completed or even perhaps designed in full. The Arcade or Piazza ran along the whole of the north and east side of the square; the church completed the west; and the south was girt by the wall of Bedford House garden and a grove or "small grotto of trees most pleasant in the summer season,"† and under which the first market was originally held. In the centre of the square was a column surmounted by a dial, (but this was subsequent to Inigo's time ‡), and the whole area was laid

* They show, at Wilton, Inigo's designs for the piazzas of Covent Garden and Lincoln's Inn. They are not Inigo's, I think; but interesting, and of a later date.

† Strype, B. vi., p. 89.

‡ 1668. Dec. 7. Received of the Right Honourable the Earle of Bedford, as a gratuity towards the erecting of ye Column . . . . . £ 20 0 0

Ditto. Received from the Honourable Sr Charles Cotterell, Master of the Ceremonys, as a gift towards the said Column 10 0 0

1669. April 29. Received from the Right Honourable the Lord Denzill Holles, as a present towards the erecting of the aforesaid Column 10 0 0

27 Nov. 1668. For Drawing a Modell of the Column to be presented to the Vestry 0 10 0

2 Dec. 1668. To Mr. Wainwright for the 4 Gnomens . . . 0 8 6

Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

with gravel, and dry and well kept. The scene of Dryden's "Sir Martin Mar-All" is laid in this once fashionable quarter of the town, and the allusions to the square, the church, and the piazza, are of constant occurrence in the dramas of the age of Charles II. and Queen Anne.

> "This town two bargains has not worth one farthing,
> A Smithfield horse—and wife of Covent Garden."
> *Epilogue to Dryden's Limberham.*

"Come, come, do not blaspheme this masquerading age, like an ill-bred city-dame whose husband is half-broke by living in Covent Garden."—*Wycherley, The Gentleman Dancing-Master*, 4to, 1673.

"'Slife! I'll do what I please.—A great piece of business to go to Covent Garden Square in a hackney coach, and take a turn with one's friend! If I had gone to Knightsbridge, or to Chelsea, or to Spring Garden, or Barn Elms, with a man alone—something might have been said!"—*Congreve, Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

> "Where Covent Garden's famous temple stands,
> That boasts the work of Jones' immortal hands,
> Columns with plain magnificence appear,
> And graceful porches lead along the square;
> Here oft my course I bend, when, lo! from far
> I spy the furies of the foot-ball war:
> The 'prentice quits his shop to join the crew,
> Increasing crowds the flying game pursue.
> O whither shall I run? the throng draws nigh;
> The ball now skims the street, now soars on high;
> The dexterous glazier strong returns the bound,
> And jingling sashes on the pent-house sound."—*Gay, Trivia.*

Many of the residences of eminent men in this interesting locality are described elsewhere. [*See* Piazza; Bow Street; Charles Street; Bedford Street; Henrietta Street; Russell Street; King Street; Tavistock Row; St. Paul's Church, King's Coffee House, &c.] Evans's Hotel was built for Russell, Earl of Orford, (d. 1727), the English admiral who defeated the French off Cape La Hogue. People are found who see a fancied resemblance in the façade of the house to the hull of a vessel. Lord Orford's house was subsequently occupied by Thomas, Lord Archer, (d. 1768), and by James West, the great collector of books, prints, drawings, &c. (d. 1772). In January, 1774, it was opened by David Low as an hotel; the first family hotel, it is said, established in London. Covent Garden was made a parish by an ordinance of the 7th of January, 1645, confirmed by an Act of 12 Charles II., ann. 1660. It is encompassed (curiously enough) by the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

COVENT GARDEN CHURCH. [*See* St. Paul's, Covent Garden.]

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, the great fruit, vegetable, and herb

market of London, originated (circ. 1656) in a few temporary stalls and sheds at the back of the garden wall of *Bedford House* on the south side of the square. I can find no earlier allusion to it than the entry of a payment made by the churchwardens of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

"21 March, 1656. Paid to the Painter for painting the Benches and Seates in the Markett-place . . £ s. d. 1 10 0"

In 1666, I observed a payment "for trees planted in the broad place," meaning the area before the *Piazza*, and in 1668 the receipt of certain sums from wealthy inhabitants towards the expense of erecting the column in the centre of the square. In 1679, when the market was rated to the poor for the first time, there were twenty-three salesmen, severally rated at 2*s.* and 1*s.* When *Bedford House* was taken down in 1704, and the present *Tavistock-row*, &c., built on the site of the boundary wall of that house, the market-people were pushed from off the foot-pavement into the centre of the square, and afterwards increasing in business and in number, they came to engross by degrees the whole area of the garden. What the market was like (circ. 1698) we are told by Strype.

"The south side of Covent Garden Square lieth open to Bedford Garden, where there is a small grotto of trees, most pleasant in the summer season; and on this side there is kept a market for fruits, herbs, roots, and flowers, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, which is grown to a considerable account and well served with choice goods, which makes it much resorted unto."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 89.

It was, however, he tells us in another place, (B. ii., p. 199), inferior to the Stocks-market, "surpassing," as that market did, "all the other fruit markets in London." It appears from a memorial of the vestry of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, addressed, in April, 1748, to the Duke of Bedford, the ground landlord of the market, that the sheds in the market-place, mere stalls or tenements of one story at the first, had been increased by upper sheds, converted into bed-chambers, and other apartments inhabited by bakers, cooks, retailers of geneva, "to the injury and prejudice of the fair trader." They state, in the same memorial, that the value of the houses had suffered from the growth of the market; but what was done in consequence I am not aware. The present market-place (William Fowler, architect) was erected in 1830 at the expense of the late Duke of Bedford. The market is rated to the poor at 4800*l.*, rather under than above the amount derived from the rental and the tolls. The present Duke of

Bedford is rated to the poor at that amount.* The stranger in London who wishes to see what Covent-Garden-market is like, should visit it on a market morning in summer, about three o'clock —not later. To see the supply of fruit and vegetables carted off, seven A.M. is early enough. To enjoy the sight and smell of flowers and fruit, the finest in the world, any time from ten A.M. to four or five P.M. will answer. The centre arcade at mid-day is one of the prettiest sights in London. Saturday is the best day.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.† A theatre in *Bow-street*, and the second theatre on the same spot. The first theatre was opened December 7th, 1732, by John Rich, the famous harlequin, and patentee of the theatre in *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, (d. 1762). This was burnt down on the morning of the 20th of September, 1808, the organ left by Handel, and the valuable stock of wine of the *Beef Steak Club*, sharing the fate of the whole building. The first stone of the second theatre (the present) was laid by the Prince of Wales on the 31st of December, 1808, and the theatre opened at "new prices" on the night of the 18th of September, 1809. The architect was Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., and the statues of Tragedy and Comedy, and the two bas-reliefs on the Bow-street front, were supplied by Flaxman.

> "The new Covent Garden Theatre opened 18th Sept., 1809, when a cry of 'Old Prices' (afterwards diminished to 'O.P.') burst out from every part of the house. This continued and increased in violence till the 23rd, when rattles, drums, whistles, and cat-calls, having completely drowned the voices of the actors, Mr. Kemble the stage-manager came forward and said, that a committee of gentlemen had undertaken to examine the finances of the concern, and that till they were prepared with their report the theatre would continue closed. 'Name them!' was shouted from all sides. The names were declared. 'All shareholders!' bawled a wag from the gallery. In a few days, the theatre re-opened: the public paid no attention to the report of the referees, and the tumult was renewed for several weeks with even increased violence. The proprietors now sent in hired bruisers, to *mill* the refractory into subjection. This irritated most of their former friends, and amongst the rest the annotator, who accordingly wrote the song of 'Heigh-ho, says Kemble,' which was caught up by the ballad-singers and sung under Mr. Kemble's house-windows in Great Russell-street. A dinner was given [Dec. 14th], at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, to celebrate the victory obtained by W. Clifford in his action against Brandon the box-keeper for wearing the letters O.P. in his hat. At this dinner Mr. Kemble attended, and matters were compromised by allowing the advanced price (seven shillings) to the boxes."—*Note of the Messrs. Smith in Rejected Addresses*, p. 48.

* There is a capital view of part of the old market in Hogarth's print of "Morning;" and a very good engraving by T. Bowles, (1751), showing the Dial, and that part of the Piazza or Arcade which no longer exists.

† The first Drury-lane Theatre was frequently called Covent Garden Theatre.

The new prices on the first night were, Boxes 7*s.*, half-price 3*s.* 6*d.*; Pit 4*s.*, half-price 2*s.*; the Lower and Upper Galleries the same as usual. The riot lasted sixty-seven nights, after which the Pit was reduced to 3*s.* 6*d.* The expenses of Covent Garden Theatre are so very great that it has long been unlet for the purposes of the legitimate drama. M. Jullien held his Promenade Concerts in it for some time, and in the years 1843, 1844 and 1845, it was leased by the members of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Great alterations were made in the spring of 1847, under the direction of Mr. Albano, and on Tuesday, April 6th, 1847, it was publicly opened as an Italian Opera.

COVENTRY STREET, HAYMARKET. Built circ. 1681,* and so called after Coventry House, the London residence of Henry Coventry, third son of the Lord Keeper Coventry, and himself the Mr. Secretary Coventry of the reign of Charles II. It is a common error to suppose, and one moreover made by Walpole, that Coventry-street was so called after the residence here of the Lord Keeper Coventry. Lord Keeper Coventry died in Durham House in the Strand, in 1640; his son, the second lord, died at his house in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, in 1661; and the third lord in the same house, in 1680.

> "Lost, on Friday night last, between London and Barnet, a white Land Spaniel, somewhat long-haired, both ears red, his Tale lately shorne, and a steel Collar about his neck. Whoever will give notice to the Porter, at Mr. Secretary Coventry's House in Pickadilly, shall be well rewarded."—*London Gazette, July 30th to Aug. 3rd*, 1674, No. 908.

Henry Coventry died in Coventry House by Charing Cross, in 1686, leaving his property in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to his nephew, Mr. Henry Coventry. There is a monument to his memory in the vaults of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Mr. Secretary Coventry's house stood on the north side of Panton-street, and abutted on *Oxendon-street*, his garden wall adjoining Baxter's Chapel in that street.

COW CROSS.

> "On the left-hand side of St. John-street lieth a lane called Cow Cross, of a cross some time standing there; which lane turneth down to another lane, called Turnmill-street, which stretcheth up to the west of Clerkenwell."—*Stow*, p. 161.

> "SIR JOHN CROSBY, the Lord Mayor, (*ruminating*)—
> But soft, John Crosby! thou forget'st thyself,
> And dost not mind thy birth and parentage;
> Where thou wast born, and whence thou art derived.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

I do not shame to say, the Hospital
Of London was my chiefest fost'ring place:
There did I learn that, near unto a cross,
Commonly called Cow Cross, near Islington,
An honest citizen did chance to find me:
A poor shoemaker by his trade he was;
And doubting of my christendom or no,
Call'd me according to the place he found me,
John Crosby, finding me so by a cross."

The First and Second Part of King Edward IV., by T. Heywood, 4to, 1600.

The Hospital was of course Christ's Hospital, but the Crosby of Edward IV.'s reign could not very well have been educated (except in a play) in an hospital founded by Edward VI. Our fine old dramatists contemned anachronisms of this kind.

COWLEY STREET, WESTMINSTER. [*See* Barton Street.]

COWPER'S COURT, CORNHILL, was so called from Sir William Cowper, Bart., of the time of James I.; a large householder in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill.* [*See* Jerusalem Coffee House.

CRAIG'S COURT, CHARING CROSS, properly Craggs' Court. Built in 1702,† and so called, it is said, after the father of Secretary Craggs, the friend of Pope, Addison, &c. There was, however, a James Cragg living on the "Waterside," in the Charing Cross division of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the year 1658. The father of Secretary Craggs was then unborn. The Sun Fire Office was established in this court, in 1726. Here is Cox and Greenwood's, the largest army agency office in Great Britain.

CRANBOURNE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE. Built 1678,‡ and so called after the Cecils, Earls of Salisbury, and Viscounts Cranbourne of Cranbourne, in the county of Dorset. Ryder-street, on the north side, was so called after Richard Ryder, Esq., one of the first inhabitants of Cranbourne-street. At the Golden Angel, in this street, lived Ellis Gamble, the goldsmith, to whom Hogarth was apprenticed, to learn the art of silver-plate engraving. A shop-bill, engraved for Gamble, by his eminent apprentice, is the envy of every collector of Hogarth's works. In December, 1843, the whole south side of Cranbourne-street was taken down, the street widened, and what was only a court before, for foot-passengers, was thrown into the new carriage-way, from Coventry-street to Long-acre. The new street was opened in March, 1844.

* Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. 5063, fol. 39.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's. ‡ Ibid.

CRANE COURT, FLEET STREET. Originally Two-Crane-court, and described in 1708 as "a fine pleasant one on the north side of Fleet-street, the second eastward from Fetter-lane."*

"Two Crane-court, a very handsome open place, with freestone pavement, and graced with good buildings, well inhabited by persons of repute, the front house [now the Scottish Hospital] being larger than the rest, and ascended up by large stone steps, late inhabited by Dr. Edward Brown, an eminent physician. Here is kept the Museum of the Royal Society."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 277.

The large house alluded to by Strype was built by Sir Christopher Wren; and here the *Royal Society* held its meetings from 1710 till 1782, when the Crown assigned apartments to the Society in Somerset House.

"'Pray, Mr. Stanhope, what's the news in town?'
'Madam, I know of none; but I'm just come
From seeing a curiosity at home:
'Twas sent to Martin Folkes, as being rare,
And he and Desaguliers brought it there:
It's called a *Polypus*.'—'What's that?'—'A creature,
The wonderful'st of all the works of nature:
Hither it came from Holland, where 'twas caught
(I should not say it came, for it was brought):
To-morrow we're to have it at Crane-court.'"

Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

The room still exists unaltered in which Sir Isaac Newton sat as President.† The first meetings of the *Society of Arts* were held in a circulating library in this court.‡

CRAVEN HOUSE, DRURY LANE. The town-house of William, first Earl of Craven, who died here in 1697. He is said to have been married to the Queen of Bohemia, the daughter of James I., and the mother of Prince Rupert. It was a five-story house, with eleven small windows on each story, intersected by Doric and Ionic pilasters.

"The entrance is through a pair of gates, which leadeth into a large yard for the reception of coaches, and on the backside is a handsome garden."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 118.

"On the wall at the bottom of Craven Buildings there was formerly a fresco painting of the Earl of Craven, who was represented in armour, mounted on a charger, and with a truncheon in his hand. This portrait was twice or thrice repainted in oil, but is now entirely obliterated."—*Brayley's Londiniana*, iv. 301.

Craven House was taken down in 1809.§ The cellars still remain, though blocked up. [*See* Drury House.]

* Hatton, p. 84.

† See an engraving of it in Weld's History of the Royal Society.

‡ Londiniana, iii. 171.

§ There are views of it in Wilkinson and in J. T. Smith. The latter has engraved the fresco.

CRAVEN BUILDINGS, DRURY LANE. [*See* Craven House.]

CRAVEN STREET, STRAND. Originally Spur-alley, and called Craven-street, for the first time, in 1742.* *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Grinling Gibbons, the celebrated carver in wood, was born, it is said, in this street, then called Spur-alley; it appears, however, from his sister's statement, in the Ashmole MSS., that he was born at Rotterdam. Benjamin Franklin, the great philosopher of the New World, at No. 7. Rev. Mr. Hackman, who shot Miss Ray. James Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses," at No. 27; he died here, Dec. 24th, 1839.

> "In Craven-street, Strand, ten attorneys find place,
> And ten dark coal-barges are moor'd at its base,
> Fly, Honesty, fly! seek some safer retreat,
> For there's *craft* in the river, and *craft* in the street."
> *James Smith, Comic Misc.* ii. 186.

> "Why should Honesty fly to some safer retreat,
> From attorneys and barges, od 'rot 'em?—
> For the lawyers are *just* at the top of the street,
> And the barges are *just* at the bottom."—*Sir George Rose.*

CREE CHURCH LANE, ALDGATE. [*See* St. Catherine Cree Church.]

CREED LANE, LUDGATE HILL. So called of text-writers that dwelt there, "who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely, A B C, with the Pater Noster, Ave, *Creed*, Graces, &c." An earlier name was Spurrier-row, from Spurriers dwelling there.† The first edition of Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar was "printed and sold by Hugh Singleton, dwelling at the Signe of the Golden Tun, in Creed Lane, neer unto Ludgate."

CRIPPLEGATE.

> "The next is the postern of Cripplegate, so called long before the Conquest. . . . A place, saith mine author (Abbo Floriacensis), so called of cripples begging there. More I read that Alfune built the parish church of St. Giles, nigh a gate of the City, called Porta Contractorum, or Criplesgate, about the year 1099."—*Stow*, p. 13.

> "O, how I hate the monstrousness of time,
> Where every servile imitating spirit,
> Plagued with an itching leprosy of wit,
> In a mere halting fury, strives to fling
> His ulcerous body in the Thespian spring,
> And straight leaps forth a poet! but as lame
> As Vulcan, or the founder of Cripplegate."
> *Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Stow, pp. 126, 127.

"That the founder of Cripplegate was lame, must, if taken at all, be taken on the poet's word. Stow, somewhat better authority in a case of this nature, says" [as above.]—*Gifford.*

CRIPPLEGATE CHURCH. [*See* St. Giles's, Cripplegate.]

CRIPPLEGATE WARD. One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from the gate in the City wall of the same name. It is divided into two portions, Cripplegate Within, and Cripplegate Without—that is, within and without the walls. The following churches are in this ward:—*St. Alban's, Wood-street; St. Alphage, London Wall; St. Giles's, Cripplegate; St. Mary, Aldermanbury;* and *St. Michael's, Wood-street.* The church of St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk-street, in this ward, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

CROCKFORD'S, or, CROCKFORD'S CLUB HOUSE. A private club and gaming-house on the west side of St. James's-street, composed of the chief aristocracy of England, and so called from a person of that name, who died enormously rich, in May, 1844. He began life by keeping a fish-stall next door to Temple-bar Without. Since his death the house has been shut up for all the purposes for which it was erected. There is a talk of pulling it down.

CROOKED LANE, CANON STREET, CITY. "So called of the crooked windings thereof."* Part of the lane was taken down to make the approach to New London Bridge. It is still, and has long been, famous for its bird-cages and fishing-tackle shops.

"At my last attendance on your lordship at Hansworth, I was so bold to promise your Lordship to send you a much more convenient house for your Lordship's fine bird to live in, than that she was in when I was there, which by this bearer I trust I have performed. It is of the best sort of building in Crooked Lane; strong and well-proportioned, wholesomely provided for her seat and diet, and with good provision, by the wires below to keep her feet cleanly."—*Thomas Markham to Thomas Earl of Shrewsbury, Feb. 17th,* 1589, (*Lodge's Illust.* vol. ii., p. 392, 8vo ed.)

"One the most ancient house in this lane is called the Leaden Porch, and belonged some time to Sir John Merston, knight, the 1st of Edward IV. It is now called the Swan in Crooked-lane, possessed of strangers, and selling of Rhenish wine."—*Stow,* p. 82.

CROSBY PLACE or HALL, BISHOPSGATE STREET, now a Literary Institution. Built by Sir John Crosby, who obtained a lease of the ground in 1466, and died in 1475. It is in the Perpendicular style, with a fine open timber roof, and deservedly regarded

* Stow, p. 81.

as one of the most interesting examples we possess of the domestic architecture of England in the fifteenth century.

"Then have you one great house called Crosby Place, because the same was built by Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, in place of certain tenements, with their appurtenances, letten to him by Alice Ashfeld, prioress of St. Helen's, and the convent, for ninety-nine years, from the year 1466 to the year 1565, for the annual rent of 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This house he built of stone and timber, very large and beautiful, and the highest at that time in London. He was one of the sheriffs and an alderman in the year 1470; knighted by Edward IV. in the year 1471, and deceased in the year 1475; so short a time enjoyed he that his large and sumptuous building; he was buried in St. Helen's, the parish church; a fair monument to him and his lady is raised there. Richard Duke of Gloucester and Lord Protector, afterward King by the name of Richard III., was lodged in this house."—*Stow*, p. 65.

"*Gloucester.* And if thy poor devoted servant may
But beg one favour at thy gracious hand,
Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever.
Anne. What is it?
Gloucester. That it may please you leave these sad designs
To him that hath most cause to be a mourner,
And presently repair to Crosby-place."
Richard III., Act i., sc. 2.

"*Gloucester.* Are you now going to dispatch this thing?
1*st Murderer.* We are, my lord; and come to have the warrant,
That we may be admitted where he is.
Gloucester. Well thought upon; I have it here about me.
[*Gives the Warrant.*
When you have done repair to Crosby-place."
Richard III., Act i., sc. 3.

"*Gloucester.* Shall we hear from you, Catesby, ere we sleep?
Catesby. You shall, my lord.
Gloucester. At Crosby-place there shall you find us both."
Richard III., Act iii., sc. 1.

The subsequent history of the house may be summed up in a few words. Henry VIII. bestowed it, in 1542, on Anthony Bonvice, a rich merchant of Italy; and Alderman Bond, who died in 1576, added a turret to the top. It next became a house for the reception of ambassadors; but was bought (circ. 1590) by Sir John Spencer, the father-in-law of the first Earl of Northampton, and the ancestor of the present Marquis. Here he made great reparations, added a warehouse, and kept his mayoralty. Sully was lodged here in the reign of James I. In 1638 it was "held by the East India Company," and valued at 160*l.* per annum.* In 1672 it was converted into a Presbyterian Meeting-house, and in 1677 the present houses in Crosby-square were erected on a portion of the offices attached to the mansion. The lease expiring in 1831, a subscription was raised to restore

* MS. Lambeth, 272.

the Hall to its original state. A liberal sum was subscribed, and the first stone of the new works was laid June 27th, 1836.

"The remains of Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street, are so very excellent in their kind, that it is a pity they cannot be restored to their original state [this has since been done]; erected as a domestic mansion, they furnish many good hints for modern work, and the details are as good as any Perpendicular work remaining of the kind."—*Rickman.*

CROSS STREET, HATTON GARDEN. William Whiston, the divine, and friend of Sir Isaac Newton, lived in this street; and here he held, in 1715, a solemn assembly for religious worship, according to a liturgy of his own composing.

CROSS KEYS, in GRACECHURCH STREET. [*See* Gracechurch Street.]

CROWDER'S WELL ALLEY, now WELL STREET, JEWIN STREET.

"In this street [Jewin-street] is Crowder's-well-alley, very long, running into Aldersgate-street, through an inn-yard. It hath pretty good buildings, which are well inhabited. This place is of some note for its well, which gives name to the alley. The water of this well is esteemed very good for sore eyes, to wash them with; and is said to be also very good to drink, for several distempers. And some say it is very good for men in drink to take of this water, for it will allay the fumes, and bring them to be sober."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 94, ed. 1720.

"A White-Fryars sinner, or a Saint in Duck Lane,
A Crowder's-well sonnet, or a Pye-corner strain,
Has raptures and flights full of judgment and taking
When compar'd to the things ye call Psalms of your making."
Tom Brown "On Sternhold and Hopkins and the New Version of David's Psalms."

CROSS COURT, DRURY LANE.

"At the north end of Cross-court there yet stands a portal, of some architectural pretensions, though reduced to humble use, serving at present for an entrance to a printing-office. This old door-way, if you are young, reader, you may not know was the identical pit entrance to Old Drury—Garrick's Drury—all of it *that is* left. I never pass it without shaking some forty years from off my shoulders, recurring to the evening when I passed through it to see 'my first play.'"—*Elia's Essays*, "*My First Play.*"

CROWN (THE), in KING STREET, GUILDHALL. A haunt of Richard Savage's.*

CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, in the STRAND.

"The Crown Tavern, a large and curious house with good rooms and other conveniences fit for entertainments."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 117.

Here Johnson and Boswell occasionally supped together. Here Johnson quarrelled with Percy about old Dr. Mounsey; and here, when Sir Joshua Reynolds was maintaining the advantages of wine in assisting conversation, and referring

* Letters to Birch.

particularly to himself, Johnson observed, "I have heard none of those drunken—nay, drunken is a coarse word—none of those *vinous flights*." It ceased to be a tavern in 1847, and is now the Whittington Club—a cheap and well-conducted club for clerks and other persons.

CROWN OFFICE ROW, in the TEMPLE, was the birth-place of Charles Lamb.

"Cheerful Crown-office Row, place of my kindly engender."—*Elia's Essays.*

CROWN STREET, ST. GILES'S. Formerly Hog-lane, but called Crown-street from the Rose and Crown, an inn of some celebrity and standing. The change took place in 1762, as an inscription on the wall denotes: "This is Crown-street, 1762," (corner of Rose-street).

CRUTCHED FRIARS.

"In this street [Hart-street] at the south-east corner thereof, some time stood one house of Crouched (or Crossed) Friars, founded by Ralph Hosiar and William Sabernes about the year 1298. In place of this Church is now a carpenter's yard, a tennis-court, and such like. The Friars' hall was made a glass-house, or house wherein was made glass of divers sorts to drink in, which house in the year 1575, on the 4th of September, burst out into a terrible fire, and was all consumed to the stone walls."—*Stow*, p. 56.

The scandalous life of the last prior is described by John Bartelot, in a letter to Cromwell.* Turner dedicates his "Herbal" (fol. 1568) to Queen Elizabeth from this place. [*See* St. Olave, Hart Street.]

CUCKOLD'S POINT. On the Rotherhithe side of the river Thames, a little below the church, and formerly distinguished by a tall pole with a pair of horns on the top. King John, wearied with hunting on Shooter's-hill and Blackheath, entered the house of a miller at Charlton to refresh and rest himself. He found no one at home, but the miller's wife, young, it is said, and beautiful. The miller, it so happened, was earlier in coming home than was usual when he went to Greenwich with his meal—and red and raging at what he saw on his return, he drew his knife. The King, unarmed, thought it prudent to make himself known, and the miller, only too happy to think that it was no baser individual, asked a boon of the King. The King consented, and the miller was told to clear his eyes, and claim the long strip of land he could see before him on the Charlton side of the river Thames. The miller cleared his eyes, and saw as far as a Point near Rotherhithe. The King admitted the distance, and the miller

* Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries, p. 59.

was put into possession of the property on one condition—that he should walk annually on that day, the 18th of October, to the farthest bounds of the estate with a pair of buck's horns upon his head. Horn Fair is still kept every 18th of October, at the pretty little village of Charlton in Kent, and the watermen on the Thames about Cuckold's Point still tell the story (with many variations and additions) of the jolly miller and his light and lovely wife.

"The same day [May 25th, 1562] was sett up at the Cuckold Haven a grett May-polle by bochers and fysher-men full of hornes."—*Diary of a Resident in London*, p. 283.

"And passing further, I at first observ'd
That Cuckold's-haven was but badly serv'd:
For there old Time hath such confusion wrought,
That of that ancient place remained nought.
No monumental memorable Horn,
Or Tree, or Post, which hath those trophies borne,
Was left, whereby posterity may know
Where their forefathers' crests did grow, or show.
Why, then, for shame this worthy Port maintain?
Let 's have our Tree and Horns set up again,
That passengers may show obedience to it,
In putting off their hats, and homage do it.
But holla, Muse, no longer be offended,
'Tis worthily repair'd and bravely mended,
For which great meritorious worke, my pen
Shall give the glory unto Greenwich men;
It was their only cost, they were the actors,
Without the help of other benefactors,
For which my pen their praises here adorns,
As they have beautified the Hav'n with Hornes."
Taylor the Water Poet, Works, p. 21, fol. 1630.

"I will tell thee the most politick trick of a woman that e'er made a man's face look withered and pale, like the tree in Cuckold's-haven in a great snow."—*Northward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

"*Frail.* Why, canst thou love, porpoise?
"*Ben.* No matter what I can do; don't call names. I believe he that marries you will go to sea in a hen-pecked frigate—I believe that, young woman—and, mayhap, may come to anchor at Cuckold's-point."—*Congreve, Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

"That 's what you 'll come to, my friend," says a waterman on the Thames to Hogarth's Idle Apprentice, pointing at the same time to a pirate hanging in chains near Execution-dock. The reply of the Idle Apprentice is significant enough: he holds two of his fingers to his forehead by way of horns—"Cuckold's Point, you ————."

CUMBERLAND MARKET, REGENT'S PARK. [*See* Regent's Park Market.]

CUMBERLAND GATE, HYDE PARK, was so called after William,

Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. The old and proper name is Tyburn-gate. Here stood the gallows. [*See* Tyburn.]

CUMBERLAND (GREAT) STREET. In this street is a public-house with a full-length portrait of William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, for its sign.

"I was yesterday out of town, and the very signs as I passed through the villages made me make very quaint reflections on the mortality of fame and popularity. I observed how the Duke of Cumberland's Head had succeeded almost universally to Admiral Vernon's, as his had left but few traces of the Duke of Ormond's. I pondered these things in my heart, and said unto myself, 'Surely all glory is but as a sign.'"—*Walpole to Conway, April 16th*, 1747.

CUPER'S GARDENS, LAMBETH. Over against Somerset House in the Strand, a place once noted for its fireworks, subsequently for the great resort of the profligate of both sexes, and so called after Boyder Cuper, a gardener in the family of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who, when *Arundel House* was taken down, had interest enough to procure many of the mutilated marbles, which he carried across the water to the garden he had erected as a place of popular amusement. Cuper's-gardens were subsequently kept by a widow of the name of Evans, and finally suppressed as a place of public diversion in 1753.*

"Near the Bankside lyes a very pleasant garden in which are fine walks, known by the name of Cupid's gardens. They are the estate of Jesus College in Oxford, and erected by one who keeps a publick-house; which, with the conveniency of its arbours, walks, and several remains of Greek and Roman antiquities, have made this place much frequented."—*Aubrey's Survey.*

"I dined the other day with a lady of quality, who told me she was going that evening to see the 'finest fireworks!' at Marybone. I said fireworks was a very odd refreshment for this sultry weather; that, indeed, Cuper's-gardens had been once famous for this summer entertainment; but then his fireworks were so well understood, and conducted with so superior an understanding, that they never made their appearance to the company till they had been well cooled, by being drawn through a long canal of water, with the same kind of refinement that the Eastern people smoke their tobacco through the same medium."—*Warburton to Hurd, July 9th*, 1753.

"*Dr. Johnson.* Beauclerk, and I, and Langton, and Lady Sydney Beauclerk, mother to our friend, were one day driving in a coach by Cuper's-gardens, which were then unoccupied. I, in sport, proposed that Beauclerk, and Langton, and myself, should take them, and we amused ourselves with scheming how we should all do our parts. Lady Sydney grew angry and said, 'An old man should not put such things in young people's heads.' She had no notion of a joke, sir; had come late into life, and had a mighty unpliable understanding."—*Boswell by Croker*, p. 366.

The present "Waterloo-Bridge-road," runs through the very centre of these gardens.

* Lysons, i. 320.

CURRIERS' HALL, LONDON WALL, is in Curriers'-Hall-court, four houses eastward of Wood-street, Cheapside. Here Calamy's son, in the reign of Charles II., preached every Sunday to a little flock of serious Dissenters.

CURSITORS' OFFICE or INN, CHANCERY LANE. Founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and father of the great Lord Bacon.

"In this street [Chancery-lane] the first fair building to be noted on the east side is called the Coursitors' office; built with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late Lord Keeper of the Great Seal."—*Stow*, p. 163.

Cursitor is said to be a corruption of chorister, "and this seemeth the more probable, because anciently all, or the most part of the officers and ministers of Chancery, or Court of Conscience, (for so the Chancery hath been called), were churchmen, divines and canonists."* The Cursitors are twenty-four in number, and their office is to make out and issue writs in the name of the Court of Chancery.

CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE. [*See* Cursitors' Office.] "Here was my first perch," said Lord Chancellor Eldon, passing through Cursitor-street with his secretary; "how often have I run down to Fleet-market with sixpence in my hand to buy sprats for supper!" †

CURTAIN (THE), HOLYWELL LANE, SHOREDITCH. A theatre built, it is thought, in 1576, and so called from a house in Shoreditch, "commonly called the Curtayne," and "sometime appertaining to the Priory of Haliwell now dissolved." ‡ The name still survives in Curtain-road.

"Doe you speake against those places also, whiche are made vppe and builded for such playes and enterludes, as the Theatre and Curtaine is, and other such lyke places besides."—*A Treatise against Dicing, Dancing, Plays, &c.*, 4to, 1577.

"And neare thereunto [Holywell Priory] are builded two publique-houses for the acting and shewe of comedies, tragedies, and historics for recreation. Whereof one is called the Courtein, the other the Theatre, both standing on the south-west side towards the field."—*Stow*, p. 349, ed. 1598.

"The Curtain seems to have fallen into disuse about the commencement of the reign of Charles I., and Malone states (without citing his authority) that it was soon employed only for the exhibition of prize-fighters."—*Collier's Annals*, iii. 272.

CURTAIN ROAD, SHOREDITCH. [*See* Curtain Theatre.]

CURZON STREET, MAY FAIR. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Pope's Lord Marchmont.§ Richard Stonehewer, the friend and corre-

* Stow's Annales by Howes, p. 1077.
† Twiss's Life of Eldon.
‡ Shakspeare Society's Papers, vol. i., p. 29.
§ Bos. by Croker, iv. 264.

spondent of Gray, in No. 14. Sir Francis Chantrey when a young man and undistinguished, in an attic in No. 24. Here he modelled his head of Satan, and his bust of Earl St. Vincent. At this period of his life he derived his chief support from a Mrs. D'Oyley, who lived in No. 21. *Observe.*—Curzon Chapel. [*See* May Fair.]

CUSTOM HOUSE (THE), in LOWER THAMES STREET, for the collection of the customs, one of the three great branches of the revenue of this country, was erected 1814—17 from the designs of David Lang, but in consequence of some defects in the piling, the original centre was taken down, and the present front, towards the Thames, erected by Sir Robert Smirke. The first Custom-house of which we have any account was "new built" by John Churchman, Sheriff of London in 1385,* and stood on "Customers-key" in Lower Thames-street, on the site of the present building. Another and larger edifice on the same site, erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was burnt in the Great Fire of 1666. The new house designed by Wren in its place was destroyed by fire in 1718, and Ripley's, which succeeded Wren's, was destroyed in the same way on the 12th of February, 1814. Nearly one half of the customs of the United Kingdom are collected in the Port of London, and about one half of the persons in the Civil Service of the country are employed in connection with the customs. The only articles producing, each of them, and in the order mentioned, above a million a year to the customs of Great Britain, are sugar, tea, tobacco, wine and brandy. In Ireland, the articles producing the most revenue are, tobacco and snuff, tea and sugar. Liverpool, after London, is the next great port where the largest amount of customs is collected. It was the practice formerly to let the customs of the kingdom to certain persons who farmed them, just as our turnpike-roads now.

> "The Farmers of the Customs have been very liberal in their New-year's gift to the King: besides their ordinary gift of 2000 pieces, they gave him a diamond unset, that cost them 5000li, and also 5000li in pieces."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford, Jan. 11th*, 1634, p. 359.

The revenue collected has gradually and astonishingly increased. In the first year of Elizabeth, the customs realised 73,846*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; in the fifth year, 57,436*l.* 4*s.* 10.; and in the tenth, 74,875*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*† The average of sixteen years preceding the restoration was 316,402*l.* ‡ The estimate for one year to April 5th, 1849, has been made at

* Stow, 109. † Strype, B. ii., p. 51. ‡ Lister's Life of Clarendon, iii. 508.

19,750,000*l.* *Observe.*—The "Long Room," 190 feet long by 66 broad.

"In the long room it 's a pretty pleasure to see the multitude of payments that are made there in a morning. I heard Count Tallard say, that nothing gave him so true and great an idea of the richness and grandeur of this nation as this, when he saw it after the Peace of Ryswick."—*De Foe. A Journey through England*, vol. i., p. 237, 8vo, 1722.

The Quay is a pleasant walk fronting the Thames. Here Cowper the poet came intending to make away with himself.

"Not knowing where to poison myself, I resolved upon drowning. For that purpose I took a coach, and ordered the man to drive to Tower-wharf, intending to throw myself into the river from the Custom-house quay. I left the coach upon the Tower-wharf, intending never to return to it; but upon coming to the quay, I found the water low, and a porter seated upon some goods there, as if on purpose to prevent me. This passage to the bottomless pit being mercifully shut against me, I returned back to the coach." —*Southey's Cowper*, vol. i., p. 124.

CUTLERS' HALL, CLOAK LANE, COLLEGE HILL, Vintry Ward.

"They of this Company were of old time divided into three arts or sorts of workmen: to wit, the first were smiths, forgers of blades, and therefore called bladers. The second were makers of hafts, and otherwise garnishers of blades. The third sort were sheathmakers, for swords, daggers, and knives. In the 10th of Henry IV., certain ordinances were made betwixt the Bladers and the other Cutlers; and in the 4th of Henry VI., they were all three Companies drawn into one fraternity or brotherhood, by the name of Cutlers."—*Stow*, p. 92.

"In Cutlers'-hall is an ancient picture of one Mrs. Crawthorne, who [1568] gave the Bell Savage on Ludgate-hill, to the Cutlers, with trust, out of the rents thereof, to perform several charitable acts yearly: as two exhibitions for scholars in Cambridge, coals for the poor of the parishes of St. Bride's and St. Sepulchre's, and certain payments to the prisons and to St. Thomas's Hospital." —*Strype*, B. v., p. 211.

DACRE'S ALMS HOUSES, or, EMANUEL HOSPITAL, TUTHILL STREET, WESTMINSTER. Erected pursuant to the will (Dec. 20th, 1594) of Anne, Lady Dacre, widow of Gregory, the last Lord Dacre of the South, and sister of Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, the poet, "towards the relief of aged people, and bringing up of children in virtue and good and laudable acts in the same Hospital." The charter of incorporation is dated Dec. 17th, 1660. Gregory, Lord Dacre, died Sept. 25th, 1594, and Anne, his wife, on the 14th of May, 1595. They are buried in Chelsea Old Church, where there is a stately monument to their memories. On the death, in 1623, of the only surviving executor of Lady Dacre, the guardianship of the Hospital descended, by the charter of incorporation, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, under whose superintendence it still remains.

DAGGER (THE) TAVERN in HOLBORN. An ordinary and public-house, referred to by Ben Jonson, in his "Alchemist," and "The Devil is an Ass," and celebrated by Middleton for its pies. There was a "Dagger in Cheap," mentioned in "The Penniless Parliament of Threadbare Poets," (1608), and in "Hobson's Jests," (1607). This Dagger was also in repute for its pies.

DAMNATION ALLEY, CHARING CROSS, properly Mermaid-court.*

"Mermaid-court, on the S. side of Charing-cross, near the Statue."—*Hatton*, p. 52.

DANISH CHURCH, WELLCLOSE SQUARE, WHITECHAPEL, now the British and Foreign Sailors' Church. Built in 1696, by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor, at the expense of Christian V. King of Denmark, as appears by the inscription over the entrance, who gave it for the use of his subjects, merchants and seamen, accustomed to visit the port of London. Within the church is a tablet, the second on your right hand as you enter, to the wife of Cibber, (Jane Colley), the mother of Colley Cibber. The father and son are both interred in the vaults of this church. Attached to the pulpit is a handsome frame of brass with four sand-glasses, and immediately opposite is the "Royal Pew," in which Christian VII., King of Denmark, sat, when on a visit to this country, in 1768. The Danish Church is held on lease, by the trustees of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and was first opened as the British and Foreign Sailors' Church on Wednesday, April 30th, 1845. In the vestry (behind the altar) is a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Branck, the first Danish minister.

DARK HOUSE LANE, BILLINGSGATE, was so called from a "messuage in Thames-street, next Billingsgate, known by the name of the Dark House."† Ned Ward has described it, in his London Spy, "with the diverting conversation, there, of the fish-women, seamen, and others." Here Hogarth made a sketch of a porter who called himself the Duke of Puddle-dock!

DARTMOUTH STREET, WESTMINSTER. So called out of compliment to William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, (the annotator of Burnet), whose house, in 1708, was in *Queen-square*, Westminster.‡

DAVIES' STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE. So called after Mary, daughter and heiress of Alexander Davies of Ebury, in the county of

* Parish Clerks' Survey, p. 322, 12mo. 1732.
† Fire of London Papers in British Museum, vol. xii., art. 53.
‡ Hatton, p. 626.

Middlesex, and wife of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Bart. The Grosvenor family acquired their large property in *Pimlico* by this marriage. Mary Davies, Lady Grosvenor, was married in 1676, and died Jan. 12th, 1729-30.

DEADMAN'S PLACE, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

"In Dead-man's-place, at Saint Mary-overus, a man-servantbeing buried at seven of the clocke in the morning, and the grave standing open for more dead Commodities, at foure of the clocke in the same evening, he was got vp alive againe by a strange miracle: which to be true and certaine, hundreds of people can testifie that saw him act like a country Ghost in his white peackled sheete." —*The Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie*, 4to, 1604.

"Deadman's-place seems to be a corruption of Desmond-place, where the Earl of Desmond in Queen Elizabeth's time dwelt, as it was ingeniously conjectured."—*Strype*, Second Appendix, p. 12.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM. Asylum for the support and education of indigent deaf and dumb children, Kent Road, Surrey—instituted 1792. No child is eligible under the age of 8½, nor above 11½. The Asylum is open to inspection daily, Sundays excepted. The most convenient time is from 11 till 1 o'clock.

DEAN STREET, SOHO. Built in 1681.* Hayman, the painter, lived in the house now divided into Nos. 42 and 43. At No. 83, on the 4th of February, 1819, died George Henry Harlowe, the painter. Walker's Hotel was originally Jack's Coffee-house, and was so called after John Roberts, one of the singers at Garrick's, Drury-lane.† [*See* Meard's Court.]

DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER. So called from its contiguity to the Deanery-house attached to Westminster Abbey. Sir Symond D'Ewes, the journalist, and Carte, the historian, were residents in this yard. Mrs. Porten, the kind and indulgent aunt of Edward Gibbon, "built and occupied a spacious mansion in Dean-yard,"—a boarding-house for the scholars at Westminster School. The outer wall of the *Jerusalem Chamber* forms part of the north-east boundary of this square. The old houses on the east side are chiefly prebendal houses. [*See* Ashburnham House.]

DENMARK HOUSE.

"Shroue-tuesday, the fourth of March, this year 1616, the Queene feasted the King at her Pallace in the Strand, formerly called Somerset-house, and then the King commanded it should no more be so called, but that it should from henceforth bee called Denmarke-house, which said Denmarke-house the Queene had many wayes repaired, beautified, new builded, and enlarged, and brought to it a pipe of Conduit water from Hyde-park."—*Howes*, p. 1026, ed. 1631.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Prior's Life of Goldsmith, ii. 481.

DENZILL STREET, CLARE MARKET. So called by Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, in memory of his uncle, Denzill, Lord Holles, (d. 1679-80), one of the five members of the House of Commons whom King Charles made the ineffectual attempt to seize. A curious inscription, on the south-west wall of the street, set up in 1682, and renewed in 1796, records the origin of the name :—

"Denzell-street, 1682, so called by Gilbert Earl of Clare, in memory of his uncle Denzell Lord Holles, who dyed February y^e^ 17th, 1679, aged 81 years 3 months, a great honour to his name and the exact patterne of his Father's great Meritt, John Earle of Clare."

DERBY COURT, PARLIAMENT STREET. [*See* Derby House, Westminster.]

DERBY HOUSE, CASTLE BAYNARD WARD, was built by Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby of that name, who married the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII.* At the Battle of Bosworth he was only Thomas Lord Stanley. The Earl of Derby, in the 6th of Edward VI., is said to have exchanged it with the King for certain lands in Lancashire; and Mary, in the next reign, gave it (July 18th, 1555) to *Heralds' College*. Derby House was destroyed by the Great Fire in 1666, and rebuilt by the Heralds about three years afterwards.

DERBY HOUSE, CANON ROW, WESTMINSTER. A stately house, described by Stow, in 1598, as "now in building, by William Earl of Derby;" † surrendered to Parliament in the reign of Charles I., and made use of by the members of the House for committee meetings and State purposes. John Pym died here, (1643), and here his body was publicly exposed "to confute the lying assertions of his enemies, that it had been eaten with lice." ‡ Here, in the early part of Charles II.'s reign, was the office of the Lord High Admiral.§ The name still lingers in Derby-court.

DEVEREUX COURT, STRAND. So called after Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary general. On what was once the *Grecian Coffee-house*, in Devereux-court, is a bust of Essex, and beneath — "This is Devereux-court, 1676." At the house of one Kedder, in this court, died Marchmont Needham, one of our early newspaper writers, and an author of some consequence during the civil wars of Charles I. He is the author of three Mercuries: "Mercurius Britannicus," for the Presbyterian cause; "Mercurius Pragmaticus," for the King's

* Stow, p. 137.
† Stow, p. 168.
‡ Ludlow's Memoirs, Vevay edition, i. 80.
§ Strype, b. vi., p. 63.

party; and "Mercurius Politicus," for the Independent party. Needham was buried in the neighbouring church of St. Clement's Danes, Nov. 29th, 1678. *Tom's Coffee-house*, in this court, was the resort of some of the most eminent men for learning and ingenuity of the time. Here Dr. Birch was often to be found; and here Akenside, the poet, spent many of his winter evenings, "entangled in disputes and altercations, chiefly on subjects of literature and politics, that fixed on his character the stamp of haughtiness and self-conceit, and drew him into disagreeable situations."*

DEVIL TAVERN, TEMPLE BAR, stood between Temple Bar and the Middle Temple Gate. The church of St. Dunstan's was nearly opposite; and the sign of the tavern was the Devil pulling St. Dunstan by the nose. It was sometimes called "The Old Devil Tavern," to distinguish it from "The Young Devil Tavern," in the same street, where, in 1707, Wanley and Le Neve originated, or gave the first impulse to, the present Society of Antiquaries.

"*Bloodhound.* As you come by Temple-bar, make a step to th' Devil.
"*Tim.* To the Devil, father?
"*Sim.* My master means the sign of the Devil; and he cannot hurt you, fool; there's a saint holds him by the nose.
"*Tim.* Sniggers, what does the devil and a saint both in a sign?
"*Sim.* What a question's that? What does my master and his prayer-book o' Sunday, both in a pew?"
A Match at Midnight, by William Rowley, 4to, 1633.

"All in that very house where Saint
Holds Devil by the nose;
Three Drunkards met to roar and rant,
But quarrell'd in the close."
Sir Charles Sedley, Works, i. 74.

In the time of Ben Jonson, who has given a lasting reputation to the house, the landlord's name was Simon Wadloe—the original of "Old Sir Simon, the King," the favourite air of Squire Western, in Tom Jones. The great room was called "The Apollo!" Thither came all who desired to be "sealed of the tribe of Ben." Here Jonson lorded it with greater authority than Dryden did afterwards at Will's, or Addison at Button's. The rules of the Club, drawn up in the pure and elegant Latin of Jonson, and placed over the chimney, were, it is said, "engraven in marble." In the "Tatler," (No. 79), they are described as being "in gold letters;" and this account agrees with the rules themselves—in gold letters upon board — still preserved in the banking house of the Messrs.

* Hawkins's Life of Johnson, pp. 207, 244.

Child, where I had the pleasure of seeing them in 1843, with another and equally interesting relic of the Devil Tavern—the bust of Apollo. Over the door of the entrance into the Apollo, the following verses were placed :—

"Welcome all who lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo—
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the tripos, his tower bottle :
All his answers are divine,
Truth itself doth flow in wine.
Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sim, the king of skinkers ;
He the half of life abuses,
That sits watering with the Muses.
Those dull girls no good can mean us;
Wine it is the milk of Venus,
And the poet's horse accounted :
Ply it, and you all are mounted.
'Tis the true Phœbian liquor,
Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker,
Pays all debts, cures all diseases,
And at once three senses pleases.
Welcome all who lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo."

Beneath these verses was the name of the author, thus inscribed—"O Rare Ben Jonson," a posthumous tribute from his grave in Westminster Abbey. Here, in the Devil Tavern, Killigrew has laid a scene in "The Parson's Wedding." Here Shadwell imitated Jonson more successfully in his drink than in his plays.

"*Oldwit.* I myself, simple as I stand here, was a wit in the last age. I was created Ben Jonson's son in the Apollo."—*Shadwell, Bury Fair,* 4to, 1680.

"The memory of these grave gentlemen is their only plea for being Wits. They can tell a story of Ben Jonson, and perhaps have had fancy enough to give a supper in Apollo, that they might be called his sons."—*Dryden, Defence of the Epilogue.*

"Compare the latter end of this sentence with what the two authors of the *Reflections,* or perhaps the associating club of the Devil Tavern, write in the beginning of their libel."—*Dryden, Vindication of the Duke of Guise.*

"I have hitherto contented myself with the ridiculous part of him [Shadwell], which is enough in all conscience to employ one man; even without the story of his late fall at the Old Devil, when he broke no ribs, because the hardness of the stairs could reach no bones."—*Dryden, Vind. of the D. of Guise.*

"In the Apollo Chamber adjoyning to the Old Devil Tavern," the jewels of La Belle Stuart, the beautiful Duchess of Richmond, were sold, March 18th, 1703. Here, in the Apollo, which was fitted up with a gallery for music, all the Court-day odes of the Poets Laureate were rehearsed. Hence Pope, in "The Dunciad :"—

"Back to the Devil the last echoes roll,
And 'Coll!' each butcher roars at *Hockley-Hole*."

And a wit of those times, (Pope, perhaps), in the following epigram :—

"When Laureates make odes, do you ask of what sort?
Do you ask if they 're good or are evil?
You may judge—From the Devil they come to the Court,
And go from the Court to the Devil."

Here, in 1774, Kenrick read his Shakspeare Lectures; and in 1788 the whole tavern was taken down, and "Child's-place" erected on the site.

"For the Music [of the *Triumph of Peace*, by Shirley], which was particularly committed to my charge, I gave to Mr. Ives and Mr. Lawes 100*l.* a-piece for their rewards; for the four French gentlemen, the queen's servants, I thought that a handsome and liberall gratifying of them would be made known to the queen, their mistress, and well-taken by her. I therefore invited them one morning to a collation, att St. Dunstan's taverne, in the great room, the oracle of Apollo, where each of them had his plate lay'd for him, covered, and the napkin by it, and when they opened their plates they found in each of them forty pieces of gould, of their master's coyne, for the first dish, and they had cause to be much pleased with the surprisall."—*Whitelocke*, (*Burney's Hist. of Music*, iii. 576).

"22 April, 1661. My Lord Monk rode bare after the King [Charles II. going from the Tower to Whitehall], and led in his hand a spare horse, as being Master of the Horse. The King, in a most rich embroidered suit and cloak, looked most noble. Wadlow the vintner, at the Devil in Fleet-street, did lead a fine company of soldiers, all young comely men, in white doublets."—*Pepys*.

"28 June, 1667. Mr. Lowther tells me that the Duke of Buckingham do dine publickly at Wadlow's at the Sun Tavern."*—*Pepys*.

"One likes no language but the Faery Queen;
A Scot will fight for Christ's Kirk o' the Green;
And each true Briton is to Ben so civil,
He swears the Muses met him at the Devil."—*Pope*.

"Oct. 12, 1710. I dined to-day with Dr. Garth and Mr. Addison, at the Devil Tavern by Temple-bar, and Garth treated."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*.

"One evening, at the [Ivy-lane] Club, Johnson proposed to us the celebrating the birth of Mrs. Lennox's first literary child, as he called her book, by a whole night spent in festivity. The place appointed was the Devil Tavern; and there, about the hour of eight, Mrs. Lennox and her husband, and a lady of her acquaintance now living [1785], as also the Club and friends to the number of near twenty, assembled. Our supper was elegant, and Johnson had directed that a magnificent hot apple-pye should make a part of it, and this he would have stuck with bay-leaves, because, forsooth, Mrs. Lennox was an authoress, and had written verses; and further he had prepared for her a

* In *Wit and Drollery*, p. 28, 12mo, 1682, is a poem "Upon Mr. Wadloe's New Tavern and Sign behind the Royal Exchange." The sign was painted by Fuller; but the subject is not stated.

crown of laurel, with which, but not until he had invoked the Muses by some ceremonies of his own invention, he encircled her brows. The night passed as must be imagined in pleasant conversation and harmless mirth, intermingled at different periods with the refreshments of coffee and tea. About five Johnson's face shone with meridian splendour, though his drink had been only lemonade; but the far greater part of us had deserted the colours of Bacchus and were with difficulty rallied to partake of a second refreshment of coffee, which was scarcely ended when the day began to dawn. This phenomenon began to put us in mind of our reckoning; but the waiters were all so overcome with sleep, that it was two hours before we could get a bill, and it was not till near eight that the creaking of the street-door gave the signal for our departure."—*Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 286.

DEVIL'S (THE) GAP. An archway and tenement at the west end of *Great Queen-street*, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, taken down January, 1765.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PICCADILLY, was built by William Kent, (d. 1748), for William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire, (d. 1755). It stands on the site of *Berkeley House*, destroyed by fire, 16th of October, 1733, and is said to have cost the sum of 20,000*l.*, exclusive of 1000*l.*, presented to the architect by the duke. It is a good, plain, well-proportioned brick building. The present Duke of Devonshire has several fine pictures in this house; and here it is that the "Kemble Plays" are kept, —a matchless collection of old English plays, formed by John Philip Kemble, and bought, at his death, by the present duke, who has added largely to the collection, and annotated the whole with his own hand. The Kemble collection cost 2000*l.* The portico is modern, and altogether out of keeping with the rest of the building. The old entrance, taken down in 1840, was by a flight of steps on each side. The first Duke of Devonshire of the Cavendish family died in *Berkeley House*, in the year 1707.

DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. So called from the town-house of the Earls of Devonshire—(1620 to 1690).

"A pretty though very small square, inhabited by gentry and other merchants. Here was formerly a seat of the Earls of Devonshire."—*Hatton* (1708).

"An airy and creditable place, and where the Countess of Devonshire in my memory dwelt in great repute for her hospitality."—*Strype.*

"The Penny Post was set up on our Lady-Day (being Friday) A° Dñi. 1680; a most ingenious and useful project, invented by Mr. Robert Murray first, and then Mr. Dockwra joined with him. The Duke of York seized on it in 1682. Mr. Murray was formerly clerk to the general commissioners for the revenue of Ireland, and afterwards clerk to the commissioners of the grand excise of England; and was the first that invented and introduced into this city the Club of Commerce, consisting of one of each trade; whereof there were after very many elected and are still continued in this city; and he also contrived and set up the office or Bank of Credit at Devonshire-house in Bishopgate-

street Without, where men depositing their goods and merchandize, were furnished with Bills of current credit, at two-thirds or three-fourths of the value of the said goods."—*Aubrey, MS. in Ashmol. Mus. quoted in Malone's Inquiry*, p. 387.

William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, died in his house, near Bishopsgate, June 20th, 1628; and the Countess of Devonshire, that Strype remembered, in the same house, in November, 1689. The first Duke of Devonshire (one of the heroes of the Revolution of 1688) lived for some time in Salisbury House, in the Strand.* He subsequently leased a house in Newport-street, next the Lord Gerrard; then Montague House, Bloomsbury; then Arlington House, in St. James's Park, and Berkeley House in Piccadilly, the house he subsequently bought, and where he died, in 1707. Devonshire House, Piccadilly, occupies the site of the first Duke of Devonshire's last London residence. [*See* Fisher's Folly.]

DICK'S COFFEE HOUSE, in FLEET STREET, (south side, near Temple Bar). Here, from his lodgings in *Shire-lane*, Steele conducted the Twaddlers, commemorated in "The Tatler."

"Sir Harry called for a mug of ale and *Dyer's Letter*. The boy brought the ale in an instant; but said they did not take in the *Letter*. 'No!' said Sir Harry: 'then take back your mug; we are like indeed to have good liquor in this house.'"—*Tatler*, No. 86.

[*See* Richard's Coffee House.]

DILETTANTI SOCIETY, THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

"There is a new subscription formed for an Opera next year, to be carried on by the Dilettanti, a club, for which the nominal qualification is having been in Italy, and the real one being drunk: the two chiefs are Lord Middlesex and Sir Francis Dashwood, who were seldom sober the whole time they were in Italy."—*Walpole to Mann, April 14th*, 1743, i. 273.

The character of the Club at the present day is materially altered, and it is now composed of persons devoted to art and antiquarian studies. The members, about fifty in number, dine together on the first Sunday in every month from February to July. *Observe.*—In the Club-room, three capital pictures, by Sir Joshua Reynolds:—1. Group in the manner of Paul Veronese, containing the portraits of the Duke of Leeds, Lord Dundas, Constantine Lord Mulgrave, Lord Seaforth, the Hon. C. Greville, Charles Crowle, Esq., and Sir Joseph Banks. 2. Group in the manner of the same master, containing portraits of Sir William Hamilton, Sir Watkin W. Wynne, Richard Thomson, Esq., Sir John Taylor, Payne Galway, Esq., John

* Britton's Life of Aubrey, p. 38; Halliwell's Collection of Letters on Scientific Subjects, p. 96.

Smythe, Esq., and Spencer Stanhope, Esq. 3. Head of Sir Joshua, by himself, dressed in a loose robe, and in his own hair. The earlier portraits are by Hudson, Sir Joshua's master. The publication of Stuart's Athens was materially assisted by the subscriptions of the Dilettanti Society.

DIONIS (ST.) BACKCHURCH, in FENCHURCH STREET, at the south-west corner of Lime-street. A church in Langbourne Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt as we now see it by Sir Christopher Wren. *Observe.*—Tablet to Daniel Rawlinson, (d. 1679), the father of Thomas Rawlinson, the great book-collector and benefactor to the Bodleian, and of Richard Rawlinson, the founder of the Saxon lectureship in St. John's College, Oxford; monument to Sir Arthur Ingram, a Spanish merchant, (d. 1681), from whom Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, derives its name. In the vestry-room are preserved four of the large syringes, at one time the only machines used in London for the extinction of fires. They are about two feet three inches long, and were attached by straps to the body of the person using them.

DIORAMA (THE). A well-known place of exhibition in the Regent's Park, (Morgan and Pugin, architects,) opened 6th of October, 1823, and completed in four months at a cost of about 9000*l.* The building (with all the costly machinery, fifteen pictures, and the building ground in the rear of the premises) was sold in September, 1848, for 6750*l.*

DIRTY LANE, now ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER.

DIRTY LANE, "between Castle-street, Leicester-fields, and St. Martin's-lane, by the churchyard east, now called HEMING'S ROW."*

DITCH (THE). [*See* Townditch; Longditch.]

DOCTORS' COMMONS, ST. BENNET'S HILL, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. A college, "or common house" of doctors of law, and for the study and practice of the civil law,

> "purchased or provided for them about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign by Master Henry Harvey, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Laws, Master of Trinity-hall in Cambridge, Prebendary of Ely and Dean of the Arches; a reverend, learned, and good man, whom, I being a young scholar, knew. Before which time the civilians and canonists were lodged in Paternoster-row, in a meaner, and lesser, and less convenient house, now a tavern known by the sign of the Queen's Head. Of this house, thus procured for them (lately called Mountjoy-house, because the Lord Mountjoy lay in it many years), Doctor Harvey obtained a lease for a hundred years of the Dean and Chapter of [St.] Paul's, for the annual rent of five marks; wherein are now lodged, and live in Commons, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty,

* Hatton, p. 24.

being a Doctor of the Civil Laws and Lieutenant to the Lord High Admiral of England; the Dean of the Arches, being Doctor of the Civil and Spiritual Laws; the Commissioners Delegate, or Judges of the Court of Delegates; the Vicar General; the Master or Custos of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, &c. . . . . All these, I say, are lodged and hosted in this good College, and had been lodged in a much more beautiful and magnificent College, if the designs of the late most renowned and pompous prelate, Doctor Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal of York, had succeeded well and taken effect, for he was purposed to build a fair College of stone for them in London, whereof my very worthy and learned friend, Sir Robert Cotton, hath seen the plot and model in papers as he hath affirmed to me."—*Sir George Buc in Howes*, p. 1077, ed. 1631.

The house thus pleasantly described by Buc, the Master of the Revels, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and immediately rebuilt as we now see it.

"The front is an old brick building, of the style that prevailed shortly after the Fire, and the interior consists of two quadrangles, chiefly occupied by the Doctors, a hall for the hearing of causes, a spacious library, a refectory, and other useful apartments."—*Elmes*, p. 166.

Doctors' Commons consists of Five Courts — three appertaining to the see of Canterbury, one to the see of London, and one to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—1. *The Court of Arches* is the highest court belonging to the Archbishop.

"It was a court formerly kept in Bow Church in Cheapside, and the church and tower thereof being arched, the court was from hence called the Arches, and so still is called. Hither are all appeals directed in ecclesiastical matters within the province of Canterbury. To this court belongs a judge, who is styled the Dean of the Arches; so called because he hath a jurisdiction over a deanery in London, consisting of thirteen parishes, [formerly] exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London."—*Strype*, B. i., p. 153.

"The nature of the business in the Court of Arches may be best shown by the brief summary given in the Report for three years—1827, 1828, and 1829. There were 21 matrimonial cases; 1 of defamation; 4 of brawling; 5 church-smiting; 1 church-rate; 1 legacy; 1 tithes; 4 correction; of these, 17 were appeals from the courts, and 21 original suits."—*Knight's London*, iv. 7.

2. *The Prerogative Court*, wherein wills and testaments are proved, and all administrations taken. [*See* Prerogative Will Office.] 3. *The Court of Faculties and Dispensations*, "whereby a privilege or special power is granted to a person by favour and indulgence to do that which by law otherwise he could not: as, to eat flesh upon days prohibited; to marry without banns first asked in the church three several Sundays or holydays; the son to succeed his father in his benefice; for one to have two or more benefices incompatible; for non-residence, and in other such like cases."* The cost of a

* Strype, B. i., p. 154.

marriage license is 2*l.* 12s. 6d. The 4th court in Doctors' Commons is *the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London*, "which only differs from the other Consistory Courts throughout the country in its importance as including the metropolis in its sphere of operations."* The 5th is called *the High Court of Admiralty*, a court belonging to the Admiralty of England, divided in its jurisdiction into two courts—that of the Instance-court, and that of the Prize-court. In the Instance-court are tried all cases which form the ordinary business of the office; such as suits arising from ships running foul of each other—disputes about seamen's wages—bottomry and salvage; and the Prize-court adjudicates on naval captures during a time of war, and all proceeds of slave vessels captured and sold abroad. The judge is distinguished by a silver oar.

"Doctors' Commons, a name very well known in Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, because all ships that were taken during the last wars, belonging to those nations, on suspicion of trading with France, were brought to trial here; which occasioned that sarcastic saying abroad that we have often heard in private conversation—that England was a fine country, but a man called Doctors' Commons, was the devil, for there was no getting out of his clutches, let one's cause be never so good, without paying a great deal of money."—*De Foe—A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, i. 245.

The practisers in these courts are of two sorts—advocates and proctors. The advocates wear in court, if of Oxford, scarlet robes and hoods, lined with taffety; and if of Cambridge, white minever, and round black velvet caps.

DOLLY'S CHOP HOUSE, PATERNOSTER ROW, stands on the site of an ordinary kept by Richard Tarlton, the famous stage-clown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.†

"At Dolly's, and Horseman's, you commonly see the hearty lovers of a beef-steak and gill-ale."—*The Connoisseur for June* 6, 1754, No. 19.

DON SALTERO'S, CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA. A coffee-house and museum opened in 1695 by Salter, a barber. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely to the gimcracks and curiosities of the collection, and Vice-Admiral Munden, who had been long on the coast of Spain, where he acquired a fondness for Spanish titles, christened the keeper of the house by the name of "Don Saltero," and his house itself as Don Saltero's. Steele has dedicated a "Tatler" to Don Saltero and his coffee-house collection. "When I came into the coffee-house," he says, "I had not time to salute the company before my eye was diverted by ten thousand gimcracks round the room and on the ceiling." The Don was famous for his punch and his skill

* Knight's London, iv., p. 6.

† Tarlton's Jests by Halliwell, p. 10.

on the fiddle. "Indeed," says Steele, "I think he does play the 'Merry Christ-Church Bells' pretty justly; but he confessed to me, he did it rather to show he was orthodox than that he valued himself upon the music itself." The Don drew teeth, wrote verses, and claimed to be descended from the Tradescants. He has described his museum in several stanzas —here is the happiest:—

"Monsters of all sorts here are seen;
Strange things in nature as they grew so;
Some relicks of the Sheba queen,
And fragments of the fam'd Bob Crusoe."

Thoresby went to see the museum in 1723. "From Putney," he says, "we returned to Chelsea to see Mr. Salter's collection of curiosities, which is really very surprising considering his circumstances as a coffee-man; but several persons of distinction have been benefactors."* I have before me, as I write, a copy of the forty-third edition of "A Catalogue of the Rarities to be seen at Don Saltero's coffee-house in Chelsea; to which is added, a Complete List of the Donors thereof." (No date.) Some of the articles will excite a smile:—"A wooden shoe that was put under the Speaker's chair in the reign of King James II. A Staffordshire almanack in use when the Danes were in England. A starved cat found between the walls of Westminster Abbey when repairing." Smollett, the novelist, is among the list of donors. Don Saltero's was one of the London sights that Benjamin Franklin went to see when a journeyman printer in London. He records his visit and his swimming from Chelsea to Blackfriars, performing a variety of feats as he went, both on the surface of the water and below it. The collection was sold and dispersed in 1799—a few gimcracks have survived the general wreck.

Dorrington Street, Cold Bath Fields. Harry Carey, author of the song of "Sally in our Alley," lived in this street.

Dorset House, Fleet Street. The town-house of Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, the poet, (d. 1608), formerly the Inn or London-house of the Bishops of Salisbury, alienated to the Earl of Dorset's father by John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, author of the "Apology of the Church of England," (d. 1571). Aubrey was informed by Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, that the Sackville family acquired their property in Fleet-street in exchange, with the see of Salisbury, for a piece of land near Cricklade in Wilts, "I think called Marston,"† he adds, "but the title was not good,

* Diary, ii. 376. † Aubrey Lives, ii. 335.

nor did the value answer his promise." The loyal Marquis of Newcastle inhabited a part of Dorset House at the Restoration.* The whole structure was taken down in Charles II.'s reign, and converted into separate buildings. The house was divided into "Great" and "Little Dorset House." Great Dorset House was the jointure house of Cicely Baker, Dowager Countess of Dorset, who died in it Oct. 1st, 1615. †

DORSET COURT, FLEET STREET. So called from the town-house of Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset. [*See* Dorset House; Salisbury Court, &c.]

> "This Dorset or Salisbury-court doth claim a peculiar liberty to itself, and to be exempt from the city government, and the inhabitants will not admit of the city officers to make any arrest there. But how far this privilege reacheth, I shall not take upon me to determine: but so it is, that it was much resorted unto by such as there retired from their creditors, during the time that such places were not put down, as now they are."—*R. B. in Strype*, B. iii., p. 279.

Locke's dedication of his "Essay on the Human Understanding" is dated from "Dorset-court, 24th of May, 1689."

DORSET GARDENS THEATRE, DORSET STREET, FLEET STREET, stood fronting the river on the east or City side of *Salisbury-court*, with an open place before it for the reception of coaches, and public stairs to the Thames for the convenience of those who came by water.

> "The new theatre in Dorset-garden being finished, and our company [the Duke's], after Sir William's death, being under the rule and dominion of his widow, the Lady Davenant, Mr. Betterton, and Mr. Harris, (Mr. Charles Davenant, her son, acting for her), they removed from Lincoln's Inn thither. And on the 9th day of November, 1671, they opened their new theatre with Sir Martin Marral, which continued acting three days together, with a full audience each day, notwithstanding it had been acted thirty days before in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and above four times at Court."—*Downes's Roscius Anglicanus*, p. 31, 12mo, 1708.

On the death of Tom Killigrew, the wit, who held the patent under which the King's Company of actors performed at Drury-lane, the King's and the duke's servants became one company under distinct patents. The duke's servants removed from Dorset-gardens to Drury-lane, and two companies performed together for the first time on the 16th of November, 1682. The theatre in Dorset-gardens was subsequently let to wrestlers, fencers, and exhibitors of every description who could afford to pay for it. It was standing in 1720 when Strype drew up his continuation of Stow, but was shortly after taken down, and the site on which it stood transformed into a wood-yard. The situation is exactly marked in Mordan and Lea's large view of

* Life of the Duke by his Duchess, p. 88 † Lady Anne Clifford's Memoirs, MS.

London, and in Strype's map of the ward of Farringdon Without. Of the front towards the river there is a view before Settle's "Empress of Morocco," (4to, 1678). Wren supplied the design, and Gibbons, it is said, the sculpture.

DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY. Built in 1686,* and "so called after my Lord Dover, the owner of the ground,"† Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, nephew and heir of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban. *Eminent Inhabitants*—Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, (d. 1708), on the east side. John Evelyn, (d. 1705-6), about nine doors up on the east side.‡

"I was thinking now of returning into the country for altogether, but, upon other considerations, suspend that resolution as yet, and am now removing my family to a more convenient house here in Dover-street, where I have the remainder of a lease."—*Evelyn to Thoresby, Dover-street, July 19th, 1699, (Corr. i. 381).*

Duke of Wharton, (d. 1715).

"These are the most conspicuous palaces that lie between London and Westminster, not but that in the several streets there are abundance that deserve that name. That of the late Duke of Wharton, in Dover-street, is a most sumptuous building, finely finished and furnished. That of the Lord Dover, in the same, is very noble."—*A Journey through England, by Daniel De Foe*, i. 199, 8vo, 1722.

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, the Lord Treasurer; here Wanley lived with him as his librarian. Dr. Arbuthnot, from 1714 to 1721.§

"Martin's [*Martinus Scriblerus's*] office is now the second door on the left hand [west side] in Dover-street, where he will be glad to see Dr. Parnell, Mr. Pope, and his old friends, to whom he can still afford half-a-pint of claret."—*Dr. Arbuthnot to Pope, Sept. 7, 1714, (Roscoe's Pope, viii. 18, ed. 1847).*

Miss Reynolds, Sir Joshua's sister. No. 30 is "Ashburnham House," the usual residence of the Russian ambassador; Prince Lieven lived here. No. 37 is Ely House, the London residence of recent Bishops of Ely.

DOWGATE, or, DOWNEGATE. One of the 26 wards of London, deriving its name from a dock or water-gate, called Downegate, "so called of that down-going or descending thereunto."‖ *Boundaries*—N., a line parallel with Cannon-street, but nearer the Thames: S., the Thames: E., Old Swan-stairs and Swan-lane: W., Dowgate-dock and Dowgate-hill. Stow enumerates two churches and five halls of companies in this ward:—*Allhallows the More or the Great; Allhallows the Less*, (destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt); Tallow-Chandlers' Hall.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.
† Hatton, 1708, p. 25.
‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.
§ Ibid.
‖ Stow, p. 86.

Skinners' Hall; Innholders' Hall; *Joyner's Hall;* Dyers' Hall. The *Steelyard* is in this ward.

DOWGATE HILL "is of such a great descent towards Thames-street that, in great and sudden rains, the water here comes down from other streets with that swiftness that it oftimes causeth a flood in the lower part."*

"Thy canvas giant at some channel aims,
Or Dowgate torrents falling into Thames."
Ben Jonson. "To Inigo Marquis Would-be."

"In Downegate-street, near to the church of St. Mary Bothaw, stood the Erber, a house so called, lately new built by Sir Thomas Pullison, mayor, and afterwards inhabited by Sir Francis Drake, that famous mariner."—*Stow*, p. 87.

DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL. So called after Sir George Downing, Secretary to the Treasury, when the office of Lord High Treasurer was put in commission (May, 1667) for the first time on Lord Southampton's death. It is described circ. 1698, as "a pretty open place, especially at the upper end, where are four or five very large and well-built houses, fit for persons of honour and quality; each house having a pleasant prospect into St. James' Park, with a Tarras-walk."†

"To be Lett together, or apart, by lease, from Lady Day next—Four large Houses, with Coach Houses and Stables, at the upper end of Downing Street, Westminster, the back fronts to St. James's Park, with a large Terras Walk before them next the Park. Enquire of Charles Downing, Esquire, Red Lyon Street."—*The Daily Courant, Feb. 26th*, 1722.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Aubrey de Vere, the last Earl of Oxford, died at his house in this street on the 13th of March, 1702-3.‡ Sir Robert Walpole.

"Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole with his Lady and family removed from their house in St. James's Square, to his new house adjoining to the Treasury in St. James's Park."—*The London Daily Post, Tuesday, Sept. 23rd*, 1735.

"Sir Robert Walpole's house in Downing-street belonged to the Crown; King George I. gave it to Baron Bothmar, the Hanoverian minister, for life. On his death, the present King [George II.] offered it to Sir Robert Walpole, but he would only accept it for his office of First Lord of the Treasury, to which post he got it annexed for ever."—*Ædes Walpolianæ*, p. 76.

"As I came home last night they told me there was a fire in Downing-street; when I came to Whitehall, I could not get to the end of the street, in my chariot, for the crowd; when I got out, the first thing I heard was a man enjoying himself:—'Well, if it lasts two hours longer, Sir Robert Walpole's house will be burnt to the ground!' It was a very comfortable hearing! but I found the fire was on the opposite side of the way, and at a good distance."—*Horace Walpole to Mann, July 14th*, 1742.

[*See* Colonial Office; Foreign Office.]

* Strype, B. ii., p. 208. † R. B. in Strype, B. vi., p. 63.
‡ Harl. MS. 3625, Le Neve's Obituary.

DRAPERS' HALL and GARDENS, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY. The Drapers (the third on the list of the Twelve Great Companies) were incorporated in 1439, and settled in Throgmorton-street in 1541, on the attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose house and garden-ground they acquired by purchase of Henry VIII.

"This house being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for a garden, he [Cromwell] caused the pales of the gardens adjoining to the north part thereof, on a sudden to be taken down; twenty-two feet to be measured forth right into the north of every man's ground; a line there to be drawn, a trench to be cast, a foundation laid, and a high brick wall to be built. My father had a garden there; and a house standing close to his south pale; this house they loosed from the ground, and bare upon rollers into my father's garden twenty-two feet, ere my father heard thereof; no warning was given him, nor other answer, when he spake to the surveyors of that work, but that their master, Sir Thomas, commanded them so to do. No man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land, and my father paid his whole rent, which was 6*s.* 6*d.* the year for that half which was left."—*Stow*, p. 68.

Cromwell's House was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666; and the new Hall of the Company was erected in the succeeding year from the designs of Jarman, the architect of the second Royal Exchange. This is the present Hall—the street ornaments were added by the brothers Adam. Drapers'-gardens extended northwards as far as London Wall, and must have commanded formerly a fine view of Highgate and the adjoining heights. Ward commends them in his "London Spy" as a fashionable promenade "an hour before dinner time." *Observe.*—A portrait by Sir William Beechey of Admiral Lord Nelson, and a curious picture, attributed to Zucchero, of Mary, Queen of Scots, and her son, James I., when four years old.

"When I went to bind my brother Ned apprentice, in Drapers'-hall, casting my eyes upon the chimney-piece of the great room, I spyed a picture of an ancient gentleman, and underneath 'Thomas Howell:' I asked the clerk about him, and he told me that he had been a Spanish merchant in Henry VIII.'s time, and coming home rich and dying a bachelor, he gave that hall to the Company of Drapers, with other things, so that he is accounted one of the chiefest benefactors. I told the clerk that one of the sons of Thomas Howell came now thither to be bound; he answered, that if he be a right Howell, he may have, when he is free, three-hundred pounds to help to set him up, and pay no interest for five years. It maybe, hereafter, we will make use of this."—*Howell's Letters, Sept. 30th*, 1629, and *Londinopolis*, p. 405.

DREADNOUGHT (THE). An hospital-ship for seamen of all nations, moored off Greenwich on the 20th of June, 1831. She fought at Trafalgar under Captain Conn, and captured the Spanish three-decker, the San Juan, which had previously been engaged by the Bellerophon and the Defiance. The population returns of 1841 show 185 males and 9 females on board this ship.

DRURY HOUSE, BEECH LANE, BARBICAN. [*See* Beech Lane.]

DRURY HOUSE, DRURY LANE, was built by Sir William Drury, the grandfather of Elizabeth Drury, whose "untimely and religious death" occasioned Dr. Donne's "Anniversarie." From the Drurys it passed into the possession of the Craven family; and was then distinguished as *Craven House*. The *Olympic Theatre* now occupies the site.

"Drury-lane, so called from Drury-house, was the seat of the Earl of Craven, which with the additions built by his Lordship, called Craven-house, makes together a very large house, or which may be termed several houses; the entrance into this house is through a pair of gates, which leadeth into a large yard for the reception of coaches, and on the back side is a handsome garden." —*Strype*, B. iv., p. 118.

DRURY LANE was so called, says Stow, "for that there is a house belonging to the family of the Druries. This lane turneth north toward St. Giles'-in-the-Fields."* Before the Drurys built here, the old name for this lane or road was "Via de Aldwych;" hence the present *Wych-street* at the bottom of Drury-lane. In James I.'s time it was occasionally called Prince's-street;—"Drury-lane, now called the Prince's-street," † but the old name triumphed, and Prince's-street was confined to a new row of tenements, branching to the east, and still distinguished by that name. *Observe.*—Craven-yard, (so called from *Craven House*); Clare-House-court, (so called from the noble family of Holles, Earls of Clare). [*See* Clare Market; Prince's Street; Pitt Place, (so called from the *Cockpit Theatre*); Charles Street—originally *Lewkenor's Lane;* Short's Gardens.] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lady Jacobs.

"He [Gondomar] lived at Ely-house in Holborn; his passage to the Court was ordinarily through Drury-lane (the Covent Garden being then an inclosed field), and that Lane and the Strand were the places where most of the gentry lived, and the ladies as he went, knowing his times, would not be wanting to appear in their balconies or windows to present him their civilities, and he would watch for it; and as he was carried in his litter or bottomless chair (the easiest seat for his fistula), he would strain himself as much as an old man could to the humblest posture of respect. One day, passing by the Lady Jacob's house in Drury-lane, she exposing herself for a salutation he was not wanting to her, but she moved nothing but her mouth, gaping wide open upon him. He wondered at the lady's incivility, but thought that it might be happily a yawning fit took her at that time; for trial whereof, the next day he finds her in the same place, and his courtesies were again accosted with no better expressions than an extended mouth. Whereupon he sent a gentleman to her to let her know, that the Ladies of England were more gracious to him, than to incounter his respects with such affronts. She answered it was true that he had purchased some of their favours at a dear rate, and she had a mouth to be stopt as well as others. Gondomar, finding the cause of the

* Stow, p. 167.

† Howes, p. 868, ed. 1631.

emotion of her mouth, sent her a present as an antidote, which cured her of that distemper."—*Wilson's Life of James I.*, p. 146, fol. 1653.

Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the poet, (1634—1637). The celebrated Marquis of Argyll, (1634—1637). John Lacy, the comedian, from 1665 to his death in 1681; he lived two doors off Lord Anglesey, and near Cradle-alley. Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, and Lord Privy Seal, from 1669 to his death in 1686. Nell Gwynn.

"1 May, 1667. To Westminster; in the way meeting many milkmaids with their garlands upon their pails, dancing with a fiddler before them; and saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodgings door in Drury-lane in her smock-sleeves and bodice, looking upon one; she seemed a mighty pretty creature." —*Pepys.*

Drury-lane lost its aristocratic character early in the reign of William III. Steele, in the Tatler, (No. 46), describes it as a long course of building divided into particular districts, or "ladyships'," after the manner of "lordships" in other parts, "over which matrons of known abilities preside." Gay, calls up all our caution and virtue in this place—

"O may thy virtue guard thee through the roads
Of Drury's mazy courts and dark abodes!
The harlots' guileful paths, who nightly stand
Where Catherine-street descends into the Strand."—*Trivia.*

In Drury-lane, Lord Mohun made his unsuccessful attempt to carry off Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress. [*See* Howard Street.]

"Where the tall Maypole once o'erlook'd the Strand,
But now, so Anne and Piety ordain,
A Church collects the saints of Drury-lane."—*Pope.*

"Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury-lane."—*Pope.*

"'Nine years!' cries he, who high in Drury-lane,
Lull'd by soft zephyrs through the broken pane,
Rhymes ere he wakes, and prints before Term ends,
Obliged by hunger and request of friends."—*Pope.*

"Where the Red Lion, staring o'er the way,
Invites each passing stranger that can pay;
Where Calvert's butt, and Parsons' black champaigne,
Regale the drabs and bloods of Drury-lane;
There, in a lonely room, from bailiffs snug,
The Muse found Scroggen stretch'd beneath a rug."—*Goldsmith.*

"Captain Carlo Fantom, a Croatian, spake thirteen languages, was a Captain under the Earle of Essex. He had a world of cuts about his body with swords, was very quarrelsome, and a great ravisher. He met coming late at night out of the Horse-shoe Tavern in Drury-lane, with a Lieutenant of Colonel Rossiter, who had great jingling spurs on. Said he, 'The noise of your spurres doe offend me; you must come over the kennel and give me satisfaction.' They

drew and passed at each other, and the Lieutenant was runne through, and died in an hour or two, and 'twas not known who kill'd him."—*Aubrey, Anecd. and Trad.*, p. iii.

DRURY LANE THEATRE, BRYDGES STREET, COVENT GARDEN. The first theatre on the site of the present edifice was opened on the 8th of April, 1663, by the King's company, under Thomas Killigrew, with Beaumont and Fletcher's Play of The Humorous Lieutenant.* This house was burnt down in January, 1671-2, and the new one, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was opened with a prologue and epilogue by Dryden, on the 26th of March, 1674.† Two theatres were found sufficient for the whole of London in the time of Charles II., *viz.* the King's Theatre, under Killigrew, in Drury-lane, and the Duke's Theatre, under Davenant, first in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and secondly in Dorset-gardens. One was subsequently found sufficient, and on the 16th of November, 1682, the two companies began to play together for the first time in Drury-lane.‡ Dryden supplied both prologue and epilogue on this occasion. The Drury Lane of Wren was new-faced by the brothers Adam before Garrick parted with his shares. A new house, the third, was built by Henry Holland, and opened 12th of March, 1794. This was destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th of February, 1809, when the present edifice, the fourth, was erected, and opened 10th of October, 1812, with a prologue by Lord Byron. This memorable fire, and the advertisement of the committee for an occasional prologue, gave rise to the "Rejected Addresses." Mr. B. Wyatt (the son of James Wyatt) was the architect, and the first stone was laid 29th of October, 1811.§ Here is Cibber's description of the interior of old Drury Lane :—

"As there are not many spectators who may remember what form the Drury-lane Theatre stood in about forty years ago [1700], before the old Patentee,

* Downes, p. 3. See also Play-bill of this date in Collier, iii. 384. The second day was not till the 8th of the next month :—"8 May, 1663. To the Theatre Royal, being the second day of its being opened. The house is made with extraordinary good convenience, and yet hath some faults, as the narrowness of the passages in and out of the pit, and the distance from the stage to the boxes, which I am confident cannot hear ; but for all other things is well ; only, above all, the musique being below, and most of it sounding under the very stage, there is no hearing of the bases at all, nor very well of the trebles, which sure must be mended."—*Pepys.*

† Malone's Life of Dryden, p. 77. ‡ Ibid., p. 120.

§ Of the exteriors of the first three Drurys we have unhappily no views. Of the new Brydges-street façade by the brothers Adam there is a large engraving by Begbie, and a small one by J. T. Smith. Of the interior there is a view in the Londina Illustrata. Views of Holland's Theatre are of common occurrence.

to make it hold more money, took it in his head to alter it, it were but justice to lay the original figure, which Sir Christopher Wren first gave it, and the alterations of it now standing, in a fair light. It must be observed then, that the area and platform of the old stage projected about four foot forwarder, in a semi-oval figure, parallel to the benches of the pit; and that the former, lower doors of entrance for the actors were brought down between the two foremost (and then only) Pilasters; in the place of which doors, now the two stage-boxes are fixt. That where the doors of entrance now are, there formerly stood two additional side-wings, in front to a full set of scenes, which had then almost a double effect, in their loftiness and magnificence. By this original form the usual station of the actors, in almost every scene, was advanced at least ten foot nearer to the audience than they now can be."—*Cibber's Apology*, p. 338, ed. 1740.

The principal entrance to Wren's Theatre was down Play-house-passage.* Over the stage was "Vivitur Ingenio."† Drury-lane Theatre, though not actually in Drury-lane, derives its name from the *Cockpit Theatre* in Drury-lane, where Killigrew acted before he removed to the site of the present theatre. The first Drury-lane Theatre (so called), was often described as the theatre in Covent-garden. Thus, under the 6th of February, 1662-3, Pepys writes, "I walked up and down and looked upon the outside of the new theatre building in Covent-garden, which will be very fine:" and thus, Shadwell, in the Preface to *The Miser*, "This play was the last that was acted at the King's Theatre in Covent-garden before the fatal fire there." There was no *Covent Garden Theatre*, commonly so called, before 1732. Garrick opened Drury-lane Theatre with Dr. Johnson's prologue, Sept. 15th, 1747; and Mr. Macready's season closed on the 14th of June, 1843. [*See* Play-house Yard.]

DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE is in SOMERSET HOUSE.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER. A liberty in the Strand, so called after John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. [*See* The Savoy.] This liberty begins without Temple Bar, and runs as far as Cecil-street, including Picket-street and part of old Butcher-row. The annual revenue of the Duchy is about 35,000*l.*

DUCK LANE, now DUKE STREET, WEST SMITHFIELD.

"Duck Lane cometh out of Little Britain and falls into Smithfield, a place generally inhabited by Booksellers that sell second-hand books."—*R. B. in Strype*, B. iii., p. 284.

"Touching your Poet-Laureate Skelton, I found him at last skulking in Duck-lane, pitifully tattered and torn."—*Howell's Letters*, p. 484, ed. 1737.

"Here dregs and sediments of auctions reign,
Refuse of fairs and gleanings of Duck-lane."—*Garth.*

* Strype's Map of St. Clement's Danes.
† Epilogue to Farquhar's Love and a Bottle.

"Scotists and Thomists, now in peace remain
Amidst their kindred cobwebs in Duck-lane."
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

"Some country-squire to Lintot goes,
Inquires for Swift in Verse and Prose:
Says Lintot, 'I have heard the name,
He died a year ago.'—'The same.'
He searches all the shop in vain.
'Sir, you may find him in Duck-lane.
I sent them with a load of books,
Last Monday, to the Pastry Cook's."—*Swift.*

DUCKSFOOT LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, properly Duke's-Foot-lane, from the Dukes of Suffolk who lived at the Manor of the Rose, in the parish of St. Lawrence, Poultney. [*See* Suffolk Lane and St. Lawrence Poultney.]

DUDLEY STREET, ST. GILES'S. A new name given in the year 1845 to what was formerly and properly called *Monmouth-street.* The Duchess Dudley (d. 1670) was a munificent benefactor to the parish of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields.

DUKE'S PLACE, ALDGATE, was so called after Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded 1572), to whom the precinct of the Priory of the Holy Trinity without Aldgate descended by his marriage with the daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Audley of Walden. This Priory, founded by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Audley, "whilst as yet," says Fuller, "all other abbeys flourished in their height as safely and securely as before." Stow describes it as "a very fair and large church, rich in lands and ornaments, and passed all the priories in the city of London or shire of Middlesex; and the prior whereof was an alderman of London, to wit, of Portsoken Ward."* The Earl of Suffolk, son of the duke who was beheaded, sold the Priory precinct and mansion-house of his mother to the City of London. This Lord Suffolk founded Audley End in Essex, and was the father of the infamous Countess of Somerset. A new church in the Priory precinct, dedicated to St. James, was consecrated 2nd of January, 1622-3; and in 1650 the Jews were suffered by Oliver Cromwell to settle in this locality, and here they have been in large numbers ever since.†

"I find the said Duke, anno 1562, with his Duchess riding thither [to Duke's-place] through Bishopsgate-street to Leadenhall, and so to Cree Church to his own Place; attended with 100 horse in his livery, with his

* Stow, p. 53.

† Spence by Singer, p. 77. There are views of the old Priory gate in the publications of Smith and Wilkinson.

gentlemen afore, their coats guarded with velvet; and four Heralds riding before him, viz. Clarencieux, Somerset, Red Cross, and Blue Mantle.—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 58.

DUKE STREET, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND. Built circ. 1675,* and so called after George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. [*See* York House, George Street, Villiers Street, Of Alley, and Buckingham Street, Strand.] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Humphrey Wanley. I have seen a letter thus addressed to him :—"For Mr. Wanley, at his Lodgings over against the Blew Posts, in Duke-street, York-buildings, London."—Shadwell, the poet's son, and a celebrated physician in his time.

DUKE STREET, ST. JAMES'S. Sir Carr Scroope lived at the north end of the east side of this street from 1679 to 1683. This is the Sir Carr so severely handled by Lord Rochester in his poems.

DUKE STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. Opposite the Roman Catholic chapel in this street (in which Nollekens, the sculptor, was baptized, Aug. 11th, 1737) lived Benjamin Franklin, when employed as a journeyman printer at Watts's office in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. The house, he tells us, was at the back of an Italian warehouse, and the sum he paid for his lodging was only 3*s.* 6*d.* a week. His landlady, rather than lose him altogether, subsequently reduced his rent to the low sum of 2*s.* a week. The Riots of the year 1780 commenced with the demolition of the Roman Catholic chapel in this street. The present Roman Catholic chapel is much resorted to on Sundays by foreigners of the poorer sort, Savoyard boys, and the like.

DUKE STREET, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER.

"At the south end of this street is seated a large house, made use of for the Admiralty-office, until it was thence removed to Wallingford House against Whitehall, as more convenient, and built at King William's charge. This house was first built for the late Lord Jefferies, Lord Chancellor to King James II., and for his accommodation the said King permitted a fair pair of freestone stairs to be made into the park. Then, passing by this house, on the same side beginneth a short street, called De la Hay-street."—*R. B. in Strype*, B. vi., p. 64.

"The chapel in Duke-street, Westminster, is a relic of Lord Jefferies. It was the great hall of a mansion erected by him, and there he used to transact his judicial business out of term."—*Quarterly Review*, No. cliii., p. 37.

Matthew Prior, the poet, resided in this street.†

"Our weekly friends to-morrow meet
At Matthew's Palace in Duke-street."
Extempore Invitation to Lord Oxford.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Letter to Lord Halifax, addit. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 7121.

DUKE HUMPHREY'S.

"A broad passage from Puddle-dock westward to Blackfriars. This name was given to this place from the duke's keeping his court here, as many believe, and there is yet one house called Duke Humphrey's."—*Hatton*, p. 26.

"The phrase of dining with Duke Humphrey, which is still current, originated in the following manner:—Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, though really buried at St. Alban's, was supposed to have a monument in old St. Paul's, from which one part of the church was termed Duke Humphrey's Walk. In this (as the church was then a place of the most public resort) they who had no means of procuring a dinner, frequently loitered about, probably in hopes of meeting with an invitation, but under pretence of looking at the monuments."—*Nares's Glossary.*

The latter part of this description is not quite true. Duke Humphrey's tomb was the only monument in the middle aisle: and Nares should have said that the loiterers occupied their time in examining the bills set up for service, or counting the paces between the choir and the west door.

"Poets of Paules, those of Duke Humfrye's messe,
That feed on nought but graves and emptinesse."
Bishop Corbet's Letter to the Duke of Buckingham.

"'Tis Ruffio: Trow'st thou where he dined to-day?
In sooth I saw him sit with Duke Humfray.
Many good welcomes and much gratis cheer,
Keeps he for every straggling cavalier,
An open house, haunted with great resort;
Long service mix'd with musical disport.
Many fair yonker with a feathered crest,
Chooses much rather be his shot free guest,
To fare so freely with so little cost,
Than stake his twelvepence to a meaner host."
Bishop Hall's Satires, B. iii., Sat. 7.

"I know the walkes in Paules are stale to yee; yee could tell extemporally, I am sure, how many paces 'twere betweene the quire and the west dore."—*To all Those that Lack Money*, being the Address before *A Search for Money, by William Rowley*, 4to, 1606.

Antony Munday (one of Stow's many continuators) preserves two curious customs connected with Duke Humphrey's tomb. One was a solemn meeting of men (idle and frivolous men he calls them) who assembled at the tomb upon St. Andrew's Day in the morning, "and concluded on a breakfast or dinner; as assuming themselves to be servants, and to hold diversity of offices under the good Duke Humfrey." The other he describes in this way:—"Like wise on May-day, tankard-bearers, watermen, and some other of like quality beside, would use to come to the same tomb early in the morning, and (according as the other) have delivered serviceable presentation at the same monument, by strewing herbs and sprinkling fair water upon it; as in the

duty of servants, and according to their degrees and charges in office." When Duke Humphrey's tomb was consumed in the Great Fire, his *walk* was removed to the nave of Westminster Abbey;* when Ward published his "London Spy," it was in St. James's Park, and in the same locality five-and-fifty years afterwards (1754) I find it described in "The Connoisseur," (No. 19).

DUKE'S THEATRE. [*See* Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, and Dorset Gardens Theatre.]

DULWICH COLLEGE, called "God's Gift College in Dulwich," was built and endowed in the year 1619 by Edward Alleyn, a celebrated actor, proprietor of the Fortune Theatre, and Master of the Bears to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., (d. 1626). Alleyn endowed it as "a chapel, a schoole house, and twelve almes howses," and the statutes of the College require that the master and warden should bear the name of Alleyn or Allen. Dulwich is in Surrey, about four miles from London; the road lying from the Elephant and Castle over Camberwell-green, passing the large brick house on your right, in which Sir Christopher Wren lived when building St. Paul's; up Denmark-hill (the retreat of wealthy citizens); and along a pleasant road, beautifully wooded on either side. *Observe.*—

The grave of Alleyn in the Chapel, and in the College and Master's apartments the following portraits:—Edward Alleyn, the founder, full-length, black dress, but much injured. Richard Burbadge, "a small closet piece," bequeathed by Cartwright, the actor, in 1687. Nat Field, the poet and actor, "in his shirt on a board, in a black frame, filleted with gold;" bequeathed by Cartwright in 1687. Tom Bond, the actor, bequeathed by Cartwright, 1687. Richard Perkins, the actor, three-quarters, long white hair, bequeathed by Cartwright, 1687. Cartwright, Senior, one of the Prince Palatine's players, bequeathed by his son in 1687. Cartwright, the actor. "My picture in a black dress, with a great dog." Michael Drayton, the poet, "in a black frame," bequeathed by Cartwright in 1687. Lovelace, the poet, by Dobson, (fine). Lovelace's Althea with her hair dishevelled. John Greenhill, "the most promising of Lely's scholars," (*Walpole*), by himself.

It is to be regretted that several of the pictures bequeathed to the College by Cartwright are now not to be found. One now missing is "a woman's head on a board, done by Mr. Burbadge, the actor, in an old gilt frame;" and another the head of Will Sly—"Mr. Sly's picture, the actor, in a gilt frame." In the charter-chest of the College is preserved old Philip Henslowe's Diary and Account-book, one of the most valuable documents we possess in illustration of the drama and stage in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Attached to the College is the *Dulwich Gallery*.

* Hall's Satires, by Singer, p 63.

DULWICH GALLERY is open every day of the week, except Fridays and Sundays. Without a ticket no person can be admitted, and no tickets are given in Dulwich. Tickets are to be obtained *gratis* of Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-Mall; Alderman Moon, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-Mall East; Mr. Carpenter, Old Bond-street; Mr. Lloyd, 23, Harley-street; H. Leggatt and Co., Cornhill; Mr. Hurst, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Mr. Markby, Croydon, Surrey. Schools, and children under the age of fourteen, are not admitted. During the summer months the Gallery is open from ten to five o'clock; during the winter from ten to three. This Gallery, containing the only collection freely accessible to the public, which affords an opportunity of studying the Dutch masters, was founded by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., (d. 1811), who left 354 pictures to the College, 10,000*l.* to erect and keep in repair a building for their reception, and 2,000*l.* to provide for the care of the pictures. Bourgeois asked John Philip Kemble where he should build a gallery for his pictures, and Kemble, an actor, recommended Alleyn's College at Dulwich. The hint was taken, and the present Gallery attached to the College built in 1812, from the designs of Sir John Soane. The Murillos and Cuyps are especially fine. *Observe.*—

MURILLO.
- The Flower Girl, No. 248.
- Spanish Boys, Nos. 283 and 284.
- The Madonna del Rosario, No. 341.
- Meeting of Jacob and Rachel, No. 294.

CUYP (in all 19).
- A Landscape, No. 68.
- Banks of a Canal, No. 76.
- A Landscape, No. 169.—The finest of the 19.
- Ditto, No. 192.
- Ditto, No. 239.
- Ditto, No. 163.

TENIERS (in all 21).
- A Landscape, No. 139.
- A Landscape with Gipsies, No. 155.
- The Chaff Cutter, No. 185.

HOBBEMA.
- The Mill, No. 131.

REMBRANDT.
- Jacob's Dream, No. 179.
- A Girl leaning out of a Window, No. 206.

RUBENS.
- Samson and Dalilah, No. 168.
- Mars, Venus, and Cupid, No. 351.
- Maria Pypeling, the Mother of Rubens, No. 355.

VAN DYCK.
- The Descent from the Cross, No. 26.
- Charity, No. 124.
- Virgin and Child, No. 135.
- Philip, Earl of Pembroke, No. 214. 'The head is very delicate; the hand effaced by cleaning."—*Waagen.*
- Susan, Countess of Pembroke, No. 134: "quite ruined by cleaning." —*Waagen.*

WOUVERMANS.
- View on the Sea Shore, No. 93.
- A Landscape, No. 173.
- Ditto, No. 228.

BERGHEM.
- A Landscape, No. 200.
- Ditto, No. 209.

BOTH.
- A Landscape, No. 36.

VELASQUEZ.
- Prince of Spain on Horseback, No. 194.
- Philip IV. of Spain, ¾, No. 309.
- Head of a Boy, No. 222.

ADRIAN BROUWER.
- Interior of a Cabaret, No. 54.

A. OSTADE.
- Boors Merry-making, No. 190;

"of astonishing depth, clearness, and warmth of colour." *Waagen.*

KAREL DU JARDIN.
The Farrier's Shop, No. 229.

VANDER WERFF.
The Judgment of Paris, No. 191.

VAN HUYSUM.
Flowers in a Vase, No. 121.
Flowers, No. 140.

PYNAKER.
A Landscape, No. 150.

WATTEAU.
Le Bal Champêtre, No. 210.

TITIAN.
Europa—a Study, No. 230.

P. VERONESE.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, No. 268.
A Cardinal, No. 333.

GUERCINO.
The Woman taken in Adultery, No. 348.

ANNIBAL CARACCI.
The Adoration of the Shepherds, No. 349.

GUIDO.
Europa, No. 259.
Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, No. 339.
St. John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness, No. 331.

CARAVAGGIO.
The Locksmith, No. 299.

CLAUDE.
Embarkation of St. Paula from the Port of Ostia, No. 270.

S. ROSA.
A Landscape, No. 220.
Soldiers Gambling, No. 271.

G. POUSSIN.
A Landscape, No. 257.

N. POUSSIN.
The Inspiration of the Poet, No. 295.
The Nursing of Jupiter, No. 300.
The Triumph of David, No. 305.
The Adoration of the Magi, No. 291.
Rinaldo and Armida, No. 315 (fine).

FRANCESCO MOLA.
St. Sebastian, No. 261.

GAINSBOROUGH.
Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell, (full-lengths). Mrs. Sheridan was Maria Linley, the first wife of R. B. Sheridan, the dramatist, No. 1.

OPIE.
Portrait of Himself, No. 3.

SIR T. LAWRENCE.
Portrait of William Linley, (near No. 222).
The Mrs. Siddons and his own Portrait, by Sir Joshua, are indifferent duplicates of the well-known originals in the Grosvenor Gallery and the Queen's Gallery at Windsor.

DUNSTAN'S (ST.) IN THE WEST, or, ST. DUNSTAN'S, FLEET STREET. Built by Mr. Shaw, the architect of the New Hall at Christ's Hospital; first stone laid July 27th, 1831; and church consecrated 31st July, 1833. The steeple was copied from the church of St. Helen at York.

"The parish church of St. Dunstan, called in the West, for difference from St. Dunstan in the East."—*Stow*, p. 146.

"It [the former church] is a good handsome freestone building, with a fair dial hanging over into the street. And on the side of the church, in a handsome frame of architecture, are placed in a standing posture two savages, or Hercules, with clubs erect; which quarterly strike on two bells hanging there."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 276.

"We added two to the number of fools, and stood a little, making our ears do pounce to please our eyes, with the conceited notions of their [the puppets'] heads and hands, which moved to and fro with as much deliberate stiffness as the two wooden horologists at St. Dunstan's, when they strike the quarters."—*Ned Ward's London Spy*, Part V.

"When labour and when dullness, club in hand,
Like the two figures at St. Dunstan's stand,
Beating alternately, in measur'd time,
The clockwork tintinnabulum of rhyme,
Exact and regular the sounds will be,
But such mere quarter-strokes are not for me."

Cowper, Table Talk.

The clock at St. Dunstan's—which projected over the street like that of Bow Church, Cheapside—was the work of "Mr. Thomas Harris, living at the end of Water-lane, London." It appears from the parish records that he received for his labours "35*l.* and the old clock," and that the two figures were set up Oct. 28th, 1671.* When the old church was taken down, the two figures were bought by the Marquis of Hertford, and removed to his lordship's villa in the Regent's Park, where they still do duty every quarter of an hour. There is reason to believe that the old dial at St. Dunstan's (the one preceding Harris's) was of some celebrity. The churchyard (facing Fleet-street) was built in with stationers' shops; and Smethwick (one of the most celebrated) always described his shop as "in St. Dunstan's Churchyard in Fleet-street, under the Diall." Such is his address on the 1609 edition of "Romeo and Juliet," and the 1611 edition of "Hamlet." Here, in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Marriott published the first edition of "Walton's Angler."

"There is newly extant a book of 18d. price, called 'The Compleat Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation, being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers. Printed for Richard Marriot, in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet-street."—*Mercurius Politicus for May*, 1653.

Dr. Donne, the poet, was vicar of this church. *Eminent Persons buried in.*—Davies, of Hereford, the poet and writing-master, (d. 1617); Thomas Campion, Doctor of Physic, also a poet, (d. 1619.) *Eminent Persons baptized in.*—Th. Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, (the great earl who was beheaded); Bulstrode Whitelocke, the memorialist. *Observe.*—Statue of Queen Elizabeth over the Fleet-street doorway. This statue originally stood on the west front of Ludgate, and is the only known relic remaining of any of the City gates, for Temple Bar was only a bar to mark the liberties of the City without the walls.

DUNSTAN'S (ST.) IN THE EAST (CHURCH OF), on ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, between Tower-street and Lower Thames-street. The tower, with its spire on four flying buttresses, was the work of Sir Christopher Wren; the body of the church was built by Mr. Samuel Laing, the architect of the Custom-house. Wren

* Account of St. Dunstan's, by the Rev. F. J. Denham.

was proud of his spire. On being told one morning that a dreadful hurricane had damaged all the steeples in the City, he replied, "Not St. Dunstan's, I am quite sure." The design is said to have been suggested by his daughter, but it is not original. The Gothic towers of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, and of the old High Church in Edinburgh, are similarly constructed. The church, previous to the Great Fire, had a high leaden steeple.* When Wren restored it, for it was not altogether destroyed in the Fire, he made an incongruous mixture of several kinds of architecture. The first stone of the present building was laid Nov. 26th, 1817. The monuments are few in number, and of very little consequence. *Observe.*—Sir William Russell, (d. 1705).—Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Charles II., (d. 1702).—Roger Jortin, Esq., (d. 1795), son of the Rev. John Jortin, author of "The Life of Erasmus," and many years rector of this parish. When Jortin was rector, Knox, the essayist, was his curate.†—Sir George Buggin, first husband of the Duchess of Inverness, (d. 1825).—In the old church, on the north side of the chancel, stood a monument to Sir John Hawkins, one of the naval worthies of Queen Elizabeth's reign: Hawkins died at sea, and was buried in the element he loved. The monument was erected by his widow. The readers of English history will not feel displeased at being reminded of this circumstance, nor at being told that the old church was the grave of Sir John Lawson, who fell in the fight off Lowestoff, on the coast of Suffolk, June 3rd, 1665.‡ Over the mantel-piece in the vestry is a carving in wood, by Grinling Gibbons, of the arms of Archbishop Tenison.

DUNSTAN'S (ST.), STEPNEY, (Old Stepney Church.) A Perpendicular church, but very much injured by neglect and recent repairs. Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Colet, the founder of St. Paul's School; and Richard Pace, the friend of Erasmus, were vicars of Stepney. The Register records the marriage of Edward, Earl of Bedford, to Lucy Harrington, (Dec. 12th, 1594). This Lucy, Countess of Bedford, was the patron of Ben Jonson, Daniel, and Donne; indeed of all the poets of her time. *Eminent Persons buried in.*—Richard Pace, the friend of Erasmus; the wife of Okey, the regicide; § the father of Strype, the biographer and historian; Rev. John Entinck, (d. 1773), author of the several dictionaries and

* Aubrey's Anec. iii. 380.

† Some Account of the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, by the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., Rector.

‡ *See* Popys, under July 2nd; and Lysons's Env. iv. 476. § Ludlow, iii. 103.

spelling-books which bear his name. *Observe.*—Altar tomb in chancel of Sir Henry Colet, father of Dean Colet; flatstone in burying-ground to Thomas Saffin.

"Since I am talking of death, and have mentioned an epitaph, I must tell you, sir, that I have made discovery of a churchyard, in which I believe you might spend an afternoon with great pleasure to yourself and to the public. It belongs to the parish church of Stebon Heath, commonly called Stepney. Whether or no it be that the people of that parish have a particular genius for an epitaph, or that there be some poet among them who undertakes that work by the great, I can't tell; but there are more remarkable inscriptions in that place than in any other I have met with . . . . I shall beg leave to send you a couple of epitaphs for a sample of those I have just now mentioned. The first is this:—

'Here Thomas Saffin lyes interr'd, ah why?
Born in New England, did in London die;
Was the third son of eight begat upon
His mother Martha by his father John.
Much favour'd by his Prince he 'gan to be,
But nipt by Death at th' age of Twenty Three.
Fatal to him was that we Small Pox name,
By which his Mother and two Brethren came
Also to breathe their last nine years before,
And now have left their father to deplore
The loss of all his Children, with that Wife,
Who was the Joy and Comfort of his Life.'
[Deceased June the 18th, 1687.]

"The second is as follows:—

'Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,
Spittle-fields weaver, and that's all.'"

The Spectator, No. 518.

"Once upon reading that line in the curious epitaph quoted in *The Spectator*—

'Born in New England, did in London die,'

he [Johnson] laughed and said, "I do not wonder at this. It would have been strange, if born in London, he had died in New England.'"—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, v. 274.

"This afternoon I went to visit a gentleman of my acquaintance at Mile-End, and passing through Stepney churchyard, I could not forbear entertaining myself with the inscriptions on the tombs and graves. Among others I observed one with this notable memorial:—

'Here lies the body of T. B.'

This fantastical desire of being remembered only by the two first letters of a name, led me into the contemplation of the vanity and imperfect attainments of ambition in general."—*The Tatler*, No. 202.

DURHAM HOUSE, in the STRAND, "was built by Thomas Hatfielde, Bishop of Durham, who was made bishop of that see in the year 1345, and sat bishop there thirty-six years."*

"12 Henry IV. And Prynce Herry [Henry V.] lay at the bysshoppes inne of Dorham fro the seid day of his comming to towne unto the Moneday

* Stow, p. 167.

nest after the feste of Septem fratrum.—*Chronicle of London, Nicolas*, p. 94."

In the reign of Henry VIII., Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, "conveyed the house to the king in fee;" * and Henry, in recompense thereof, granted to the see of Durham, Coldharborough and other houses in London. In 1550, the French Ambassador, Mons. de Chastillon, and his colleagues, were lodged in Durham House, "which was furnished with hangings of the kings for the nonce." † Edward VI., in the second year of his reign, granted Durham House for life, or until she was otherwise advanced, to the Lady Elizabeth, his sister, afterwards Queen Elizabeth. Mary coming to the crown, and finding the see of Durham without even Coldharborough to receive its bishop, (such were the changes of those uncertain times), restored Durham House to Tunstall, the same bishop who had originally conveyed it away. Tunstall's history is somewhat remarkable; he was translated by Henry VIII. from London to Durham, in 1530; deprived by Edward VI. in 1552, and the bishopric dissolved; restored by Mary in 1552; and again deprived by Elizabeth in 1559, the same year in which he died. Queen Elizabeth, who would appear to have kept the house for some time in her own hands, subsequently granted it (circ. 1583) to Sir Walter Raleigh.

"Durham House was a noble palace. After he [Sir Walter Raleigh] came to his greatness he lived there, or in some apartment of it. I well remember his study, which was on a little turret that looked into and over the Thames, and had the prospect which is as pleasant perhaps as any in the world."—*Aubrey*, iii. 513.

On the death of Queen Elizabeth, Tobias Mathew, the then Bishop of Durham, set forth the claim of his see to their old town-house in the Strand. Sir Walter Raleigh opposed his claims, but the King and council (May 25th, 1603) recognised the right of the see, (Raleigh was then without a friend), and Durham House was restored to the successors of Thomas Hatfielde. Raleigh, in a letter of remonstrance to the Lord Keeper Egerton, on this harsh proceeding, states that he had been in possession of the house about twenty years, and that he had expended 2000*l.* upon it in repairs out of his own purse.‡ But Durham House was never again inhabited by a bishop of that see, and within five years after its restoration the greater portion of the house was converted into the *New Exchange*.

* Reliq. Spel.

† Tytler's Edward VI. and Mary, i. 288; and Diary of Edward VI. in Burnet.

‡ Egerton Papers by Collier, p. 376.

"Of later times this Durham-yard came to Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, in consideration (say some) to pay to the see of Durham 200*l.* per annum, which grant was confirmed by Act of Parliament, dated the 16th of Charles I. And it was by his son built into tenements or houses, as now they are standing, being a handsome street descending down out of the Strand."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 76.

The front towards the river long remained a picturesque, and the stables an unsightly ruin. All, however, was swept away in the early part of the reign of George III., when the Messrs. Adam bought up the right of the Earls of Pembroke, and reared "the bold Adelphi," of the Heroic Epistle, over the ground once occupied by old Durham House. Ivy-bridge was the boundary eastward. Durham-street still remains to mark the site. [*See* Adelphi.]

DURHAM STREET, in the STRAND. [*See* Durham House.]

DUTCH CHURCH, in AUSTIN FRIARS. The church of the Austin Friars, granted by Edward VI. to the poor Dutch refugees, "who fled out of the Netherlands, France, and other parts beyond seas, from Papist persecutors."

"June 29, 1550. It was appointed that the Germans should have the Austin Friars for their church to have their service in, for avoiding of all sorts of Anabaptists, and such like."—*Edward VI.'s Diary.*

The Dutch church, says Rickman, "contains some very good decorated windows." [*See* Austin Friars.]

"On the west end over the skreen is a fair library, inscribed thus: 'Ecclesiæ Londino-Belgicæ Bibliotheca, extructa sumptibus Mariæ Dubois, 1659.' In this library are divers valuable MSS., and Letters, of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and others, foreign Reformers."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 116.

DYERS' HALL WHARF, UPPER THAMES STREET, near LONDON BRIDGE. The site of the ancient Hall of the Dyers' Company, removed after the Great Fire to College-street, Upper Thames-street, its present site.

DYOT STREET, ST. GILES'S, now GEORGE STREET, but called Dyot-street after Richard Dyot, Esq., a parishioner of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. "Curll's Corinna," Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, lived with her mother in this street.* At the Black Horse and Turk's Head public-houses in this street, Haggerty and Holloway, in November, 1802, planned the murder of Mr. Steele on Hounslow Heath, and here they returned after the murder. At the execution of the murderers, at the Old Bailey in 1807, twenty-eight people were crushed to death.

* Malone's Dryden, ii. 97.

EAGLE TAVERN, City Road. A place of public entertainment, frequented by the lower orders, and licensed pursuant to Act of Parliament, 25 Geo. II. Taverns of this description have seriously injured the minor theatres, as at houses like the Eagle, with both a music and a spirit license, people can see, hear, and drink; at theatres they can only see and hear.

Eastern and North-Eastern Counties Railway Station, Shoreditch, leads in two lines to Colchester and Ipswich, and Cambridge and Norwich. An excursion on the line as far as Stratford will enable the visitor to see as much, perhaps, as he will care to see of the squalid neighbourhoods of *Spitalfields* and *Bethnal Green*.

Eastcheap, so called to distinguish it from Westcheap, now Cheapside, was divided into Little Eastcheap in Billingsgate Ward, and Great Eastcheap in Candlewick Ward; Gracechurch-street was the boundary line between them. The whole of Eastcheap, with the church of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, was swallowed up in the New London Bridge improvements. The name survives in the church, of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, in Clement's-lane.

> "Then I hyed me into Est-Chepe,
> One cryes rybbs of befe, and many a pye;
> Pewter pottes they clattered on a heape,
> But for lack of money I myght not spede."
>
> *Lydgate's London Lickpenny.*

"This Eastcheap is now a flesh-market of butchers, there dwelling on both sides of the street; it had sometime also cooks mixed amongst the butchers, and such other as sold victuals ready dressed of all sorts. For of old time when friends did meet and were disposed to be merry, they went not to dine and sup in taverns, but to the cooks, where they called for meat what they liked, which they always found ready dressed, at a reasonable rate."—*Stow*, p. 81.

"It took its name Eastcheap from a market ancientlyt here kept for the serving the East part of the city, which market was afterwards removed to Leadenhall-street, and now is kept in Leadenhall."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 190.

"*Carlo Buffone.* Well, an e'er I meet him in the city, I'll have him-jointed, I'll pawn him in Eastcheap among the butchers else."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour.*

[*See* Boar's Head Tavern.]

Earl Marshal's Office, Herald's College. [*See* Heralds' College.]

East India House, Leadenhall Street, the House of the East India Company, the largest and most magnificent Company in the world,—was built on the site of a former house by

Mr. R. Jupp, in 1799, and subsequently enlarged from designs by C. R. Cockerell, R.A., and W. Wilkins, R.A. The pediment (a poor thing) was the work of the younger Bacon. The Company was first incorporated by a charter dated Dec. 31st, 1600; confirmed, enlarged, and altered by several subsequent charters. The last great change was made in 1833, when an Act of Parliament was passed, by which the Company is now governed. This act continues the government of India in the hands of the Company until 1854. The home government of the Company consists of "The Court of Proprietors, or General Court," composed of the owners of India stock; "The Court of Directors," selected from the Proprietors; and "The Board of Control," nominated by the sovereign. Here is a Museum open to the public on Saturdays, from eleven to three. *Observe.* — Large and capital drawing of old East India House. Hindu idols in silver and gold. Hindu and Goorkha swords. Pair of gauntlets made at Lahore, sometimes used by the native chiefs and horsemen in India, (beautifully elaborate). Sword of the executioner attached to the palace of the King of Candy, (taken at the capture of Candy). Piece of wood of the ship Farquharson, containing the horns of a fish called the monodon; the largest horn had penetrated through the copper sheathing and outside lining into one of the floor timbers. An emblematic organ (a tiger on a man), contrived for the amusement of Tippoo Sultan. Surya, the Sun, in his seven-horse car. Buddhist idols and relics. A perfumed gold necklace. The state howdah of Durgan Sal, usurper of Bhurtpore. Full-length portrait of the famous Nadir Shah. Roman tesselated pavement found in front of the East India House—human figure reclining on a tiger. Babylonian inscription on stone, as sharp and perfect as the day it was cut. Bust of Mr. Colebrooke, by Chantrey. The coins (a most valuable collection under the care of Prof. H. H. Wilson) can only be seen by special permission. Hoole, the translator of Tasso; Charles Lamb, the author of "Elia;" and James Mill, the historian of British India; were clerks in the East India House. "My printed works," said Lamb, "were my recreations—my true works may be found on the shelves in Leadenhall-street, filling some hundred folios."

EAST INDIA DOCKS, BLACKWALL. Originally erected for the East India Company, but since the opening of the trade to India, the property of the West India Dock Company. The first stone was laid March 4th, 1805, and the docks opened for business Aug. 4th, 1806. The Import Dock has an area of

nineteen acres, the Export Dock of ten acres, and the Basin three. This is the head-quarters of White Bait, which may be had in the neighbouring Brunswick Tavern.

EAST SMITHFIELD. [*See* Smithfield.]

EATON SQUARE. Designed by the Messrs. Cubitt, erected in 1827, and so called from Eaton Hall in Cheshire, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, the ground landlord. The rent and taxes of the house No. 71, in this square, occupied as a temporary official residence by the Speaker of the House of Commons, amounted in one year to 964*l.**

EATON STREET, GROSVENOR PLACE. Mrs. Abington, the actress, was living at No. 19 in the year 1807. In an unpublished letter now before me, addressed to Mrs. Jordan, she speaks of her happiness in her two rooms at No. 19. Pinkerton was living in Lower Eaton-street in 1802.†

EBURY STREET, PIMLICO, was so called after Alexander Davies, Esq., of Ebury, whose daughter and sole heir was married, in 1676, to Sir Thomas Grosvenor, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Westminster. This Alexander Davies (whose name survives in Davies-street, Berkeley-square) died in 1665, and his property of Ebury, "towards Chelsea," was, in Queen Elizabeth's time, a farm of 430 acres, meadow and pasture, called "Eubery Farm," let on lease by the Queen to a person of the name of Whashe, who paid 21*l.* per annum, and by whom "the same was let to divers persons, who, for their private commodity, did inclose the same, and had made pastures of arable land; thereby not only annoying Her Majesty in her walks and passages, but to the hinderance of her game, and great injury to the common, which at Lammas was wont to be laid open." ‡ "Eubery Farm" stood on the site of what is now Ebury Square, and was originally of the nature of Lammas-land; or land subject to lay open as common, after Lammas-tide, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish. The Neat at Chelsea was of the same description, and the owners of Piccadilly Hall and Leicester House paid Lammas-money to the poor of St. Martin's long after their houses were erected, as late indeed as the reign of Charles II. [*See* Davies Street.]

EBGATE LANE, now OLD SWAN LANE. A narrow lane leading to the Thames, near London Bridge.

"The next is Ebgate, a water-gate so called of old time, as appeareth by divers records of tenements near unto the same adjoining. It standeth near

* Estimates, 1841—42. † Corresp., ii. 225. ‡ Strype, B. vi., p. 80.

unto the church of St. Laurence Poultney, but is within the parish of St. Martin Ongar. In place of this gate is now a narrow passage to the Thames, and is called Ebgate-lane, but more commonly the Old Swan."—*Stow*, p. 16.

ECCLESTONE STREET, PIMLICO, derives its name from Eccleston in Cheshire, where the Marquis of Westminster, the great ground landlord of Pimlico, has a large property.

EDGEWARE ROAD. A road leading from Tyburn (Cumberland Gate) to Edgeware. Part of it runs on Watling-street, the old Roman road from London to Verulam. *Eminent Inhabitant.*—Oliver Goldsmith.

"Goldsmith told us that he was now busy in writing a Natural History; and that he might have full leisure for it, he had taken lodgings at a farmer's house, near to the six mile-stone on the Edgeware Road. Mr. Mickle, the translator of 'The Lusiad,' and I went to visit him at this place a few days afterwards. He was not at home; but having a curiosity to see his apartment, we went in and found curious scraps of descriptions of animals scrawled upon the wall with a black lead pencil."—*Boswell by Croker*, p. 240.

EDWARD STREET, PORTLAND CHAPEL. Dr. Johnson's friend Baretti, the author of the Italian and Spanish Dictionaries, lived, in 1786, at "10, Edward-street, Portland-chapel." *

EDWARD STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE. Sir Thomas Picton lived in No. 21, and here, from the field of Waterloo, his body was brought previous to interment in the *Bayswater Burying-ground*. He had long occupied this house.†

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. A public building in a fashionable thoroughfare, where the novel and temporary exhibitions of the London season are generally to be seen. Here was "Bullock's Museum," and here Tom Thumb in one part drew hundreds in a day, while Haydon exhibited his pictures to half-a-dozen comers in a week. The architect, G. F. Robinson, has inscribed his name on the front of the building. The figures of Isis and Osiris were carved by Gahagan, who made the statue of the Duke of Kent at the top of Portland-place.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE (THE). A celebrated tavern at Walworth, about one mile and a half from Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars bridges, and situated where several cross-roads meet, leading from these bridges to important places in Kent and Surrey. Before the railways removed stage-coaches from the roads, the Elephant and Castle was a well-known locality to every traveller going south from London. It has now changed character, and is chiefly known to the inhabitants of Camberwell, Dulwich, Norwood, and Herne Hill.

* Letter in Smith's Illustrated Boswell. † Robinson's Life of Picton, ii. 367.

ELM COURT, TEMPLE. Erected 6th of Charles I. "Up one pair of stairs," in this court, Lord Keeper Guildford commenced practice. "The ground chamber is not so well esteemed as one pair of stairs," writes Roger North; "but yet better than two, and the price is accordingly." *

ELMS (THE), in SMITHFIELD.

"In the 6th of Henry V., a new building was made betwixt the horse-pool and the river of the Wels, or Turnmill-brook, in a place then called the Elmes, for that there grew many elm-trees; and this had been the place of execution for offenders; since the which time the building there hath been so increased, that now remaineth not one tree growing."—*Stow*, p. 142.

"A place anciently called The Elmes, of elmes that grew there, where Mortimer was executed, and let hang two days and two nights, to be seene of the people, which place hath now left his name, and is not knowne to one man of a million where that place was."—*Howes*, p. 1048, ed. 1631.

"This place was in use for executions, in the year 1219, and, as it seems, long before, by a Clause Roll, 4 Hen. III., wherein mention is made of 'Furcæ factæ apud Ulmellos Com. Middlesex, ubi prius factæ fuerunt.'"—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 238.

Sir William Wallace was executed at the Elms, in Smithfield, on St. Bartholomew's Even, 1305.

ELY PLACE. Two rows of tenements in Holborn, occupying the site of the town-house or "hostell," of the Bishops of Ely. John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely, dying in 1290, bequeathed a messuage in Holborn, and nine tenements adjoining, to his successors in the see. William de Luda, who succeeded him, added a further grant, "with condition, that his next successor should pay one thousand marks for the finding of three chaplains in the chapel there." John de Hotham, another bishop, added a vineyard, kitchen, garden and orchard. Thomas de Arundel, before he was translated to the see of York, in 1388, built "a gatehouse or front," towards Holborn, and in Stow's time "his arms were yet to be discovered on the stone work thereof." St. Etheldreda's Chapel, all that exists of the building, has, as Rickman observes, "one fine decorated window of curious composition." This celebrated house (or rather perhaps the larger part of it) was occasionally let by the see to distinguished noblemen. In Ely Place, in 1399, died John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster." "From Ely-place in Holborn," Henry Radclyff, Earl of Sussex, writes to his countess, announcing the death of Henry VIII., and in Ely Place, then the residence of the Earl of Warwick, (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), the council met, and

* Roger North, i., 8vo, ed. 1826.

formed that remarkable conspiracy which ended in the execution of the Protector Somerset. A subsequent tenant was Sir Christopher Hatton, (Queen Elizabeth's handsome Lord Chancellor), to whom the greater portion of the house was let in 1576 for the term of twenty-one years. The rent was a red-rose, ten loads of hay, and ten pounds per annum; Bishop Cox, on whom this hard bargain was forced by the Queen, reserving to himself and his successors the right of walking in the gardens, and gathering twenty bushels of roses yearly. Hatton (pleased with his acquisition) laid out 1995*l.* (about 6000*l.* of our money) in enlarging and improving the property he had leased, and was laying out more, when he petitioned Queen Elizabeth to require the bishop to alienate to him the whole house and gardens. This, when church-lands were seized and alienated by the sovereign, was no unusual request, and the Queen wrote to the bishop, desiring him to demise the premises to her till such time as the see of Ely should reimburse Sir Christopher for the money he had laid out, and was still expending in the improvement of the property. The bishop, foreseeing the result, reminded the Queen that he ought to be a steward, not a scatterer, and that he could scarcely justify those princes who transferred things intended for pious purposes to purposes less pious. This remonstrance occasioned the following extraordinary letter to the bishop.

> "Proud Prelate! I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement, but I would have you know, that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by God! I will immediately unfrock you.—Elizabeth." *

Further remonstrances were not to be thought of, and Ely Place, vineyard, meadow, kitchen, garden, and orchard, were demised to the Crown, and by the Crown made over to Sir Christopher Hatton. The bishop (Cox), who made the remonstrance, dying in 1581, the see of Ely was kept vacant by the Queen for eighteen years. In Hatton House, as Ely Place was now called, (hence, *Hatton-garden*), Sir Christopher Hatton died, 20th of November, 1591, indebted to the Crown in the sum of 40,000*l.* He was succeeded in his estates by his nephew Newport, who took the name of Hatton, and whose widow, "The Lady Hatton" of history, was married to Sir Edward Coke, the famous lawyer. The marriage was an unhappy one, and the lady refused her husband admission to her house:—

* No better authority has been found for this letter than the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxix, part i., p. 136, where the above copy of it is printed from "the Register of Ely." (See Nicolas's Hatton, p. 36.)

"Gondomar hath waded already very deep, and ingratiated himself with divers persons of quality, ladies especially; yet he could do no good upon the Lady Hatton, whom he desired, lately, that in regard he was her next neighbour [at Ely House], he might have the benefit of her back-gate to go abroad into the fields, but she put him off with a compliment; whereupon, in a private audience lately with the king, among other passages of merriment, he told him, that my Lady Hatton was a strange lady, for she would not suffer her husband, Sir Ed. Coke, to come in at her fore-door, nor him to go out at her back-door, and so related the whole business."—*Howell's Letters*, p. 119, ed. 1737.

This "strange lady," as Howell calls her, "dyed in London on the 3rd January, 1646, at her house in Holbourne," having effectually repelled the entrance of her husband, and all the exertions of successive Bishops of Ely to recover Ely Place in Holborn to the see of Ely. Her successors were not so fortunate; Laney, Bishop of Ely, died here in 1674-5,* and in Bishop Patrick's time, (1691-1707), a piece of ground was made over to the see for the erection of a new chapel; and the Hatton property saddled with a rent-charge of 100*l.* per annum payable to the see. In this way matters stood till the death, in 1762, of the last Lord Hatton, when the Hatton property in Holborn reverted to the Crown. An amicable arrangement was now effected; the see, in 1772, transferring to the Crown all its right to Ely Place, on an Act (12 Geo. III., c. 43) for building, and making over to the Bishop of Ely, a spacious house, 37, Dover-street, Piccadilly, still in possession of the see, with an annuity of 200*l.* payable for ever.

"'My Lord, [said the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.] you have very good strawberries at your garden in Holborn, I require you let us have a mess of them.' 'Gladly, my Lord,' quoth he, [the Bishop of Ely] 'would God I had some better thing as ready to your pleasure as that,'—and therewithal, in haste, he sent his servant for a mess of strawberries."—*Holinshed.*

"*D. of Glou.*—My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there:
I do beseech you send for some of them.
"*B. of Ely.*—Marry, and will, my lord, with all my heart."
Shakspeare, Richard III.

"So in the chapel of old Ely House,
When wandering Charles who meant to be the Third,
Had fled from William, and the news was fresh,
The simple clerk, but loyal, did announce,
And eke did rear right merrily two staves,
Sung to the praise and glory of King George."—*The Task*, B. vi.

The last "Mystery" represented in England was that of "Christ's Passion," in the reign of King James I., which

* Harl. MS. 6865.

Prynne tells us, was "performed at Elie-house in Holborne, when Gundomar lay there, on Good Friday at night, at which there were thousands present." * The best time for seeing "St. Etheldreda's Chapel" is Tuesday, in the middle of the day.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL, WESTMINSTER. [*See* Dacre's Alms Houses.]

EMBROIDERERS' HALL, No. 36, GUTTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE. The Company was incorporated, 4th of Elizabeth.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, in the STRAND. [*See* Lyceum Theatre.]

ESSEX COURT, TEMPLE. [*See* Essex House.]

> "June 10, 1640. I repaired with my brother to the Tearme, to goe into our new lodgings, (that were formerly in Essex-court), being a very handsome apartment just over the hall-court, but four pair of stairs high, w'ch gave us the advantage of the fairer prospect."—*Evelyn.*

ESSEX HOUSE, STRAND, stood on the site of the Outer Temple, and of the present *Essex-street* and *Devereux-court,* and derived its name from Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Essex. Originally the town-house or inn of the see of Exeter, it passed at the Reformation into the hands of William, Lord Paget; from Lord Paget into the hands of the celebrated Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and from Lord Leicester by bequest to his step-son the Earl of Essex; Spenser refers to it in his Prothalamion :—

> "Next whereunto there stands a stately place,
> Where oft I gayned giftes and goodly grace
> Of that great lord, which therein wont to dwell,
> Whose want too well now feels my friendless case."

It was, as Stow tells us, successively called Exeter House, Paget House, Leicester House, and Essex House. William, Lord Paget, by his last will dated Nov. 4th, 1560, bequeathed his mansion-house, without Temple Bar, called Paget Place, to his son and heir, the second Lord Paget, who, dying without issue, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother Thomas, the third lord, who was attainted (29 Eliz., 1587), and all his lands and possessions confiscated. "After this," says Stow, "it came by purchase to Thomas, the late Duke of Norfolk, and he passed it over to the Earl of Leicester, who bequeathed it to his son, Sir Robert Dudley, and of whom the late Earl of Essex purchased it, and it is now called Essex-house." † In Leicester House died Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, not, it is said, without suspicion of poison. When the Count Palatine of the Rhine came to this country

* Malone's Shakspeare, by Boswell, iii. 34, and Histriomastix, 1633, p. 117.
† Stow by Howes, p. 1071, ed. 1631.

in 1613, to marry the Lady Elizabeth, "the place appointed for his most usual abode was Essex-house, near Temple-bar," Charles Hay, "sonne to the Lord Hay, Viscount Doncaster, was baptised in Essex-house, 27 Nov., 1618," and in the same house in 1627-8, Anne Sydney, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, was baptized.* Essex House was subsequently inhabited by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary general; and in the Cavalier songs of the period is described as "Cuckold's Hall." Here, after the battle of Newbury, the earl received a congratulatory visit from the House of Commons headed by their Speaker, and by the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London in their scarlet gowns.† By a lease dated the 11th of March, 1639, and in consideration of the sum of 1100*l.*, Lord Essex let to the Earl of Hertford and Lady Frances his wife, for the period of ninety-nine years, a moiety or one half of Essex House.‡ This Earl of Hertford was the William Seymour, connected with Lady Arabella Stuart. The Lord Treasurer Southampton was living in Essex House in 1660, and Sir Orlando Bridgman, the Lord Keeper, in 1669, when Pepys describes it as "a large, but ugly house."§ "At length," says Strype, "it was purchased by Dr. Barbon, the great builder, and by him and other undertakers converted into buildings as now it is."‖ In a portion of the old fabric, which still retained the name of Essex House, the Cottonian library was kept from 1712 to 1730.¶ This part of the house was subsequently inhabited by Paterson, the auctioneer, and ultimately taken down in July, 1777.

Essex Street, Strand, stands on part of old Essex House. At the Essex Head, now No. 40, Dr. Johnson established, in the year 1783, a little evening club, for the benefit of Samuel Greaves, the landlord, an old servant of Mr. Thrale's. It was occasionally called "Sam's." "The terms," says Johnson, "are lax and the expenses light. We meet thrice a-week, and he who misses forfeits *twopence*." The forfeit was found too light, and a member, for every night of non-attendance, incurred, very soon after, the heavier mulct of *threepence*. Boswell has printed the rules, drawn up by Johnson, for the regulation of this club.

Ethelburga's (St.), Bishopsgate Street. A church in Bishopsgate Ward, a little beyond St. Helen's, and on the same side.

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* Register of St. Clement's Danes. Finetti Philoxenis, 1656, p. 2.
† Whitelocke, p. 74. ‡ Collectanea Top. et Gen., viii. 309.
§ Pepys, ii. 267. ‖ Strype, B. iv., p. 117. ¶ Bibliomania, p. 269.

It escaped the Great Fire, and still retains some of its original Early English masonry. Dryden's antagonist, Luke Milbourne, died 15th April, 1720, minister of St. Ethelburga's, within Bishopsgate, and lecturer of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. Pope has called him "the fairest of critics," because he exhibited his own translation of Virgil to be compared with that which he condemned. The view of this church, by West and Toms, (1737), exhibits several of the adjoining houses, and is one of the most interesting of Old London illustrations.

EUSTON SQUARE, NEW ROAD. So called from the Fitzroys, Dukes of Grafton and Earls of Euston, the ground landlords. Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) died in a house attached to Montgomery's Nursery-gardens, now the site of Euston-square. The opening on the north side leads to the terminus of the *London and North Western Railway*.

EXCHEQUER (COURT OF). [*See* Westminster Hall.]

> "The Exchequer is a four-cornered board, about ten foot long and five foot broad, fitted in manner of a table for men to sit about; on every side whereof is a standing ledge, or border, four fingers broad. Upon this board is laid a cloth bought in Easter Term, which is of black colour, rowed with strekes, distant about a foot or a span ... That this Court then had its name from the Board whereat they sate, there is no doubt to be made; considering that the Cloth which covered it was thus party-coloured; which the French call *Chequy*."—*Dugdale, Origines Jurid.*, p. 49, ed. 1680.

The salary of the Chief Baron is 7000*l.* a-year.

EXCHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, was enlarged, if not altogether built, after the Great Fire, when "a corner shop at the south end of the new alley, called Exchange Alley, next Lumbard-street," was taken down.* The shop was a goldsmith's shop, belonging to Edward Backwell, an eminent banker and alderman of London, ruined by the shutting up of the Exchequer in the reign of Charles II.

> "It is a large place vastly improved, chiefly out of an house of Alderman Backwel's, a goldsmith before the Great Fire, well built, inhabited by Tradesmen; especially that Passage into Lombard-street against the Exchange, and is a place of a very considerable concourse of Merchants, Sea-faring Men, and other Traders, occasioned by the great coffee-houses (Jonathan's and Garway's) that stand there. Chiefly now Brokers, and such as deal in buying and selling of Stocks, frequent it. The Alley is broad and well paved with Free Stones, neatly kept."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 149.

> "The Royal Exchange is the resort of all the trading part of this City, Foreign and Domestick, from half an hour after one till near three in the afternoon; but the better sort generally meet in Exchange-alley a little before, at those celebrated Coffee-houses called Garraway's, Robins', and Jonathan's.

* Fire of London Papers in British Museum, vol. xi., art. 59.

In the first, the People of Quality, who have business in the City, and the most considerable and wealthy citizens frequent. In the second, the Foreign Banquiers and often even Foreign Ministers. And in the third, the Buyers and Sellers of Stock."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, vol. i., p. 174, 8vo, 1722.

"Pray, if it is possible to remember a mere word of course in such a place as Exchange-alley, remember me there to Gay; for anywhere else (I deem) you will not see him as yet."—*Pope to Fortescue, June 24th*, 1720 [South-Sea year].

Those who buy stock which they cannot receive, or who sell stock which they have not, are called "Bears" in *Exchange-alley;* and those who pay money for what they purchase, or who sell stock which they really have, are called "Bulls." These nick-names were in use as early as the reign of Queen Anne.

EXCHANGE ALLEY, in the STRAND. [*See* New Exchange.]

EXCHANGE (NEW). [*See* New Exchange.]

EXCISE OFFICE (THE), OLD BROAD STREET. Built by the elder Dance, in 1768, on the site of *Gresham College*. Malt, spirits, and soap, are the articles producing the most money to the Exchequer. The duty of excise was first introduced into this country by an ordinance of Parliament, of July 22nd, 1643, when an impost was laid upon beer, ale, wine, and other provisions, for carrying on a war against the King. The first Excise Office was in Smithfield.

"24 June, 1647. Order for pulling down the new Excise-house in Smithfield, to which work many people gladly resorted, and carry'd away the materials."—*Whitelocke*, p. 255, ed. 1732.

In 1680 the Office was in "Old Cockaine-house," * and before its removal to Old Broad-street, in Sir John Frederick's house, now Frederick-place, Old Jewry. The total produce of the Excise for one year, to the 5th of April, 1849, has been estimated at thirteen millions.

EXECUTION DOCK, on the Thames' side, at WAPPING IN THE EAST. "The usual place of execution for hanging of pirates and sea-rovers at the low-water mark, and there to remain till three tides had overflowed them." †

"Also this yere [18 Hen. VI.] were two bargemen hanged in Tempse, beyownde seynt Katerine's, for sclcying of iij Flemynges and a child, beyng in a schip in Tempse of there contre; and there they hengen til the water had wasted them be ebbyng and flowyd, so the water bett upon them."—*Chron. of London, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas*, p. 125.

"14 March, 1735. Williams the pirate was hang'd at Execution Dock; and afterwards in chains at Bugsby's Hole near Blackwall."—*Gent. Mag. for* 1735.

* Aubrey's Lives, iii. 380.

† Stow, p. 157.

"Do you think any advantages arise from a man being put on a gibbet after his execution?" was a question put to Townsend, the Bow-street officer, by a committee of the House of Commons, in June, 1816. "Yes," says Townsend, "I was always of that opinion; and I recommended Sir William Scott to hang the two men that are hanging down the river. I will state my reason. We will take for granted that those men were hanged, as this morning, for the murder of those revenue officers. They are by law dissected. The sentence is that afterwards the body is to go to the surgeons for dissection; there is an end of it—it dies. But look at this: there are a couple of men now hanging near the Thames, where all the sailors must come up; and one says to the other, 'Pray what are those two poor fellows there for?' 'Why,' says another, 'I will go and ask!' They ask. 'Why, those two men are hung and gibbeted for murdering his Majesty's revenue officers.' And so the thing is kept alive."

"From the Liberties of St. Katherine to Wapping, 'tis yet in the memory of man, there never was a House standing but the Gallowes, which was further removed in regard of the Buildings. But now there is a continued street towards a mile long, from the Tower all along the river almost as far as Radcliffe, which proceedeth from the increase of Navigation, Mariners, and Trafique."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 341, fol. 1657.

In "Fortune by Land and Sea," a tragi-comedy, by Thomas Heywood and William Rowley, (4to, 1655), a scene, "near Execution-dock," describes the fate of two pirates, called Purser and Clinton:—

"*Purser.* How many captains, that have aw'd the seas,
Shall fall on this unfortunate piece of land:
Some that commanded islands; some to whom
The Indian mines paid tribute, the Turk vail'd!
* * * *
But now our sun is setting; night comes on;
The wat'ry wilderness in which we reign'd,
Proves in our ruins peaceful. Merchants trade
Fearless abroad as in the river's mouth,
And free as in a harbour. Then, fair Thames,
Queen of fresh water, famous through the world,
And not the least through us, whose double tides
Must overflow our bodies; and being dead,
May thy clear waves our scandals wash away,
But keep our valours living."

EXETER 'CHANGE, in the STRAND, stood where Burleigh-street now stands, and extended into the main road, so that the foot thoroughfare of one side of the Strand ran directly through it. Delaune, in 1681, (p. 160), speaks of it as lately built.

"This Exchange contains two walks below stairs, and as many above, with shops on each side for sempsters, milliners, hosiers, &c., the builders judging

it would come in great request; but it received a check in its infancy, I suppose by those of the New Exchange, so that instead of growing in better esteem, it became worse and worse; insomuch that the shops in the first walk next the street can hardly meet with tenants, those backwards lying useless, and those above converted to other uses."—*R. B. in Strype*, B. iv., p. 119.

The rooms above were hired for offices by the managers of the Land Bank, and subsequently let for general purposes. The body of the poet Gay lay in state in the upper room of Exeter 'Change; and when Dodsley drew up his "London," in 1761, "the large room above was used for auctions." The last tenant of the upper rooms was Mr. Cross, with his menagerie; and here, in March, 1826, Chunee, the famous elephant, was shot. [*See* College of Surgeons.] Exeter 'Change was taken down in the great Strand improvements of 1829.* The present Exeter 'Change is a modern structure, between Brydges-street, in the Strand, and Upper Wellington-street.

EXETER HALL, in the STRAND. A large proprietary building on the north side of the Strand, completed in 1831,—J. P. Deering, architect. The Hall is 131 feet long, 76 feet wide, and 45 feet high; and will contain, in comfort, more than 3000 persons. It is let for concerts, especially for those in which the unrivalled music of Handel is performed with a chorus of 600 voices accompanying it, and for the annual "May Meetings" of the several religious societies.

EXETER HOUSE, in the STRAND, stood on the north side of the Strand, on the site of Burleigh-street and Exeter-street, and was so called after Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, the son of the great Lord Burleigh, (d. 1622). In Burleigh's time the house was known as Cecil House and Burleigh House.

"24 Sep. 1651. The funeral of General Popham was accompanied from Exeter-house by the Speaker and Members of Parliament, the Lord General and Council of State, with great solemnity, to Westminster."—*Whitelocke.*

Evelyn went to London with his wife, he tells us, in 1657, to celebrate Christmas-day in Exeter Chapel, in the Strand, the chapel attached to old Exeter House. When the sermon was ended, and the sacrament about to be administered, the chapel was surrounded with soldiers, and all the communicants and assembly surprised and kept prisoners. "As we went up," he says, "to receive the sacrament, the miscreants held their muskets against us, as if they would have shot us at the altar, but yet suffering us to finish the office of communion, as perhaps not having instructions what to do in case they found us in

* There is an admirable representation of old Exeter 'Change drawn and engraved by George Cooke.

that action." Evelyn was confined in a room in Exeter House, and in the afternoon Colonel Whaley, Goff, and others came from Whitehall, and severally examined them. "When I came before them," says Evelyn, "they took my name and abode, examined me, why, contrary to an ordinance made, that none should any longer observe the *superstitious time of the Nativity*, I durst offend. Finding no colour to detain me," he adds, "they dismissed me with much pity of my ignorance." In Exeter House lived Anthony Ashley Cooper, the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury; and here, on the 26th of February, 1670-1, his grandson, the author of The Characteristics, was born. I have an official letter before me, signed "Ashley," and dated from "Exeter House, the 9th of May, 1665." The Court of Arches, the Admiralty Court, and the Will Office of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, were held in Exeter House after the Great Fire, till new offices were built.* The present Marquis of Exeter (a lineal descendant of the great Lord Burleigh) still possesses the property of the founder of his family in the Strand and its neighbourhood. [*See* Essex House and Cecil House.]

EXETER STREET, STRAND. Built circ. 1677,† and so called after Exeter House, the town-house of Cecil, Earl of Exeter, son of the great Lord Burleigh.

> "Exeter-street cometh out of Katherine-street, and runneth up as far as the back wall of Bedford yard or garden."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 75.

The west end has no outlet. Where the street ends was therefore the back wall of old Bedford House. Dr. Johnson's first London lodging was at the house of one Norris, a staymaker in this street. "I dined," said he, "very well, for eightpence, with very good company, at the Pineapple, in New-street, just by. Several of them had travelled. They expected to meet every day; but did not know one another's names. It used to cost the rest a shilling, for they drank wine; but I had a cut of meat for sixpence, and bread for a penny, and gave the waiter a penny, so that I was quite well served, nay, better than the rest, for they gave the waiter nothing." Speaking of a particular part of his ill-fated Irene, he observed, "That speech I wrote in a garret, in Exeter-street."

EYRE STREET HILL, COLD BATH FIELDS, or, LEATHER LANE, HOLBORN. Here, in 1806, in his 42nd year, and in a spunging house, died George Morland, the celebrated painter.

* Harl. MS. 3788, fol. 100; and Anth. à Wood's Life.
† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

FAITH (ST.) UNDER ST. PAUL'S, (ward of Farringdon Without), a crypt consisting of four aisles immediately beneath the choir of Old St. Paul's, and "commonly called St. Faith under Paul's."* Dugdale calls it "that famous vault." The parish church at the Reformation was removed from the crypt below to a chapel in St. Paul's, called "Jesus Chapel" "a place," says Stow, "more sufficient for largeness and lightsomeness." When the Great Fire of London was at its height, the stationers about St. Paul's ran with their goods to St. Faith's as a kind of fire-proof place for their books and stationery. I need hardly add, that St. Faith's, and all their property, perished with St. Paul's.† The parish still exists.

FALCON TAVERN, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK. An old and interesting tavern, frequented, it is said, by Shakspeare [?], of which there is a view in Wilkinson, dated 1805. The "Falcon-stairs" still exist, but the Falcon Tavern belongs altogether to the past.

FALCON COURT, FLEET STREET. Wynkyn de Worde, the celebrated printer, lived at the sign of "the Falcon" in Fleet-street, and here, in the house over Falcon-court, with the date 1667 upon it, (No. 32 in Fleet-street, and still a bookseller's), John Murray was living when he published Byron's Childe Harold, and all the early Nos. of the Quarterly Review.

> "Our accidental meeting in the street after a long separation was a pleasing surprise to us both. He stepped aside with me into Falcon-court, and made kind inquiries about my family; and as we were in a hurry, going different ways, I promised to call on him next day. He said he was engaged to go out in the morning. 'Early, sir?' said I. Johnson. 'Why, sir, a London morning does not go with the sun.'"—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

The first edition of Gorboduc, the earliest English tragedy, strictly so called, was "imprynted at London in Fletestrete, at the signe of the Faucon, by William Griffith; and are to be sold at his shop in Sainte Dunstone's Churchyarde in the west of London. 1565."

FARRINGDON WITHIN. One of the 26 wards of London.

> "The whole great ward of Farindon, both intra and extra, [*i. e.*, within and without the walls] took name of W. Farindon, goldsmith, Alderman of that ward, and one of the sheriffs of London in the year 1281, the 9th of Edward I. He purchased the Aldermanry of this ward."—*Stow*, p. 116.

General Boundaries.—N., Christ's Hospital, (in the hall of which the ward-motes are held), and part of Cheapside: S., the

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* Stow, p. 123.

† There is a view of St. Faith's, by Hollar, in Dugdale's St. Paul's.

Thames: E., Cheapside: W., New Bridge-street. *Churches in this ward.*—St. Ewin's infra Newgate, taken down in the reign of Henry VIII.; St. Nicholas Shambles, St. Michael le Querne, St. Anne Blackfriars, St. Peter's in Cheap, St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Faith's under St. Paul's, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt; St. Martin's, Ludgate; St. Augustine's, Watling-street; Christ Church, Newgate-street; St. Foster's or St. Vedast's, Foster-lane. *Monasteries in.*—The Greyfriars and the Blackfriars. [*See* all these names.]

FARRINGDON WITHOUT. One of the 26 wards of London, and by far the largest—so called from being without the walls. For the origin of the name see Farringdon Within. *General Boundaries.*—N., Holborn and Smithfield: S., the Thames, between Blackfriars' Bridge and the Temple-stairs: E., New Bridge-street and the Old Bailey: W., Temple Bar and Chancery-lane. *Churches in this ward.*—St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield; St. Bartholomew the Less, West Smithfield; St. Sepulchre's; St. Andrew's, Holborn; St. Dunstan's in the West; St. Bride's. [*See* all these names.] John Wilkes was elected alderman of this ward, 2nd of January, 1769, "while yet," says Walpole, "a criminal of state and a prisoner. At the west end of Fleet-street is an obelisk to his memory. The founders of the three rich banking-houses in Fleet-street, Messrs. Child, Messrs. Hoare, and Messrs. Gosling, filled at various periods the office of alderman of this ward.

FARRINGDON MARKET. Established on the removal of Fleet-market from the present Farringdon-street, and opened 20th of November, 1826.

FARRINGDON STREET extends from Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Holborn. The centre of it was formerly occupied by Fleet-market, and on the east side stood the *Fleet Prison.* The celebrated *Fleet Ditch*—once a river, and now a sewer—runs beneath the centre of this street.

FARTHING PIE HOUSE, MARYLEBONE, now "The Green Man," was kept by a person of the name of Price, a famous player on the salt-box. Of this Price there is a mezzotinto print.

FEATHERSTONE'S BUILDINGS, 63, HIGH HOLBORN. A stone let into the wall is inscribed with the name of the passage and the date, "1724."

> "We went with orders, which my godfather F. had sent us. He kept the oil-shop [now Davies's] at the corner of Featherstone-buildings, in Holborn. F. was a tall grave person, lofty in speech, and had pretensions above his rank. He associated in those days with John Palmer, the comedian, whose gait and bearing he seemed to copy . . . He was also known to and visited

by Sheridan. It was to his house in Holborn that young Brinsley brought his first wife, on her elopement with him from a boarding-school at Bath—the beautiful Maria Linley. My parents were present (over a quadrille table) when he arrived in the evening with his harmonious charge."—*Elia, My First Play.*

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH. Instituted 1758, incorporated 1800. No girl is admitted under the age of eight or above the age of ten years, nor are diseased, deformed, or infirm children, admitted. An annual subscriber of a guinea is entitled to vote.

FENCHURCH STREET runs from Gracechurch-street to Leadenhall-street.

"Fenchurch-street took that name of a fenny or moorish ground, so made by means of this borne [Langbourn] which passed through it, and therefore, until this day, in the Guildhall of this city, that ward is called by the name of Langbourne or Fennicabout; yet others be of opinion that it took that name of Fœnum, that is, hay, sold here, as Grass-street [Gracechurch-street] took the name of grass or herbs there sold."—*Stow*, p. 76.

"June 10, 1665. To my great trouble, hear that the Plague is come into the city, (though it hath these three or four weeks since its beginning been wholly out of the city); but where should it begin but in my good friend and neighbour's, Dr. Burnett, in Fanchurch-street; which, in both points, troubles me mightily.

"11. I saw poor Dr. Burnett's door shut; but he hath, I hear, gained great good will among his neighbours, for he discovered it himself first, and caused himself to be shut up of his own accord: which was very handsome."—*Pepys*, i. 344, 4to ed.

Observe.—St. Dionis Backchurch; King's Head Tavern, No. 53. Cullum-street derives its name from Sir Thomas Cullum, and Ingram-court from Sir Arthur Ingram, liberal benefactors to the rebuilding of St. Dionis, Backchurch, after the Great Fire.

FETTER LANE, extending from Fleet-street to Holborn.

"Then is Fewter-lane, which stretcheth south into Fleet-street, by the east end of St. Dunstan's church, and is so called of fewters (or idle people) lying there, as in a way leading to gardens; but the same is now of latter years on both sides built through with many fair houses."—*Stow*, p. 145.

Hobbes of Malmesbury had a house in this lane.* The poet Dryden is said to have been (I am afraid on insufficient grounds) another inhabitant (at No. 16). Here Bagford, the antiquary, was born. For more than two centuries Fetter-lane end in Fleet-street and Fetter-lane end in Holborn were frequently places of public execution. At Fetter-lane end in Holborn Nathaniel Tomkins was executed July 5th, 1643, for his share in Waller's plot to surprise the City. He was buried the next day in St. Andrew's, Holborn. *Observe.—Flower-de-Luce-court*, on the east side.

* Aubrey, iii. 609.

"*Fungoso.* Let me see these four angels, and then forty shillings more I can borrow upon my gown in Fetter-lane."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

FIFE HOUSE, WHITEHALL, next door to the United Service Museum. So called after Duff, Earl of Fife. The Earl of Liverpool, when Prime Minister, lived in this house.

FICQUET'S FIELD, or, FICQUET'S CROFT, the old name for LITTLE LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

"In the beginning of the month of December, this yeare 1690, among the votes of the House of Commons printed, I found an engrossed Bill sent downe from the Lords, for the transferring the estate of Mr. Henry Searle unto the Lord Shandois and Mr. Vincent, trustees for an infant, his heire, then out of England, for the payment of Mr. Searle by selling the lands. I was in this Bill concerned thus:—There is a field by Lincoln's-inn called Ficket-field, or by most and vulgarly, Little Lincoln's-inn-field. Sir John Birkenhead—the same person that in the war against King Charles I., writ the 'Mercurius Aulicus,' and after the returne of King Charles II., was Master of Requests to his Majesty; a man wittie and well learned, but he had some qualities not commendable: he had purchased in fee, some parts of a field called Ficket-field, and other parts he had a long lease of. He beinge indebted, and haueing some kindred of his name, he diuises by his will the said field to Randolph Birkenhead and Rupert Birkenhead, and their heires, to the intent they should pay his debts and legacies; and if they did not pay his debts and legacies within six months after his decease, or refuse to execute the trust, then he devised his lands to Sir Richard Mason and Francis Bramston, Serjeant-at-Law, his executors, and their heires. Within the time, the Birkenheads and the executors sell all the estate to Mr. Henry Searle, subject to Sir John's debts. He pays the debts and legacies. . . . Soone after, Mr. Searle died intestate, much in debt, and his lands all mortgaged."—*Autobiography of Sir John Bramston*, p. 359.

From this Mr. Henry Searle, *Searle-street*, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, derives its name.

FIG TREE COURT, TEMPLE. So called from fig-trees growing there.

"Figs have ripened very well in the Rolls garden in Chancery-lane."—*The City Gardener, by Thomas Fairchild, Gardener, at Hoxton*, p. 19, 8vo, 1722.

"The fig grows very well in some close places about Bridewell."—*Ibid.*, p. 52.

Lord Thurlow was living in this court in 1758.*

FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, properly FINKE LANE.

"Finke's Lane, so called of Robert Finke, and Robert Finke his son, James Finke, and Rosamond Finke. Robert Finke the elder newbuilt the parish church of St. Bennet, commonly called Finke of the founder."—*Stow*, p. 69.

At "Joe's," a chop-house in this lane, the best mutton chops in London are cooked. [*See* St. Bennet Finke.]

FINSBURY, properly FENSBURY, from the fenny or moorish nature of the ground. A lordship and parliamentary borough, without

* Life of Sir M. Foster, p. 85.

the posterns of Cripplegate and Moorgate. The name survives in "Finsbury-square" and "Finsbury-circus." [*See* Moorfields.]

FINSBURY CIRCUS. In the vaults under the Roman Catholic Chapel, at the north corner of East-street, in this circus, Carl Maria Von Weber was buried. His body was removed to Dresden in 1844. [*See* London Institution.]

FINSBURY SQUARE. Built 1789.

FISHER'S FOLLY, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

> "A large and beautiful house with gardens of pleasure, bowling alleys, and such like, built by Jasper Fisher, free of the goldsmiths, late one of the six clerks of the Chauncerie and a Justice of the Peace. It hath since for a time been the Earl of Oxford's place. The Queen's Majesty Elizabeth hath lodged there. It now belongeth to Sir Roger Manners. This house being so large and sumptuous built by a man of no greater calling, possessions, or wealth (for he was indebted to many), was mockingly called Fisher's Folly, and a rhythm was made of it, and other the like in this manner:
>
> Kirkebye's castell, and Fisher's Follie,
> Spinila's pleasure, and Megse's glorie."—*Stow*, p. 62.

During the Civil Wars it was converted into a Presbyterian and Anabaptist Meeting-house.* Butler describes the Rump Parliament as a kind of "Fisher's Folly Congregation." [*See* Devonshire Square.]

FISHMONGERS' HALL, at the north foot of LONDON BRIDGE. The Hall of the fourth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies, erected 1831, on the site of the old Hall built by Jarman, the City surveyor, soon after the Great Fire. The earliest extant charter of the Company is a patent of the 37th of Edward III.; while the acting charter of incorporation is dated 2nd of James I. The London Fishmongers were divided formerly into two distinct classes, "Stock-fishmongers" and "Salt-fishmongers." Then Thames-street was known as "Stock Fishmonger-row," and the old fish-market of London was "above bridge," in what is now called Old Fish-street-hill in the ward of Queenhithe, not as now "below bridge" in Thames-street in the ward of Billingsgate. The Company is divided into liverymen, (about 350 in number), and freemen, (about 1000). The ruling body consists of thirty-four—the prime warden, five wardens, and twenty-eight assistants. The freedom is obtained by patrimony, servitude, redemption (for defective service) or gift. The purchase-money of the freedom is 105*l.* *Eminent Members.*—Sir William Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler; Isaac Pennington, the turbulent Lord Mayor of the Civil War under Charles I.; Dogget, the comedian and whig, who bequeathed a sum of

* Grey's Debates of the House of Commons, vol. i., p. 299.

money for the purchase of a "coat and badge" to be rowed for every 1st of August from the Swan at London Bridge to the Swan at Battersea in remembrance of George I.'s accession to the throne. *Observe.*—Statue of Sir William Walworth, by Edward Pierce.* A funeral pall or hearse-cloth of the age of Henry VIII., preserved by the Company, deserves notice from the circumstance that the City Halls were formerly let for funerals and lyings in state. The custom, however, has long been discontinued. The cloth is a very fine one, and deserves inspection. Here is an original drawing of a portion of the pageant exhibited by the Fishmongers' Company on the 29th of October, 1616, on the occasion of Sir John Leman, a member of the Company, entering on the office of Lord Mayor of the City of London; and the following portraits:—William III. and Queen, by Murray; George II. and Queen, by Shackleton; Duke of Kent, by Beechey; Earl St. Vincent, (the Admiral), by Beechey; and Queen Victoria, by Herbert Smith.

FISH STREET HILL was sometimes called New Fish-street.† *Observe.*—The church of *St. Magnus*, (one of Wren's architectural glories), the *Monument*, (another of his works), and the churchyard of *St. Leonard, Eastcheap*, a church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. King's-Head-court, a little below the Monument, marks the site of "The King's Head," a famous tavern, haunted by roysterers, and famous for its wine.‡ A black-letter tract, called "Newes from Bartholomew Fayre," mentions the "King's-head in New Fish-street where roysters do range." See also the Household Expenses of Sir John Howard under the years 1463 and 1464. Fish-street-hill was the thoroughfare or road-way to Old London-Bridge. Bell-yard (so called from the Black Bell described by Stow) stood over against the Monument, and was taken down to allow of the New London Bridge improvements.

> "Above Crooked-lane end, upon Fish-street-hill, is one great house for the most part built of stone, which pertained some time to Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III., who was in his life-time lodged there. It is now altered to a common hostlery, having the Black Bell for a sign."—*Stow*, p. 81.

> "*Cade.* Up Fish-street! down St. Magnus' corner! kill and knock down! throw them into Thames."—*Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry VI.*

FISH STREET (OLD) is described, in 1708, as "a considerable and pleasant street between Bread-street east and Old 'Change west." § Old 'Change, Friday-street, and Bread-street, will take you into it from Cheapside.

* Walpole, by Dallaway, ii. 315.
† Hatton, p. 59.
‡ See Ben Jonson's Magnetic Lady, (Gifford, vi. 67).
§ Hatton, p. 60.

"In this Old Fish-street is one row of small houses, placed along in the midst of Knightrider's-street, which row is also of Bread-street Ward. These houses, now possessed by fishmongers, were at the first but moveable boards or stalls, set out on market-days, to show their fish there to be sold; but procuring license to set up sheds, they grew to shops, and by little and little to tall houses of three or four stories in height, and now are called Fish-street."—*Stow*, p. 129.

"Oh! the goodly landscape of Old Fish-street! which, if it had not the ill-luck to be crooked, was narrow enough to have been your founder's perspective; and where the garrets, perhaps not for want of architecture, but through abundance of amity, are so narrow, that opposite neighbours may shake hands without stirring from home."—*Sir William Davenant.*

Observe.—Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Fish-street; church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey; and burying ground of St. Mary Mounthaunt. Here, too, is "Old Fish-street-hill," the old fish-market of London before Billingsgate supplanted Queenhithe. I have seen a tavern token of the King's Head in Old Fish-street with the head of Henry VII. upon it, and a similar token of the Will Somers Tavern, in Old Fish-street, with the figure of Will Somers, King Kenry VIII.'s jester, upon it. Tavern tokens were not issued later than the reign of Charles II.

FITZROY SQUARE was commenced in 1793, and was so called after Charles Fitzroy, second Duke of Grafton, son and heir of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke of Grafton, and natural son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland; to whom the lease of the manor of Tottenham Court descended in the right of his mother, Isabella Bennet, daughter and heir of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of five composing the Cabal in the reign of Charles II.

FIVE FIELDS (THE), PIMLICO. Certain fields, on which *Eaton-square*, *Belgrave-square*, and the several handsome streets and terraces adjoining were built. They retained their name and their mud-bank boundaries as late as 1825.

"I fancied I could give you an immediate description of this village [Chelsea], from the Five-fields, where the robbers lie in wait, to the coffee-house, where the literati sit in council."—*The Tatler*, No. 34.

"I met, the other day, in the Five-fields, towards Chelsea, a pleasanter tyrant than either of the above represented. A fat fellow was puffing on in his open waistcoat; a boy of fourteen in a livery, carrying after him his cloak, upper coat, hat, wig, and sword. The poor lad was ready to sink with the weight, and could not keep up with his master, who turned back every half-furlong, and wondered what made the lazy young dog lag behind."—*The Spectator*, No. 137.

FIVE FOOT LANE, BREAD STREET HILL, CITY.

"This lane is called Finimore-lane or Five-foot-lane, because it is but five feet in breadth at the west end."—*Stow*, p. 132.

FLEET BRIDGE. One of four bridges over *Fleet Ditch*, connecting Ludgate-hill with Fleet-street; "a bridge of stone," says Stow, "made or repaired at the charges of John Wels, mayor in the year 1431, for on the coping is engraven Wels embraced by angels like as on the standard in Cheape, which he also built."* The bridge described by Stow was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the new one erected in its stead was of the breadth of the street,† and ornamented with pineapples and the City arms.‡ It was taken down 14th of October, 1765. The other three bridges over Fleet Ditch were, "Bridewell-bridge," "Fleet-lane-bridge," and "Holborn-bridge."

"*Bright* (*a Templar*).—I thought all wit had ended at Fleet-bridge,
But wit that goes o' th' score, that may extend,
If 't be a courtier's wit, into Cheapside.
"*Plotwell*—Your mercer lives there, does he?"
The City Match, fol. 1639.

"Gad, there 's not a year but some surprising monster lands: I wonder they don't first show her at Fleet-bridge, with an old drum and a crackt trumpet—walk in and take your places—just going to show."—*Gildon's Comparison between the Two Stages*, p. 67, 12mo, 1702.

The obelisk to John Wilkes was erected in 1775; that to Alderman Waithman, whose shawl shop was the one at the corner of Fleet-street and Bridge-street, in 1833.

FLEET CONDUIT and STANDARD stood in Fleet-street, at Shoe-lane end.

"William Eastfield, mercer, 1438, appointed his executors of his goods to convey sweet water from Tyborne, and to build a fair conduit by Alderman-berie church, which they performed, as also made a Standard in Fleet-street, by Shew-lane end."—*Stow*, p. 42.

"This yere [19 Edward IV.] a wex chaundler in Flete-street had bi crafte, pereed a pipe of the condit withynne the grounde, and so conveied the water into his selar; wherefore he was jugid to ride thurgh the citie with a condit upon his hedde."—*A Chronicle of London, edited by Sir H. Nicolas*, p. 146.

FLEET DITCH. That part of the Town Ditch in front of the City Wall, between Bridewell-dock and Holborn, so called from the Fleet, a bourne or brook which runs into the Town Ditch, by, I believe, Fleet-lane, and so by Bridewell into the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge. After the Great Fire, it was converted into a dock or creek, and called "The New Canal." It is now a covered sewer, and one of the largest in London. This celebrated Ditch was primarily supplied by the waters of certain wells in the suburbs of the City called Clerken-well, Skinners-well, Fags-well,

* Stow, p. 11. † Strype, B. iii., p. 276.
‡ Hatton describes it at some length, p. 786.

Tode-well, Loders-well and Rad-well, forming a stream called "The River of Wells," or, "Turnmill Brook." From Clerkenwell "The River of Wells" ran down Turnmill-street and Hockley-in-the-Hole into Holborn, where it was fed by a brook, called "Old-borne," and so on into what we now call Farringdon-street, where it received the waters of a rapid little streamlet called the Fleet, and made its way into the Thames by Blackfriars Bridge. As the population increased about Clerkenwell and Holborn, the waters of the wells were diverted from their former channel, and the Ditch became a kind of stagnant creek; or worse still, a receptacle for every description of garbage and offal. Stow enumerates several attempts that were made to clean it and to keep it clean, so that boats and barges might pass and unload their cargos at Holborn as before. All however would appear to have been ineffectual. "It creepeth slow enough," says Fuller, "not so much for age, as the injection of city excrements wherewith it is obstructed."* There were other obstructions than Fuller thought proper to refer to. Ben Jonson tells us what they were in a poem called The Famous Voyage, describing the hair-brained adventure of Sir Ralph Shelton and a Mr. Heyden, who undertook to row from Bridewell to Holborn, and, more extraordinary still, performed their voyage:—

> "All was to them the same; they were to pass,
> And so they did, from Styx to Acheron
> The ever-boiling flood; whose banks upon,
> Your Fleet-lane Furies and hot Cooks do dwell,
> That with still-scalding steams make the place Hell;
> The sinks run grease, and hair of meazled hogs,
> The heads, houghs, entrails, and the hides of dogs:
> For, to say truth, what scullion is so nasty
> To put the skins and offals in a pasty?
> Cats there lay divers."—*Ben Jonson.*

The nuisances detailed with singular minuteness by the poet were made matter of complaint to the commissioners of sewers in the time of Cromwell, and an order was issued in the year 1652, for the cleansing of the sewer, and the removal of "the houses of office," which overhung its waters, and made it what the commissioners call "very stinking and noisome." The Ditch is described as quite impassable with boats, "by reason of the many encroachments thereupon made by keeping of hogs and swine therein and elsewhere near to it, the throwing in of offals, and other garbage by butchers, soucemen, and others, and by reason of the many houses of office standing over and

* Fuller's Worthies, p. 200.

upon it." In consequence of this order, (of which there is a printed copy of the time in the British Museum), the Ditch was cleansed, and "the houses of office" removed from about it. But the nuisance continued, though in a lesser degree, till the period of the Great Fire, when the citizens turned their attention to the state of the Ditch, and had it deepened between Holborn and the Thames, so that barges might ascend with the tide as far as Holborn as before. At the same time the sides were built of stone and brick, wooden railings placed about the Ditch, and wharfs and landing-places made. This "New Canal," as it was now called, was forty feet in breadth, and cost the sum of 27,777*l.*, besides what was paid to the proprietors whose grounds were taken for wharfs and quays. The "New Canal" proved an unprofitable speculation. The toll was heavy, the traffic inconsiderable, and in spite of its new name, and the money that had been spent upon it, the Ditch was doomed to continue a common sewer. Gay has introduced its dirty waters into his interesting Trivia :—

> "If where Fleet-ditch with muddy current flows,
> You chance to roam; where oyster-tubs in rows
> Are ranged beside the posts; there stay thy haste,
> And with the savoury dish indulge thy taste:
> The damsel's knife the gaping shell commands,
> While the salt liquor streams between her hands."
>
> *Gay, Trivia.*

Nor has Swift overlooked them in his City Shower :—

> "Now from all parts the swelling kennels flow,
> And bear their trophies with them as they go;
> Filth of all hues and odours seem to tell
> What street they sail'd from by their sight and smell.
> They, as each torrent drives its rapid force,
> From Smithfield to St. Pulchre's shape their course,
> And in huge confluence join'd at Snowhill ridge,
> Fall from the Conduit prone to Holborn Bridge;
> Sweepings from butchers' stalls, dung, guts, and blood,
> Drown'd puppies, stinking sprats, all drench'd in mud,
> Dead cats, and turnip-tops, come tumbling down the flood."
>
> *Swift, City Shower.*

Or Pope, who has laid the famous diving-scene in The Dunciad, in the Ditch by Bridewell.

> "This labour past, by Bridewell all descend
> (As morning prayer and flagellation end)
> To where Fleet-ditch with disemboguing streams
> Rolls its large tribute of dead dogs to Thames."
>
> *Pope, The Dunciad.*

The nuisance, however, was too great to continue any longer, and the Mayor and Corporation, when the present Mansion

House was about to be built, and it was necessary to remove Stocks-market, on which it stands, to a new site, wisely determined to arch over the Ditch, between Holborn-bridge and Fleet-street, and remove the market to the site thus obtained. Stocks-market, in consequence of this determination, was removed to Fleet-ditch on the 30th of September, 1737, and called Fleet-market. A portion of the Ditch between Fleet-street and the Thames still remained open; an opportunity, however, was found, when Blackfriars Bridge was built, to arch it over, and since 1765, famous Fleet-ditch has carried its dead dogs and disemboguing streams to the Thames—underground.*

"24 August, 1736. A fatter boar was hardly ever seen than one taken up this day coming out of Fleet-ditch into the Thames. It proved to be a butcher's near Smithfield-bars, who had missed him five months, all which time he had been in the Common Sewer, and was improved in price from ten shillings to two guineas."—*Gent. Mag. for* 1736.

FLEET MARKET was the Old Stocks Market, and was removed 30th of September, 1737, to what is now called Farringdon-street, when the Mansion House was erected on the site of the Stocks-market and Fleet Ditch arched over. When, in 1828, it was found necessary to widen the thoroughfare from Holborn to Blackfriars Bridge, the market was moved to its present site, off the west side of Farringdon-street, and the market opened 20th of November, 1829.

FLEET PRISON. A celebrated prison on the east side of the present Farringdon-street; burnt in the Great Fire of 1666; built anew, and again destroyed in the riots of 1780; rebuilt and finally pulled down in April, 1844, when the site was purchased by the Corporation of London for 29,000*l*. The outer walls were removed 20th of February, 1846, and the Act under which the prison was abolished, was the 5 & 6 Vict., c. 22, by which the three prisons, the Fleet, the Queen's Bench, and Marshalsea were consolidated, and made one by the name of the Queen's Prison.

"*Chief-Justice.* Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet. Take all his company along with him.
"*Falstaff.* My lord, my lord!"
Second Part of Henry IV., Act v., sc. 5.

"Why should I sing what bards the nightly Muse
Did slumbering visit, and convey to stews;
Who prouder march'd with magistrates in state,
To some fam'd roundhouse' ever-open gate!
* * * * *

* The only view of Fleet Ditch is an illustration to The Dunciad, in the first edition of Warburton's Pope, 8vo, 1751.

While others, timely to the neighbouring Fleet
(Haunt of the Muses) made their safe retreat."
Pope, Dunciad, B. ii.

"For information of Clerks, Attorneys, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, and all other Officers and Persons concerned; These are to let them know, That the Prison of the Fleet, being very fairly rebuilt in the place where it anciently stood at Fleet Bridge, London, containing about one hundred and fifty rooms new furnished and well fitted, with all manner of necessaries for Prisoners: The Prisoners upon Saturday last [21 Jan'y, 1670-1] were all removed from Caroone-house at Lambeth into this new prison; And the said house at Lambeth is no longer to be a prison."—*London Gazette*, No. 541,

This ancient prison was originally used for the reception of prisoners committed by the Council Table, then called the Court of the Star Chamber. The prisoners were conducted by water from Whitehall, up the river Fleet to a gate like the Traitor's Gate at the Tower, which led to what was afterwards called the Common-side. On the abolition of the Star Chamber, (16th of Charles I.), it was made a prison for debtors, bankrupts, and for persons charged with contempt of the Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, and Common Pleas, and by an Act of 22 & 23 Charles II., the government was vested in the Lord Chief Justice, the Judges of the several Circuits, and the several Justices of the Peace in London, Middlesex, and Surrey. The chief person was called "The Warden," whose fee in James I.'s reign, was 19*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.** In 1807, the allowance to the warden was 200*l.* a year.† The orders and regulations of the Fleet in 1561, may be found in "Harleian MS. 6839," and the rules in any of the "Old Law Directories." The office of Warden was a patent office, and was frequently let by the holder of the patent to any responsible person who would farm the prison at the highest rate. In 1729, when the gaol committee made its celebrated inquiry into the state and condition of our prisons, the patent belonged to a person of the name of Huggins, who had let it to Thomas Baimbridge, commemorated by his crimes and the pencil of Hogarth. Under the wardenship of Baimbridge, fees of an exorbitant character were demanded of every prisoner; and men committed for not being able to pay their debts, were compelled to pay fees which they had no means of meeting. The prison was divided into two sides, the common side and the master's side. The common side contained three wards, the upper chapel, the lower chapel, and Julius Cæsar's, with a strong room or vault which is thus described:—"This vault is a place like those in which the dead are interred, and wherein

* Harl. MS. 1848. † Instructions to Officers, MS. i. 61.

the bodies of persons dying are usually deposited till the Coroner's Inquest hath passed them." Every prisoner at his entrance was forced to pay six shillings to the tipstaff towards a bowl of punch; to bring his own bedding; or hire it of the warden, or lie on the floor. Prisoners were called pigeons, and it was proved against Baimbridge, that he had retained men in prison long after they had been ordered to be discharged, and had even gone so far as to make a person of the name of Hogg a prisoner by force. Baimbridge, Huggins, and their accomplices were subsequently committed to Newgate, and a bill brought in to disable Baimbridge from again acting, and for the better regulation of the prison. The old method of punishing drunken and disorderly persons was by putting them in the stocks. Prisoners attempting to escape were put in a tub at the gate of the prison by way of public shame. *Eminent Persons confined in.*—Lord Surrey, the poet; he describes it as a "noisome place with a pestilent atmosphere." Bishop Hooper, the martyr. Keys, for marrying the Lady Mary Grey, the sister of Lady Jane Grey. Nash, the poet and prose satirist, for writing The Isle of Dogs.* Dr. Donne, for marrying Sir George More's daughter, without her father's knowledge. Sir Robert Killigrew.

"Sir Robert Killigrew was yesterday committed to the Fleet from the Counsayle Table, for having some little speech with Sir Thomas Overbury, who called to him as he passed by his window as he came from visiting Sir Walter Raleigh."—*Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood, May 6th*, 1613, (*Winw.* iii. 455).

Countess of Dorset.

"The last Widow Lady Dorset found the way into the Fleet again, where she lay six or seven days, for pressing into the Privy Chamber, and importuning the king contrary to commandment."—*Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood, May 2nd*, 1610, (*Winw.* iii. 155).

Lucius Carey, Lord Viscount Falkland, "for sending a challenge." William Prynne, for writing his Histriomastix. John Lilburne, of the time of the Commonwealth. Sir Richard Baker, author of Baker's Chronicle; he died in the Fleet, 18th of February, 1644-5. James Howell; here he wrote several of his entertaining Letters, addressed to celebrated persons from feigned places and without dates. Wycherley, the poet; he was here seven years. Francis Sandford, author of the Genealogical History; he died in the Fleet, 16th January, 1693. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was living "within the rules," in 1707. "Curll's Corinna," Mrs.

* Henslowe's Diary, p. 98.

Thomas.* Richard Savage; to be secure from his creditors he was directed by his friends to take a lodging "within the liberties of the Fleet," and here his friends sent him every Monday a guinea. Parson Ford died here in 1731. [*See* Hummums.] Parson Keith in 1758. [*See* May Fair.] Robert Lloyd, the poet, and friend of Churchill, in 1764; and Mrs. Cornelys in 1797. [*See* Soho Square.] Marriages were frequently solemnised within the walls of the Fleet. Here Edward Wortley Montague (Lady Mary's son) was married in early life to a woman with whom he lived but a very short time;† and here was married Charles Churchill, the poet.

"It had been a Fleet Marriage, and soon after it had been solemnized (if that term may be applied to such a ceremony performed under such circumstances) the father properly received the rash couple into his own house."—*Southey's Life of Cowper*, i. 70.

The Fleet marriages have since been sanctioned by Act of Parliament, and the registers are now at the Rolls Chapel. The rents and profits of the shops in Westminster Hall belonged to the warden of the Fleet.‡

FLEET STREET. A line of street with shops and houses on either side between Temple Bar and Ludgate-hill, one of the largest thoroughfares in London, and one of the most famous, deriving its name from a streamlet called the Fleet, obscure in itself, but widely known from the Ditch, the Prison, and the street to which it has lent its name. There are two churches in the street, *St. Dunstan's-in-the-West* and *St. Bride's*. The following places of interest are described under their respective titles:—*South or Thames Side:* Middle Temple Gate; Inner Temple Gate; Falcon-court; Mitre-court; Ram-alley, now Hare-place; Serjeants' Inn; Water-lane; Whitefriars; Salisbury-court.—*North Side:* Shoe-lane; Peterborough-court; Bolt-court; Johnson's-court; Crane-court; Fetter-lane; Chancery-lane; Apollo-court; Bell-yard; Shire-lane. The Fire of London stopped at the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West on the one side, and within a few houses of the Inner Temple Gate on the other. Fleet-street has been famous for its wax-work and moving exhibitions since Queen Elizabeth's time, "probably," says Gifford, "from its being the great thoroughfare of the City." It has only recently lost its character for wax-work exhibitions.

"*Sogliardo.* They say there 's a new motion of the city of Nineveh with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet Bridge. You can tell, cousin?

"*Fungoso.* Yes, I think there be such a thing, I saw the picture."

Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

* Malone's Life of Dryden, p. 354.

† Wharncliffe's Lady Mary Wortley Montague, iii. 451. ‡ Strype, B. iii., p. 280.

"And now at length he 's brought
Unto fair London city,
Where, in Fleet-street,
All those may see 't
That will not believe my ditty."—*Butler.*

"I design to expose it to the public view at my Secretary, Mr. Lillie's, who shall have an explication of all the terms of Art; and I doubt not but it will give as good content as the Moving-Picture in Fleet-street."—*The Tatler*, No. 129.

Mrs. Salmon's celebrated wax-work exhibition (a permanent exhibition like Madame Tussaud's) was shown "near the Horn Tavern in Fleet-street." The house was distinguished by the sign of the Salmon, and has been engraved by J. T. Smith.

"It would have been ridiculous for the ingenious Mrs. Salmon to have lived at the sign of the Trout; for which reason she has erected before her House the figure of a fish that is her namesake."—*The Spectator*, No. 28.

"The tent of Darius is to be peopled by the ingenious Mrs. Salmon, where Alexander is to fall in love with a piece of wax-work, that represents the beautiful Statira."—*The Spectator*, No. 31.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Sir Symond D'Ewes.

"Sir Henry Spelman, an aged and learned antiquary, came to visit me at my lodgings near the Inner Temple-gate in Fleet-street, where I had lain since my coming to town, who dining with me, we spent a great part of the day in solid and fruitful discourse."—*D'Ewes's Journal*, vol. ii., p. 97.

Michael Drayton, the poet,

"lived at the bay-windowe house, next the east end of St. Dunstan's ch: in Fleet-street."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 335.

Cowley, the poet.

"He was born in Fleet-street, London, near Chancery-lane. His father was a grocer, at the signe of . . ."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 295.

Praise-God Barebones. He was a leatherseller in Fleet-street, and owner of a house called "The Lock and Key," in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, let to a family of the name of Speight, in whose occupation it was when it was consumed in the Great Fire of London. It was rebuilt by Barebones.*—T. Snelling, known by his works on coins. One now before me has this imprint, "London: printed for T. Snelling, next the Horn Tavern in Fleet-street, 1766, who buys and sells all sorts of coins and medals." The Horn Tavern is now "Anderton's Hotel," No. 164, Fleet-street. *Eminent Printers, Stationers, and Booksellers.*—Wynkyn de Worde, "at the signe of the Sonne." Richard Pynson: "emprentyd by

* Addit. MS. 5070, in Brit. Mus.

me Rychardo Pynson, at the temple barre of London, 1493." Rastell, "at the signe of the Star." Richard Tottel, "within Temple-bar, at the signe of the Hande and Starre;" now the shop and property of Mr. Butterworth, the law bookseller, who possesses the original leases from the earliest grant in the reign of Henry VIII. down to the period of his own purchase. John Jaggard, in the reign of James I., and Joel Stephens, in the reign of George I., were law stationers in Fleet-street, using Tottel's old sign of the Hand and Star. W. Copeland, "at the signe of the Rose Garland." Bernard Lintot, at "the Cross Keys," "between the Temple-gates," and next door to *Nando's*. Edmund Curll, "at the Dial and Bible against St. Dunstan's Church." Lawton Gilliver, "at Homer's Head against St. Dunstan's Church." Jacob Robinson, "on the west side of the gateway leading down the Inner Temple-lane;" now Groom the confectioner's.

"The friendship of Pope and Warburton had its commencement in that bookseller's shop which is situate on the wayside of the gateway leading down the Inner Temple-lane. Warburton had some dealings with Jacob Robinson the publisher, to whom the shop belonged, and may be supposed to have been drawn there on business; Pope might have a call of the like kind: however that may be, there they met, and entering into a conversation which was not soon ended, conceived a mutual liking, and as we may suppose, plighted their faith to each other. The fruit of this interview, and the subsequent communications of the parties, was the publication, in November, 1739, of a pamphlet with this title, 'A Vindication of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man. By the Author of The Divine Legation of Moses. Printed for J. Robinson.'"—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 69.

Arthur Collins, "at the Black Boy in Fleet-street;" here, in 1709, he published the first edition of his excellent Peerage. T. White, at No. 63. H. Lowndes, at No. 77. John Murray, at No. 32. [*See* Falcon Court.] *Eminent Bankers.*—Child's, at Temple Bar Within, the oldest existing banking-house in London; "Richard Blanchard and Francis Child, at the Marygold in Fleet-street," were goldsmiths with "running cashes" in the reign of Charles II. The old sign of the house, the Marygold, is still preserved. Alderman Backwell, who was ruined by the shutting up of the Exchequer in the reign of Charles II., was for some time a partner with Blanchard and Child; his accounts for the sale of Dunkirk to the French are among the records of the firm. The chief proprietor in the house is the present Countess of Jersey, wife of George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey. "In the hands of Mr. Blanchard, Goldsmith, next door to Temple-bar," Dryden deposited his 50*l.*, for the discovery of Lord Rochester's bullies, by whom he was barbarously assaulted and wounded in Rose-street, Covent Garden.—Hoare's; "James

Hore, at the Golden Bottle in Cheapside," was a goldsmith, with a "running cash" in 1677; and Mr. Richard Hoare, a goldsmith, "at the Golden Bottle in Fleet-street," in 1693.* Among the debts of the great Lord Clarendon occurs, "To Mr. Hore for plate, 27*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*"—Gosling's, at "The Three Squirrels, over against St. Dunstan's;" Major Pinckey, a goldsmith, lived, in 1673-4, at "The Three Squirrels, over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street."† *Celebrated Taverns and Coffee Houses.*—The Devil Tavern; the King's Head Tavern, "at the corner of Chancery-lane;" the Bolt-in-Tun; the Horn Tavern; the Mitre; the Cock; the Rainbow; Dick's; Nando's; Peele's, at the corner of Fetter-lane, (in existence as early as 1722). Chaucer is said to have beaten a Franciscan friar in Fleet-street, and to have been fined two shillings for the offence, by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple; so Speght had heard from Master Barkly, who had seen the entry in the records of the Inner Temple.

FLOWER DE LUCE COURT, (FLEUR DE LIS COURT), FETTER LANE.

"In a house, late a fishing-tackle maker's, which looks into Fetter-lane and Flower-de-Luce Court, lived Mrs. Brownrigg, [whose execution for the murder of Mary Clifford, her apprentice, made so much noise in 1767]. The grating from which the cries of the poor child issued is on the side of Flower-de-Luce Court."—*Hughson's Walks through London*, vol. i., p. 156, 8vo, 1817.

"——— Dost thou ask her crime?
She whipp'd two female 'prentices to death,
And hid them in the coal-hole. For this act
Did Brownrigg swing. Harsh laws! But time shall come,
When France shall reign and laws be all repeal'd!"
Canning, Imitation of Southey.

An old court, known by this name in London, was described in written letters over the entrance, "This is —— court," the dash in print being supplied by a fleur-de-lis.

FLUDYER STREET, formerly AXE YARD, contains a stone let into the wall with the name of the street, and the date "1766."

FOLEY PLACE, REGENT STREET. No. 1 was built by James Wyatt, the architect; Mr. Malone, the Shakspeare Commentator, lived for many years in the house No. 23.

FOLLY (THE), on the THAMES. A timber building erected in William III.'s reign, on a strong barge, and anchored on the Thames near the Savoy. Tom Brown calls it a "musical summer house." The real name was The Royal Diversion. It was frequented at first by persons of quality, but latterly by

* Lond. Gazette, Nov. 20th, 1693. † Lond. Gazette, Nos. 868, 833.

women of the town, and their attendant followers. The Queen of William III. is said to have honoured it with her presence.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, WESTMINSTER. The chief officer is a Cabinet Minister, and is called the "Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs." Salaries of British Ambassadors to Foreign Countries—Russia, 11,000*l.*; France, 9913*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; Austria, 9900*l.*; Ottoman Porte, 7000*l.* Ditto of Envoys—Spain, 6260*l.*; Prussia, 5500*l.*; United States, 5000*l.*

FORTUNE THEATRE (THE). A celebrated theatre, between Whitecross-street and Golding-lane, in the parish of St. Giles', Cripplegate, built by Peter Street, (carpenter), for Philip Henslowe and Edward Alleyn.† In Alleyn's Diary is the following entry:—

"☞ 1621. Dec. 9. Md. this night att 12 of the Clock the Fortune was burnt."‡

The original building was a square construction of lath, plaster, and timber. The new theatre (for it was *rebuilt* immediately) was circular, and *built* of brick and *tile*. The sign of the house was a picture or figure of Fortune.§ In 1640, the inside of the theatre was destroyed by a company of soldiers set on by the sectaries of those yeasty times;‖ and in 1661, the ground was advertised "to be let to be built upon." It was from this theatre that Alleyn derived the larger portion of the funds for the foundation of God's Gift College, at Dulwich. A passage, connecting Whitecross-street with Golding-lane, is still called Playhouse-yard. [*See* The Nursery.]

FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE. "So called," says Stow, "of St. Fauster's, a fair church lately new built."¶ This is evidently an error. The church is called, not "St. Fauster's," but St. Vedast's, Foster-lane.

FOUBERT'S PASSAGE, REGENT STREET, derives its name from Monsieur or Major Foubert, who established a riding academy on this spot, in the latter part of the reign of Charles II.

"When Swallow-street was pulled down, the greater part of this passage, including the Riding School, which had been converted into livery stables, shared the same fate; and but one of the original houses is now standing."—*Brayley's Londiniana*, ii. 170.

Young Count Koningsmarck, the son of Count Konings-

* Hatton, p. 785.

† Street's agreement for its erection, dated Jan. 8th, 1599-1600, is printed in Malone's Shak. by Boswell, iii. 338.

‡ Collier's Life of Alleyn, p. 165.

§ Collier's Life of Alleyn, p. 171.

‖ Collier's Shak., i. ccxlii.

¶ Stow, p. 117.

marck, so deeply implicated in the murder of Mr. Thynne, in the Haymarket, near Pall Mall, on Sunday, 12th of February, 1681-2, is described by Reresby, in his Memoirs, as "a young gentleman, then in Mr. Foubert's academy in London, and supposed to be privy to the murder." Foubert, his governor, offered, in Count Koningsmarck's name, a bribe to Reresby, the magistrate on this occasion. Reresby declined, but the father was acquitted by a jury packed for the purpose of acquittal.

"17 Sep. 1681. I went with Mons^r Faubert about taking y^e Countesse of Bristol's house for an academie, he being lately come from Paris for his religion, and resolving to settle here."—*Evelyn*, i. 536.

"18 Dec. 1684. I went with Lord Cornwallis to see the young gallants do their exercise, Mr. Faubert having newly rail'd in a manage and fitted it for the Academy. There were the Dukes of Norfolk and Northumberland, Lord Newburgh, and a nephew of [Duras] Earl of Feversham. The exercises were: 1. running at the ring;—2. flinging a javelin at a Moor's head; 3. discharging a pistol at a mark; lastly, taking up a gauntlet with the point of a sword; all these performed in full speede. The Duke of Northumberland hardly missed of succeeding in every one, a dozen times as I think. The Duke of Norfolk did exceeding bravely. Lords Newburgh and Duras seem'd nothing so dextrous."—*Evelyn's Diary*, i. 578, 4to ed.

> "At Foubert's, if disputes arise
> Among the champions for the prize;
> To prove who gave the fairer butt
> John shows the chalk on Robert's coat."—*Prior's Alma.*

Mr. Rogers, the poet, informed me that it was always called Major-Foubert's-passage in his youth, and so he added, "I should like to see it called still."

FOUNDERS' COURT, LOTHBURY. [*See* Lothbury.]

FOUNDERS' HALL, LOTHBURY. Now a Dissenting Meeting-house.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL (THE), in GUILDFORD STREET, (now only so in name), was founded in 1739, by Captain Thomas Coram, as "an hospital for exposed and deserted children." The ground was bought of the Earl of Salisbury for 7000*l.*, and the hospital built by Theodore Jacobson, (d. 1772), the architect of the Royal Hospital at Gosport.

"29 March, 1741. The orphans received into the Hospital were baptised there—some nobility of the first rank standing godfathers and godmothers. The first male was named Thomas Coram, and the first female Eunice Coram, after the first promoter of that charity and his wife. The most robust boys being designed for the sea service were named Drake, Norris, Blake, &c., after our most famous admirals."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

"Captain Thomas Coram was born [at Lynn] in the year 1688 [1668?], bred to the sea, and passed the first part of his life as master of a vessel trading to the colonies. While he resided in the vicinity of Rotherhithe, as his avocations obliged him to go early into the city and return late, he frequently saw deserted infants exposed to the inclemencies of the seasons, and

through the indigence or cruelty of their parents left to casual relief or untimely death. This naturally excited his compassion, and led him to project the establishment of an Hospital for the reception of exposed and deserted children: in which humane design he laboured more than seventeen years, and at last by his unwearied application obtained the royal charter, bearing date the 17th of October, 1739, for its incorporation. He was highly instrumental in promoting another good design, viz., the procuring a bounty upon naval stores imported from the colonies to Georgia and Nova Scotia. But the charitable plan which he lived to make some progress in but not complete, was a scheme for uniting the Indians in North America more closely with the British Government, by an establishment for the education of Indian girls. Indeed he spent a great part of his life in serving the public, and with so total a disregard to his private interest that in his old age he was himself supported by a pension of somewhat more than a hundred pounds a year, raised for him by voluntary subscriptions. On application being made to this venerable and good old man, to know whether a subscription being opened for his benefit would not offend him, he gave the noble answer: 'I have not wasted the little wealth of which I was formerly possessed in self-indulgence or vain expenses, and am not ashamed to confess that in this my old age I am poor.' This singularly humane, persevering, and memorable man died at his lodgings, near Leicester-square, March 29, 1751, and was interred, pursuant to his own desire, in the vaults under the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital."—*J. Ireland.*

Among the principal benefactors to the Foundling Hospital, the great Handel stands unquestionably the first. Here, in the chapel of the hospital, he frequently performed his Oratorio of the Messiah.

"When that great master presided there, at his own Oratorio, it was generally crowded; and as he engaged most of the performers to contribute their assistance gratis, the profits to the charity were very considerable, and in some instances approached nearly to 1000*l.*"—*Lysons*, iii. 377.

The hospital was changed, in 1760, from a Foundling-hospital to what it now is, an hospital for poor illegitimate children whose mothers are known. The committee requires to be satisfied of the previous good character and present necessity of the mother of every child proposed for admission. The qualification of a governor is a donation of 50*l.* *Observe.*—Portrait of Captain Coram, full-length, by Hogarth.

"The portrait I painted with the most pleasure, and in which I particularly wished to excel, was that of Captain Coram for the Foundling Hospital; and if I am so wretched an artist as my enemies assert, it is somewhat strange that this, which was one of the first I painted the size of life, should stand the test of twenty years' competition, and be generally thought the best portrait in the place, notwithstanding the first painters in the kingdom exerted all their talents to vie with it."—*Hogarth.*

The March to Finchley, by Hogarth; Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter, by Hogarth; Dr. Mead, by Allan Ramsay; Lord Dartmouth, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; George II., by Shackleton; View of the Foundling Hospital, by Richard Wilson; St. George's Hospital, by Richard Wilson; Sutton's Hospital, (the Charter House), by Gainsborough; Chelsea Hospital, by Haytley;

Bethlehem Hospital, by Haytley; St. Thomas's Hospital, by Wale; Greenwich Hospital, by Wale; Christ's Hospital, by Wale; three sacred subjects by Hayman, Highmore, and Wills; also bas-relief, by Rysbrack. These pictures were chiefly gifts, and are additionally curious, because they illustrate the state of art in England, about the middle of the last century. The music in the *chapel* of the hospital, on Sundays—the children being the choristers—is fine.

FOUNTAIN COURT, CHEAPSIDE, was so called of "the Fountain Tavern, of good account as most in Cheapside." *

FOUNTAIN COURT, in the STRAND, was so called from "the Fountain Tavern."

"The front houses in the Strand, which are lofty and well-built, are inhabited by tradesmen; with one very fine tavern, which hath the sign of the Fountain, very conveniently built for that purpose, with excellent vaults, good rooms of entertainment, and a curious kitchen for dressing of meat, which with the good wine there sold makes it to be well resorted unto: close by this tavern is an alley that leadeth to Fountain-court, a very handsome place with a freestone pavement, and good buildings which are well inhabited."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 119.

"I remember that about that time, I happened to be one night at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, with the late Dr. Duke, David Loggen the painter, and Mr. Wilson, of whom Otway has made honourable mention in Tonson's first Miscellany, and that after supper we drank Mr. Wycherley's health by the name of Captain Wycherley."—*Dennis the Critic's Letters*, p. 220.

Lillie, the perfumer, lived next door to the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, but was burnt out before his reputation had been well established. He then removed to the corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand.† At No. 3, in this court, lived and died William Blake, the painter, that eccentric but real genius. *Observe.*—"The Coal Hole."

"Kean enjoyed a beef-steak at the Coal-hole, or a devil or a grill at one of the small taverns near the Theatre: but the dress and ceremony, and good behaviour incident to 'company,' overset him altogether."—*Procter's Life of Kean*, vol. ii., p. 140.

FOX COURT, GRAY'S INN LANE, the first turning on the right from Holborn, down Gray's-Inn-lane. Richard Savage, the poet, was born in this court.

"From *The Earl of Macclesfield's Case*, which, in 1697-8, was presented to the Lords, in order to procure an Act of Divorce, it appears, that Anne Countess of Macclesfield, under the name of Madam Smith, was delivered of a male child, in Fox-court, near Brook-street, Holborn, by Mrs. Wright, a midwife, on Saturday, the 16th of January, 1696-7, at six o'clock in the morning, who was baptised on the Monday following and registered by the name of Richard, the son of John Smith, by Mr. Burbridge, assistant to Dr. Manningham's curate for St. Andrew's, Holborn: that the child was christened on

* Strype, B. iii., p. 196.

† See Tatler, No. 92.

Monday the 18th of January, in Fox-court, and from the privacy was supposed, by Mr. Burbridge, to be a 'by-blow or bastard.' It also appears that, during her delivery, the lady wore a mask; and that Mary Pegler, on the next day after the baptism (Tuesday), took a male child, whose mother was called Madam Smith, from the house of Mrs. Pheasant, in Fox-court, who went by the name of Mrs. Lee. Conformable to this statement is the entry in the register of St. Andrew's, Holborn, which is as follows, and which unquestionably records the baptism of Richard Savage, to whom Lord Rivers gave his own Christian name, prefixed to the assumed surname of his mother: 'Jan. 1696-7. Richard son of John Smith and Mary, in Fox-court, in Gray's Inn Lane, baptized the 18th.'"—*Bindley (the Book-collector) in Croker's Boswell*, i. 147.

FOX HALL. [*See* Vauxhall.]

FREDERICK PLACE, OLD JEWRY, derives its name from the mansion of Sir John Frederick, used till 1768 as the London Excise Office. [*See* St. Mary Colechurch.]

FREEMAN'S YARD, or, FREEMAN'S COURT, CORNHILL, at the east end of the Royal Exchange, and recently taken down to admit of larger houses and larger rents. Daniel De Foe carried on the business of a hose-factor in this yard.

"St. James's, Jan. 10, 1702-3.

"Whereas Daniel De Foe, *alias* De Fooe, is charged with writing a scandalous and seditious pamphlet, entituled 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.' He is a middle-sized spare man, about 40 years old, of a brown complexion, and dark brown-coloured hair, but wears a wig, a hooked nose, a sharp chin, grey eyes, and a large mole near his mouth; was born in London, and for many years was a hose-factor in Freeman's-yard, in Cornhill, and now is owner of the brick and pantile works near Tilbury Fort, in Essex. Whoever shall discover the said Daniel De Foe, to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or any of her Majesty's Justices of Peace, so as he may be apprehended, shall have a reward of 50*l.*, which her Majesty has ordered immediately to be paid upon such discovery."—*London Gazette for January*, 1702-3.

FREEMASONS' HALL and TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. The Hall was built by T. Sanby, architect; first stone laid May 1st, 1775; opened May 23rd, 1776. The annual assemblies of the several lodges had been previously held in the Halls of the Great City Companies. The Tavern (distinct from the Hall) was built in 1786, by William Tyler, and has since been considerably enlarged. In the Tavern public meetings and dinners take place, chiefly in May and June. Here a farewell dinner was given to John Philip Kemble; and a public dinner, on his birthday, to James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, in BLOOMSBURY STREET, BLOOMSBURY, formerly in the Savoy. Built by Ambrose Poynter, architect, in 1845.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, next the

Bull and Mouth. Founded by Edward VI., and formerly in Threadneedle-street, on what is now the site of the Hall of Commerce.

FRESH WHARF, BILLINGSGATE, or, as Stow writes it, "Frosh Wharf," was so called after its owner.

FRIARY (THE), in ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

"The Queen's Chapel, now called the German Chapel, in St. James's, was erected for Catherine of Braganza, the Queen of Charles II., in the court now called the Friary."—*Brayley's Londiniana*, vol. ii., p. 304.

"January 23, 1666-7. My Lord Brouncker and I walking into the Park, I did observe the new buildings; and my Lord seeing I had a desire to see them, they being the place of the priests and friers, he took me back to my Lord Almoner [Cardinal Howard of Norfolk]; and he took us quite through the whole house and chapel, and the new monastery, shewing me most excellent pieces in wax worke; a crucifix given by a Pope to Mary Queene of Scotts, where a piece of the Cross is; two bits set in the manner of a cross in the foot of the crucifix; several fine pictures, but especially very good prints of holy pictures. I saw the dortoire [dormitory] and the cells of the priests, and we went into one; a very pretty little room, very clean, hung with pictures and set with books. The priest was in his cell, with his hair-clothes to his skin, bare-legged with a sandall only on, and his little bed without sheets, and no feather bed; but yet I thought soft enough. His cord about his middle; but in so good company, living with ease, I thought it a very good life. A pretty library they have; and I was in the refectoire, where every man his napkin, knife, cup of earth and basin of the same; and a place for one to sit and read while the rest are at meals. And into the kitchen I went, where a good neck of mutton at the fire, and other victuals boiling. I do not think they fared very hard. Their windows all looking into a fine garden and the Park; and mighty pretty rooms all. I wished myself one of the Capuchins."—*Pepys.*

"March 17, 1667. I to walke in the Parke; where to the Queene's Chapel, and there heard a fryer preach with his cord about his middle, in Portuguese; something I could understand, shewing that God did respect the meek and humble as well as the high and rich. He was very full of action, but very decent and good, I thought, and his manner of delivery very good."—*Pepys.*

"The Popish Chapel to which the Monks belonged at St. James's, being lent to the French Protestants, they had prayers and preaching in it on Sunday."—*The London Mercury, Dec. 31st*, 1668, *to Jan. 3rd*, 1689.

[*See* St. James's Palace.]

FRIAR'S LANE, THAMES STREET.

"In Thames-street, on the Thames side, west from Downegate, is Greene-witch-lane, of old time so called, and now Frier-lane, of such a sign there set up. In this lane is the Joiners' Hall, and other fair houses."—*Stow*, p. 87.

FRIDAY STREET, CHEAPSIDE. "So called," says Stow, "of fishmongers dwelling there, and serving Friday's market." In the Roll of the Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy, the poet Chaucer is recorded as giving the following evidence connected with this street:—

"Geffray Chaucere Esquecr, of the age of forty years, and moreover armed twenty-seven years, for the side of Sir Richard Lescrop sworn and examined, being asked if the arms, azure a bend or, belong, or ought to pertain to the said Sir Richard by right and heritage, said Yes; for he saw him so armed in Fraunce before the town of Retters, and Sir Henry Lescrop armed in the same arms with a white label and with banner; and the said Sir Richard armed in the entire arms azure a bend or, and so during the whole expedition until the said Geffray was taken. Being asked how he knew that the said arms belonged to the said Sir Richard, said that he had heard old Knights and Esquires say that they had had continual possession of the said arms; and that he had seen them displayed on banners, glass painting and vestments, and commonly called the arms of Scrope. Being asked whether he had ever heard of any interruption or challenge made by Sir Robert Grosvenor or his ancestors, said No; but that he was once in Friday-street, London, and walking up the street, he observed a new sign hanging out with these arms thereon, and inquired what inn that was that had hung out these arms of Scrope? And one answered him saying, 'They are not hung out, Sir, for the arms of Scrope, nor painted there for those arms; but they are painted and put there by a knight of the county of Chester, called Sir Robert Grosvenor.' And that was the first time he ever heard speak of Sir Robert Grosvenor or his ancestors, or of any one bearing the name of Grosvenor."—*Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*, vol. i., p. 178.

The *Nag's Head Tavern*, at the Cheapside corner of Friday-street, was the pretended scene of the consecration of Matthew Parker, the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury. The real consecration took place in the adjoining church of St. Mary-le-Bow; but the Catholics chose to lay the scene in a tavern.* "The White Horse," another tavern in Friday-street, makes a conspicuous figure in the "Merry Conceited Jests of George Peele." In this street, in 1695, at the "Wednesdays Clubs," as they were called, certain well-known conferences took place, under the direction of William Paterson, which ultimately led to the establishment of the Bank of England.

FRITH STREET, SOHO, was built circ. 1680,† and so called from Mr. Fryth, a great (and once rich) builder.‡ William Hazlitt died in this street, and was buried in the church-yard of the parish in which he died—*St. Anne's, Soho.*

FULLER'S RENTS. [*See* Fulwood's Rents.]

FULWOOD'S RENTS, in HOLBORN. A narrow paved court, with a gate at the end, (now blocked up), leading into Gray's-Inn-walks, Gray's-Inn-gardens.

"When coffee first came in [circ. 1656], he [Sir Henry Blount] was a great upholder of it, and hath ever since been a constant frequenter of coffee-houses, especially Mr. Farre's, at the Rainbow, by Inner Temple-gate, and lately John's Coffee-house, in Fuller's Rents."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 244.

* There is a view of The Nag's Head in La Serre's Entrée Royale de la Reyne Mère du Roy, 1638, and a copy of it in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

‡ Hatton's New View of London, p. 31, 8vo, 1708.

Here stood Squire's Coffee-house, from whence several of the Spectators are dated. Here Medbourne and Oates's Club met in the time of Charles II.* Here Ned Ward, the author of the London Spy, kept a punch-house, (within one door of Gray's Inn), and here he died, in the year 1731.

"Fulwood's Rents, opposite to Chancery-lane, runneth up to Gray's Inn, into which it hath an entrance, through the gate; a place of a good resort, and taken up by coffee-houses, ale-houses, and houses of entertainment, by reason of its vicinity to Gray's Inn. On the east side is a handsome open place, with a freestone pavement, and better built and inhabited by private housekeepers. At the upper end of this Court is a passage into the Castle Tavern, a house of considerable trade, as is the Golden Griffin Tavern, on the west side, which also hath a passage into Fulwood's Rents."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 253.

"A pleasant fellow willing to put off a lame horse, rode him from the Sunne Tavern within Cripplegate to the Sunne in Holborn, neere the Fuller's Rents, and the next day offering to sell him in Smithfield, the buyer asking him why he looked so leane: 'Marry no marvell,' answered he, 'for but yesterday I rid him from Sunne to Sunne, and never drew bit.'" —*A Banquet of Jests*, No. 181, 12mo, 1639.

FURNIVAL'S INN, HOLBORN. An Inn of Chancery, attached to Lincoln's Inn.

"Next beyond this manor of Ely House is Leather-lane, turning into the field. Then is Furnivalles Inn, now an Inn of Chancery, but some time belonging to Sir William Furnivall, Knight, who had in Holborn two messuages and thirteen shops, as appeareth by record of Richard II., in the 6th of his reign."—*Stow*, p. 145.

"But doubtlesse that Sir William, owner of this Inne, was a Baron and Lord Furnivall, whose heire generall was after married to John Lord Talbot, created Earle of Shrewsbury by King Henry the 6, and the Earle had this house with other goodly inheritances in dower with his wife, the daughter and heir of the Lord Furnivall. And the late Sir George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, sold the inheritance of this house in the beginning of Queene Elizabeth's reign, or thereabout, to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inne, for a Colledge or House for the Gentlemen's students or practisers of the Law of Chauncery, they hauing before but hired it for yeerely rent of the foresaid Lords. And this doth Master Kniveton affirme out of his certain knowledge." —*Sir George Buc, in Howes*, p. 1074, ed. 1631.

The greater part of the old Inn, described by Stow, was taken down in Charles I.'s time, and a new building erected in its stead. The Gothic Hall, with its timber roof, (part of the original structure), was standing in 1818, when the whole Inn was rebuilt by Mr. Peto, the contractor.† Shirley, the poet's son, was butler of this Inn; and Sir Thomas More was "Reader by the space of three years and more."

* Examen, p. 238

† Of this Hall there is an interesting view in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata. Of the second Inn there are views in Wilkinson, and in the 1754 ed. of Stow.

GALLEY QUAY, THAMES STREET, CITY, where the galleys were used to unlade and land their merchandises. Another and more common name was PETTY WALES.*

GABRIEL'S (ST.), FENCHURCH. A church in Langbourne Ward, "in the midst of Fenchurch-street," destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The ground on which it stood was laid into the highway or street. Wallis, the mathematician, had, in 1643, this then *sequestered* living granted to him by the Parliament.

GARDENER'S LANE, WESTMINSTER, between King-street and Duke-street. Winceslaus Hollar, the engraver, died here, in 1677.

"The rewards of all his diligence, now that he had reached to the verge of his seventieth year, were such and so insufficient, that they could not prevent the assault of an execution upon him at his house in Gardener's-lane, Westminster. He desired only the liberty of dying in his bed, and that he might not be removed to any other prison but his grave."—*Oldys.*

GARDENER'S LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, near Broken Wharf. Here, on your right, as you enter, is a bas-relief of a gardener with a spade, (full-length), with the date 1670.†

GARLICK HILL, in VINTRY WARD, otherwise "Garlick-hithe or Garlick-hive, for that of old time, near the Church of St. James', at Garlick-hithe, *garlick* was usually sold."‡ [*See* St. James's, Garlick-hithe.]

GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE, in EXCHANGE ALLEY. A celebrated place for sales, sandwiches, sherry, pale ale, and punch. The sale-room is up-stairs on the first floor, where there is a small rostrum for the seller, and a few commonly-grained settles for the buyers. The business time is from 11 till 12 A.M. Wines were sold here, in 1673, "by the candle."

"Thomas Garway, in Exchange-alley, tobacconist and coffee-man, was the first who sold and retailed tea, recommending it for the cure of all disorders. The following shop-bill is more curious than any historical account we have: "Tea, in England, hath been sold in the leaf for six pounds, and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight, and in respect of its former scarceness and dearness, it hath been only used as a regalia in high treatments and entertainments, and presents made thereof to princes and grandees till the year 1657. The said Thomas Garway did purchase a quantity thereof, and first publicly sold the said tea in leaf and drink, made according to the directions of the most knowing merchants and travellers into those Eastern countries, and upon knowledge and experience of the said Garway's continued care and industry in obtaining the best tea, and making drink thereof, very many noblemen, physicians, merchants, and gentlemen of quality, have ever since sent to him for the said leaf, and daily resort to his house in Exchange-alley, aforesaid, to drink the drink thereof; and to the end that all persons of eminence and

* Stow, p. 52. † There is a view of it by J. T. Smith. ‡ Stow, p. 93.

quality, gentlemen, and others, who have occasion for tea in leaf, may be supplied, these are to give notice, that the said Thomas Garway hath tea to sell from sixteen to fifty-shillings the pound."—*Cur. of Lit.*, p. 288, 12th ed.*

"Mr. Ogilby, for the better enabling him to carry on his 'Britannia,' by an actual survey, has lately erected his standing lottery of books at Mr. Garway's Coffee-house, in Exchange-alley, near the Royal Exchange in London; which, opening the 7th of April next, [1673] will thence continue without intermission, till wholly drawn off; where all future adventurers may, by themselves or correspondents, daily put in their money upon the author, according to his proposals so generally approved of."—*London Gazette*, No. 768.

"The Royal Exchange is the resort of all the trading part of this City, Foreign and Domestick, from half an hour after one till near three in the afternoon; but the better sort generally meet in Exchange-alley, a little before, at those celebrated Coffee-houses called Garraway's, Robins', and Jonathan's. In the first, the People of Quality, who have business in the City, and the most considerable and wealthy citizens frequent. In the second, the Foreign Banquiers, and often even Foreign Ministers. And in the third, the Buyers and Sellers of Stock."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, vol. i., p. 174, 8vo, 1722.

"There is a gulf, where thousands fell,
Here all the bold adventurers came;
A narrow sound, though deep as hell—
'Change-alley is the dreadful name.
Meantime, secure on Garway cliffs,
A savage race, by shipwrecks fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd skiffs,
And strip the bodies of the dead."
Swift, The South Sea Project, 1721.

"In the same year, Dr. Edward Hannes (afterwards Sir Edward) set up a very spruce equipage, and endeavoured to attract the eyes and hearts of the beholders by the means of it, but found himself fall short in his accounts and not able to cope with many of the old practitioners, particularly Dr. Radcliffe. He therefore bethought himself of a stratagem: and to get into reputation, ordered his footman to stop most of the gentlemen's chariots, and inquire whether they belonged to Dr. Hannes, as if he was called to a patient. Accordingly the fellow, in pursuit of his instructions, put the question in at every coach-door, from Whitehall to the Royal Exchange; and as he had his lesson for that end, not hearing of him in any coach, ran up into Exchange-alley, and entering Garraway's coffee-house, made the same interrogatories both above and below. At last, Dr. Radcliffe, who was usually there about Exchange time, and planted at a table with several apothecaries and chirurgeons that flocked about him, cried out, 'Dr. Hannes was not there,' and desired to know 'who wanted him?' The fellow's reply was, such a lord and such a lord; but he was taken up with this dry rebuke, 'No, no, friend, you are mistaken, the doctor wants those lords.'"—*Dr. Radcliffe's Life*, p. 46, 12mo, 1724.

"A famous physician [Dr. Radcliffe] ventured five thousand guineas upon a project in the South Sea. When he was told at Garraway's that 'twas all lost, 'Why,' says he, ''tis but going up five thousand pair of stairs more.' This answer deserved a statue."—*Tom Brown's Works*, vol. iv., p. 7, ed. 1709.

"Upon my coming home last night, I found a very handsome present of

* See the document entire in Ellis' Letters, 2nd series, iv. 58.

French wine left for me, as a taste of 216 hogsheads, which are to be put to sale at 20*l.* a hogshead, at Garraway's coffee-house, in Exchange-alley, on the 22nd inst., at three in the afternoon, and to be tasted in Major Long's vaults from the 20th inst. till the time of sale."—*The Tatler*, No. 147.

GARRICK CLUB, No. 35, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Instituted in the year 18—, and named after David Garrick, to denote the theatrical inclination of its members. A lover of the English drama and stage may spend two hours very profitably in viewing the large collection of theatrical portraits formed by Charles Matthews, the actor, and bought from Mr. Matthews's executors, by the Garrick Club. *Observe.—Male Portraits.*—Nat Lee, (curious); Doggett; Quin; Foote; Henderson, by Gainsborough; elder Colman, by Sir Joshua; Munden, by Opie; J. P. Kemble, drawing by Lawrence; Moody; Elliston, drawing by Harlowe; Bannister, by Russell; Tom Sheridan; Head of Garrick, by Zoffany; King, by Richard Wilson, the landscape painter; Emery; elder Dibdin; Mr. Powel and Family, by R. Wilson. *Female Portraits.*—Nell Gwynn, (a namby-pamby face, but thought genuine); Mrs. Oldfield, (half-length), by Kneller; Mrs. Bracegirdle, (three-quarter size); Mrs. Pritchard, (half-length); Mrs. Cibber; Peg Woffington, (also a miniature three-quarter); Mrs. Abington, by Hickey; Mrs. Siddons, by Harlowe; Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Billington; Miss O'Neil, by Joseph; Nancy Dawson; Mrs. Siddons, drawing by Lawrence; Mrs. Inchbald, by Harlowe; Miss Stephens; Head of Mrs. Robinson, by Sir Joshua. *Theatrical Subjects.*—Joseph Harris, as Cardinal Wolsey, (the Strawberry Hill picture; Harris was one of Sir W. Davenant's players, and is commended by Downes for his excellence in this character); Colley Cibber, as Lord Foppington, by Grisoni; School for Scandal, (the Screen Scene), as originally cast; Mrs. Pritchard, as Lady Macbeth, by Zoffany; Mr. and Mrs. Barry, in Hamlet; Rich, in 1753, as Harlequin; Garrick, as Richard III, by the elder Morland; King, as Touchstone, by Zoffany; King, and Mr. and Mrs. Baddeley, in The Clandestine Marriage, by Zoffany; Moody and Parsons, in The Committee, by Vandergucht; Garrick and Mrs. Cibber, by Zoffany; Love, Law, and Physic, (Mathews, Liston, Blanchard, and Emery), by Clint; Powell, Bensley, and Smith, by J. Mortimer; Griffin and Johnson, in The Alchemist, by P. Van Bleeck; Dowton, in The Mayor of Garratt; busts, by Mrs. Siddons—of Herself and Brother.

GATE HOUSE, a Prison in WESTMINSTER, near the west end of the Abbey, which leads into Dean's-yard, Tothill-street, and the Almonry.*

* Hatton, p. 745.

"And now will I speak of the Gate-house and of Totehill-street. The Gate-house is so called of two gates, the one out of the College-court towards the north, on the east side whereof was the Bishop of London's prison for clerks convict; and the other gate, adjoining to the first, but towards the west, is a gaol or prison for offenders, thither committed. Walter Warfield, cellarer to the monastery, caused both these gates, with the appurtenances, to be built in the reign of Edward III."—*Stow*, p. 176.

Strype adds* that College-court was the same as Great Dean's-yard, and that the said prison "was of late years removed to King-street, by the New Palace-yard." Sir Walter Raleigh was led from his last prison, in the Gatehouse, at Westminster, to the scaffold, in Old Palace-yard. In his Bible, the night before he left the Gatehouse, he wrote the well-known lines,

"Even such is time," &c,

Sir John Eliot was another prisoner of note. Here it was that Richard Lovelace composed his divine little poem, "To Althea, from prison:"

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage:
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage.

"If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free:
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty."

Marchmont Needham, the notorious writer of Mercurius Britannicus, for the Presbyterian cause, Mercurius Pragmaticus, for the King's cause, and Mercurius Politicus, for the Independent cause, was for some time a prisoner in this house; and here, in confinement, upon suspicion of his being privy to the Popish plot, died Sir Jeffrey Hudson, the celebrated dwarf. Savage, the poet, was committed to the same prison, for the murder of Mr. Sinclair. Dr. Johnson was in some measure instrumental to the removal of the Gatehouse, by his paper on the Coronation of King George III., or "Reasons offered against confining the Procession to the usual track." "Part of my scheme," he says, "supposes the demolition of the Gate-house, a building so offensive, that, without any occasional reason, it ought to be pulled down, for it disgraces the present magnificence of the capital, and is a continual nuisance to neighbours and passengers." A wall of the Tothill-street Gatehouse was standing in 1836.

* Strype, B. vi., p. 64.

GAYSPUR LANE.

"Beneath this church [St. Mary, Aldermanbury] have ye Gayspur-lane, which runneth down to London Wall."—*Stow*, p. 110.

GAZETTE OFFICE. [*See* London Gazette.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE. [*See* Post Office.]

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, SOMERSET HOUSE. Established 1807. The *Museum* of geological specimens, fossils, &c., not only British, but from all quarters of the globe, is extensive, though not perfectly arranged. It may be seen by the introduction of a member. The museum and library are open every day, from 11 to 5. The number of fellows is about 875, and the time of meeting half-past 8 o'clock in the evening of alternate Wednesdays, from November to June inclusive. The Society has published its Transactions, which now adopt the form of a quarterly journal. Entrance money, 6 guineas; annual subscription, 3 guineas.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (ROYAL) for the improvement and diffusion of geographical knowledge. Established 1830. Elections by ballot. Entrance fee, 3*l.*; annual subscription, 2*l.* Office, 3, Waterloo-place. There is a tolerable geographical library, but small.

GEORGE'S COFFEE HOUSE, in the STRAND, near TEMPLE BAR. Now a tavern, No. 213, and still frequented.

"Sir James Lowther, after changing a piece of silver in George's coffee-house, and paying two-pence for his dish of coffee, was helped into his chariot, for he was then very lame and infirm, and went home; some little time after, he returned to the same coffee-house, on purpose to acquaint the woman who kept it, that she had given him a bad halfpenny, and demanded another in exchange for it. Sir James had about 40,000*l.* per annum, and was at a loss whom to appoint his heir."—*Dr. King's Anecdotes*, p. 102.

"What do you think must be my expence, who love to pry into everything of the kind? Why, truly one shilling. My company goes to George's coffee-house, where, for that small subscription, I read all pamphlets under a three shilling's dimensions; and indeed, any larger ones would not be fit for coffee-house perusal."—*Shenstone's Works*, iii. 11.

"The people that were carrying Lord Orford in effigy, to behead him on Tower-hill, came into the box where he was, accidentally at George's, to beg money of him amongst others."—*Ibid.*, iii. 33.

"I have been eagerly reading Mr. Shenstone's letters. . . . There is another anecdote equally vulgar and void of truth: that my father sitting in George's coffee-house, (I suppose Mr. Shenstone thought that, after he quitted his place, he went to the coffee-houses to learn news), was asked to contribute to a figure of himself that was to be beheaded by the mob. I do remember something like it, but it happened to myself. I met a mob just after my father was out, in Hanover-square, and drove up to it to know what was the matter. They were carrying about a figure of my sister. This probably gave rise to the other story."—*Horace Walpole to Cole, June 14th*, 1769.

"By law let others toil to gain renown!
Florio 's a gentleman, a man o' th' town.
He nor courts clients, or the law regarding,
Hurries from Nando's down to Covent-garden.
Yet he 's a scholar; mark him in the pit,
With critic catcall sound the stops of wit!
Supreme at George's, he harangues the throng,
Censor of style, from tragedy to song."

Lloyd, The Law Student.

GEORGE'S (ST.) CHURCH, BOTOLPH LANE, BILLINGSGATE.

"This parish-church of St. George, in Buttolph-lane, is small, but the monuments, for two hundred years past, are well preserved from spoil."—*Stow*, p. 79.

The church described by Stow was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present one erected in its stead, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It was finished in 1674. Sherlock had this rectory in 1669.

GEORGE'S (ST.), BLOOMSBURY. Built by Nicholas Hawksmoor, the architect of St. Mary Woolnoth, and the pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, (d. 1763). The portico is good, and the steeple has found an enduring remembrance in the back ground of Hogarth's Gin-lane.

"The steeple is a master-stroke of absurdity, consisting of an obelisk, crowned with the statue of King George I., and hugged by the royal supporters."—*Horace Walpole.*

The steeple (however much criticised as a steeple) is undoubtedly constructed on the model of the Tomb of Mausolus, at Halicarnassus in Caria, as described by Pliny.

"When Henry VIII. left the Pope in the lurch,
The Protestants made him the head of the church;
But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,
Instead of the church make him head of the steeple."

Contemporary Epigram.

The parish was taken out of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and the church consecrated 28th of January, 1731.

GEORGE'S (ST.) IN THE EAST, near RATCLIFF HIGHWAY, was taken out of the parish of Stepney, in the year 1727, and the parish church (one of Queen Anne's fifty churches) built by Nicholas Hawksmoor, at an expense of 18,557*l.*, 4987*l.* more than the original estimate. The church was consecrated by Bishop Gibson, July 19th, 1729. Parts deserve attention. Joseph Ames, the antiquary, and author of the History of Printing, by profession a ship-chandler and ironmonger, (d. 1759), was buried in the churchyard of this parish. There is a monument to his memory.

GEORGE (GREAT) STREET, WESTMINSTER, was built as an approach

from St. James's Park to Westminster Bridge, and opened for the first time to the public on the 18th of November, 1750. The previous approach to Palace-yard from the Park, was by a series of dirty lanes, the chief of which was Thieving-lane. Lord Byron's body lay in state for two days, at No. 25 in this street, then the residence of Sir Edward Knatchbull, now the Institution of Civil Engineers. I remember the funeral, and saw the coffin carried to the hearse. The street was blocked up by spectators from a very early hour. No. 15 was the last London residence of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, (d. 1806).

GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE. Built circ. 1719.* *Eminent Inhabitants.* Lord Chancellor Cowper, (d. 1723), in No. 13, on the west side, lately the British and Foreign Institute. Lady Mary Wortley Montague passed the last ten months of her life in a house in this street, and here she died, at the age of seventy-three, on the 21st of August, 1762; "I am most decently lodged," she used to say with a laugh, "I have two very decent closets and a cupboard on each floor."† Pennant, the Historian of London.‡ John Singleton Copley, the American painter, and father of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, at No. 25. Thomas Phillips, Esq., R. A., the portrait-painter, at No. 8, for forty years; Byron sat to Phillips for his portrait in this house, and here Mr. Phillips died, April 20th, 1845.

GEORGE'S (ST.), HANOVER SQUARE, was built by John James, and consecrated March 23rd, 1724. "Its portico," says Pennant, "would be thought handsome, were there space to admire it." This was one of the fifty new churches, and contains a good Jesse window circ. 1533. The parish was taken out of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In the burial-ground at Bayswater, attached to this church, and near the west wall, Laurence Sterne, the author of Tristram Shandy, and the Sentimental Journey, is buried. His grave is distinguished by a plain headstone, set up with an unsuitable inscription, by a tippling fraternity of Freemasons. He died in Old Bond-street, in this parish. [*See* Bayswater.] The parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, was one of very large extent, till the death of Dean Hodgson, on the 9th of October, 1844. It was then divided, and others were taken from it, as St. George's had been at first from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

GEORGE'S (ST.) FIELDS. An open space of great extent, on the Lambeth and Southwark side of the Thames, and so called

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Lord Wharncliffe's Lady Mary Wortley Montague, i. 99; iii. 293.

‡ Pennant to the late J. T. Smith the Topographer, in 1792.

from the adjoining church of St. George the Martyr in Southwark.

"*Falstaff.* I am glad to see you, by my troth, Master Shallow.
"*Shallow.* O, Sir John, do you remember since we lay all night in the windmill in Saint George's-fields?
"*Falstaff.* No more of that, good master Shallow; no more of that.
"*Shallow.* Ha, it was a merry night."
Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry IV., Act iii., sc. 2.

"*York.* Then, Buckingham, I do dismiss my powers:—
Soldiers, I thank you all; disperse yourselves;
Meet me to morrow in Saint George's-field."
Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry VI., Act v., sc. 1.

Here Gerard came to collect specimens for his Herbal, (fol. 1597). "Of water violets," he says, "I have not found such plenty in any one place as in the water ditches adjoining to Saint George his fielde, near London."*

"Here herbs did grow,
And flowers sweet;
But now tis called
Saint George's-street."
Inscription on a stone let into the front of Finch's Grotto-gardens. Engraved in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata.

Mobs assembled here for political purposes. Laud, in his History of his Troubles, records the setting up of libels in different parts of the City, animating and calling together apprentices and others, "to meet in Saint George's Fields, for the hunting of William the Fox for the breach of the Parliament," and here assembled, in 1780, the rioters under Lord George Gordon. The Dog and Duck in St. George's-fields, was a favourite resort of our citizens on a Sunday. Smollett refers to the place in his Travels; but

"Saint George's fields are fields no more;
The trowel supersedes the plough;
Swamps, huge and inundate of yore,
Are changed to civic villas now."
James Smith, The Rejected Addresses.

Here is *Bethlehem Hospital.*

GEORGE'S (ST.), LAMBETH, in ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS, near Bedlam. A Roman Catholic church or cathedral, (the largest Roman Catholic church erected in this country since the Reformation), founded in 1840, and built by Mr. A. W. Pugin, in the Decorated style of Gothic architecture. The interior is striking, but the want of height is made more apparent by the black colour of the roof. The building is calculated to hold 3000 people. It has cost 40,000*l.* already, and 100,000*l.* it is said will scarcely

* Gerard's Herbal, p. 679, fol. 1597.

cover the intended works. Adjoining is a convent for Sisters of Mercy, and school for 300 children.

GEORGE'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, HYDE PARK CORNER, at the top of Grosvenor-place. An hospital for the sick and lame, supported by voluntary contributions; built by William Wilkins, R.A., the architect of the National Gallery, on the site of Lanesborough House, the London residence of

"Sober Lanesbro' dancing with the gout;"

a small-sized but not inconvenient mansion, converted into an Infirmary in 1733.

"The hospital is now fitted up, and made much more complete than could have been expected out of a dwelling-house. It will at present contain sixty patients; but as the boundaries of their ground will admit of new buildings for several spacious and airy wards, the subscribers propose to erect such buildings as soon as their circumstances shall enable them. They began to receive patients on New-year's day (1733-4), and several In and Out-patients were then received."—*Report of the Governors, dated Feb. 6th*, 1733-4. (*Maitland*, p. 676, ed. 1739.)

The celebrated John Hunter died, suddenly, in 1793, in this hospital. He had long suffered from an affection of the heart; and in an altercation with one of his colleagues, about a matter of right, which had been, as he thought, improperly refused him by the governors of the hospital, he suddenly stopped, retired to an ante-room, and immediately expired.

GEORGE (ST.) THE MARTYR, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY. A plain, common building, void of all elegance, erected in the year 1706, at the expense of Sir Streynsham Master, and fourteen other neighbouring gentlemen, as a kind of chapel of ease to the church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. It was subsequently bought by the commissioners for erecting fifty new churches; and on the day of consecration, 26th of September, 1723, declared a parish church, by the name of St. George the Martyr in Bloomsbury, in compliment to Sir George Streynsham, who had been governor of Fort St. George in India. The burial-ground appertaining to the parish is a long and narrow slip of ground, immediately behind the Foundling Hospital. *Eminent Persons buried in.*—Robert Nelson, author of Fasts and Festivals, (d. 1714-15).

"He was the first person buried in this cemetery, and it was done to reconcile others to the place who had taken a violent prejudice against it."—*Bio. Brit.*, vol. v., p. 3210, fol. 1760.

John Campbell, LL.D., (d. 1775), author of the Lives of the Admirals, and the editor of the Biographia Britannica; blue ledger-stone shamefully broken, middle ground, 10 feet from pillar 57, on the right hand side. Jonathan Richardson, the

painter, (d. 1771), and his wife, (d. 1767); there is a headstone to their memories, almost obliterated, in the new upper ground, opposite the mark 49. Nancy Dawson, the famous hornpipe dancer, (died, at Hampstead, May 27th, 1767); "there is a tombstone to her memory, simply stating, 'Here lies Nancy Dawson.'"* Edward Dilly, the bookseller, near Robert Nelson. Zachary Macaulay, (d. 1838), father of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. Stukely, the antiquary, who died in 1765, was rector of this church.

GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET.

"Near Ball-alley was the George-inn; since the Fire rebuilt with very good houses, well inhabited; and warehouses; being a large open yard, and called George-yard: at the farther end of which is the George and Vulture tavern; which is a large house and of a great trade, having a passage into St. Michael's-alley."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 162.

GEORGE (ST.) THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK. This church was built 1733-1736, by John Price, on the site of the old one, described as "over against Suffolk-place, and sometime pertaining to the priory of Bermondsey, by the gift of Thomas Arderne, and Thomas, his son, in the year 1122."† Prisoners who died in the Marshalsea and King's Bench Prison adjoining, were buried in St. George's, Southwark. The notorious Bonner, Bishop of London, died in the Marshalsea in 1569, and was buried privily at midnight amongst other prisoners.‡ Rushworth, clerk of the Parliament, in the time of Charles I., and the author of the Collections which bear his name, died, in 1690, at the age of eighty-three, in the King's Bench Prison, and was buried "behind the pulpit," in the church of St. George's, Southwark.§ Hatton records the interment in the church of another well-known individual. "In the passage," he says, "at the west end, within the church, near the school, was buried, (as I am told by the sexton), the famous Mr. Edward Cocker, a person well skilled in all the parts of arithmetic. He was also the most eminent composer and engraver of letters, knots, and flourishes in his time."‖ The parish register records the marriage of Lilly, the astrologer, to his master's widow; and the marriage of General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, to Nan Clarges, the daughter of a farrier in the Savoy, and the wife, it is said, of a milliner, of the name of Radford, who sold wash-balls and powder in the New Exchange.

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* A Book for a Rainy Day, by J. T. Smith, p. 6. † Stow, p. 153.
‡ Stow, p. 181. Ellis's Letters, ii. 258, first series.
§ Ath. Ox., ii. 849, ed. 1721. ‖ Hatton, p. 247.

GEORGE STREET, in the STRAND. Built circ. 1675,* and so called after George Villiers, second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. [*See* York House; Villiers Street, &c.]

GEORGE'S (ST.) PLACE, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL. Liston, the actor, died, March 22nd, 1846, in the house No. 14, fronting the Park: a low-lying but convenient little house, of only two stories.

GERARD STREET, SOHO. Built circ. 1681,† and so called after Charles Gerard, the first Earl of Macclesfield, who died in 1694. "Henry, Prince of Wales," says Bagford, "the son of James I., caused a piece of ground, near Leicester-fields, to be walled in for the exercise of arms. Here he built a house, which was standing at the Restoration. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Lord Gerard, who let the ground out to build on."‡

"Gerard Street, a very good street, well built, and inhabited by gentry and some noblemen, as the Earl of Manchester and the Earl of Macclesfield."—*R. B. in Strype*, fol. 1720.

"Macklesfield House, alias Gerrard House, a well-built structure, situate in Gerrard-street, in the parish of St. Ann's, Westminster, now in the possession of the Lord Mohun."—*Hatton*, p. 627.

Eminent Inhabitants.—The profligate Lord Mohun, celebrated for his duel with the Duke of Hamilton. John Dryden, in the house now No. 43.

"If either your lady or you shall at any time honour me with a letter, my house is in Gerard Street, the fifth door on the left hand coming from Newport Street."—*Dryden to Elmes Steward, Esq.*

"Dryden lived in Gerard-street, and used most commonly to write in the ground-room, next the street."—*Pope, in Spence's Anecdotes.*

In his Dedication of Don Sebastian to Lord Leicester, the poet calls himself, "a poor inhabitant of his lordship's suburbs, whose best prospect is on the garden of Leicester-house."

"I once had duties to perform, which kept me out late at night, and severely taxed my health and spirits. My path lay through a neighbourhood in which Dryden lived, and though nothing could be more common-place, and I used to be tired to the heart and soul of me, I never hesitated to go a little out of the way that I might pass through Gerard-street, and so give myself the shadow of a pleasant thought."—*Leigh Hunt.*

Edmund Burke.—At the Turk's Head, in Gerard-street, Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds founded, in the year 1764, "The Literary Club." The members met one evening in every week, at seven, for supper, and generally continued their conversation till a late hour. In 1772 the supper was changed to

* Rate-books of St. Martin's. † Ibid. ‡ Bagford MSS., in Brit. Mus.

a dinner, and the number of members increased from twelve to twenty. In 1783 their landlord died, when the original tavern was converted into a private house, and the Club removed to Sackville-street. All elections took place by ballot. Johnson proposed Boswell, and the last member elected in Johnson's lifetime was Dr. Burney, the musical doctor. It was at first called "The Club," but at Garrick's death was called "The Literary Club." It is still in being. [*See* Literary Club.]

GERARD'S HALL HOTEL, BASING LANE, and BREAD STREET, CHEAPSIDE, has a good coffee-room, a ball-room, good wines, beds for seventy-eight, and a Norman crypt. The landlord and landlady are proud of the antiquity of their hall, and are very liberal in allowing it to be seen.

> "On the south side of Basing-lane is one great house of old time, built upon arched vaults, and with arched gates of stone, brought from Caen in Normandy. The same is now a common hostrey for receipt of travellers, commonly and corruptly called Gerrardes-hall, of a giant said to have dwelt there. In the high-roofed hall of this house some time stood a large fir-pole, which reached to the roof thereof, and was said to be one of the staves that Gerrarde the giant used in the wars to run withal. There stood also a ladder of the same length, which (as they say) served to ascend to the top of the staff. Of later years this hall is altered in building, and divers rooms are made in it. Notwithstanding the pole is removed to one corner of the hall, and the ladder hanged broken upon a wall in the yard. The hostelar of that house said to me, 'The pole lacketh half a foot of forty in length;' I measured the compass thereof, and found it fifteen inches. Reasons of the pole could the master of the hostrey give me none; but bade me read the great Chronicles, for there he heard of it. I will now note what myself hath observed concerning that house; I read that John Gisors, Mayor of London in the year 1245, was owner thereof, and that Sir John Gisors, Constable of the Tower 1311, and divers others of that name and family since that time owned it. So it appeareth that this Gisor's-hall of late time, by corruption hath been called Gerrarde's-hall for Gisor's-hall. The pole in the hall might be used of old time (as there the custom was in every parish) to be set up in the summer as a maypole. The ladder served for the decking of the maypole and roof of the hall."—*Stow*, p. 130.

The works of Wilkinson and J. T. Smith contain a careful view of the interior of this crypt. The figure of the giant outside is a modern fabrication.

GIBBON'S TENNIS COURT, VERE STREET, CLARE MARKET, was opened as a theatre by the King's company, under Killigrew, on Thursday, the 8th of November, 1660, with the play of King Henry IV.; and on the 8th of April, 1663, the same company, under Killigrew, removed to the site of the present Drury-lane Theatre, in Brydges-street, Covent Garden.*

* Malone's Shak. by Boswell, iii. 129, 274.

"The scattered remnant of several of these houses, upon King Charles's Restoration, fram'd a company, who acted again at the [Red] Bull [in St. John's-street], and built them a new house in Gibbon's Tennis-court, in Clare-market, in which two places they continued acting all 1660, 1661, 1662, and part of 1663."—*Downes's Rosc. Angl.*, p. 1, ed. 1708.

"*Prig.* Engag'd! No, faith, let 's make a match at tennis to-day; I was invited to dine by two or three Lords; but if you will let me have pen, ink, and paper, I'll send my dispatches, and dis-engage myself. How will that gentleman and you play with Stanmore, and I keep his back hand, at Gibbons's?"—*A True Widow, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1679.

"November 20, 1660. Mr. Shepley and I to the new play-house near Lincoln's Inn Fields (which was formerly Gibbon's tennis-court), where the play of 'Beggar's Bush' was newly begun; and so we went in and saw it well acted; and here I saw the first time one Moone [Mohun], who is said to be the best actor in the world, lately come over with the King; and, indeed, it is the finest play-house, I believe, that ever was in England."—*Pepys.*

"January 3, 1660-1. To the Theatre, where was acted 'Beggar's Bush,' it being very well done; and here the first time that ever I saw women come upon the stage."—*Ibid.*

"The remains of this little Theatre, which, from their obscure situation, had long been unnoticed, were accidentally discovered after a fire, which happened September 17, 1809, and which left nothing but a portion of the bare walls. The inside, in the various transformations it had undergone, had been stripped many years before, and retained but little to remind us of its former destination; for some time it had been respectively devoted to the purposes of a carpenter's shop, and to boiling the provisions of a neighbouring dealer in tripe."—*Wilkinson's Londina Illus.* (where there is a plate of the ruins).

GILES'S (ST.), CRIPPLEGATE. A church in the ward of Cripplegate, described by Stow as "a very fair and large church, lately repaired, after that the same was burnt, in the year 1545." Since which time it has undergone many mis-called adornments, but has not been very materially changed. *Eminent Persons buried in.*—John Fox, the martyrologist, (d. 1587); there is a plain monument to his memory, on the south wall of the church. Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, (d. 1588), called by Stow "skilful Robert Glover;" there is a tablet to his memory in the south aisle. The bold mariner Sir Martin Frobisher, (d. 1594-5). John Speed, the topographer, (d. 1629); there is a monument to his memory, with his effigy to the waist, on the south wall of the church. The father of John Milton, (d. 1646). John Milton himself, (d. 1674); he was buried in the same grave with his father, "in the upper end of the chancel, at the right hand."

"*Mem.*—His stone is now removed: about 2 years since, (now 1681), the two steppes to the communion table were raysed. I ghesse Jo Speed and he lie together."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 450.

In the year 1790, the grave of the great poet was disturbed,

and many "indecent liberties" taken with his remains. Cowper has some stanzas on the subject. The monument to his memory—a bust by the elder Bacon—was erected in 1793, at the expense of Samuel Whitbread. *Other Monuments.*—To Margaret Lucy, second daughter of (Shakespeare's) Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, (d. 1634); Constance Whitney, whose mother was the fourth daughter of the said Sir Thomas Lucy. The parish register records the marriage of Oliver Cromwell and Elizabeth Bowchier, (Aug. 20th, 1620). The future Protector was then in his twenty-first year. The rectory is worth 2600*l.* a year, and is one of the best in London.

GILES'S (ST.) IN THE FIELDS. A church at the extreme east end of Oxford-street, built by Henry Flitcroft, and preached in for the first time on the 14th of April, 1734. Another of Flitcroft's works was the church of St. Olave, Southwark. In St. Giles's he has copied too closely Gibbs's church of St. Martin. The old church taken down by Flitcroft was built in 1623, and consecrated by Laud, as he records, in the History of his Troubles, on the 23rd of January, 1630. It was built of rubbed brick, and defaced by the Puritans: the churchwardens' accounts exhibiting a payment of 4*s.* 6*d.* "to the painter, for washing the twelve apostles off the organ loft." *Eminent Persons buried in.*—George Chapman, the poet and translator of Homer, (d. 1634). Inigo Jones erected an altar-tomb to his memory, at his own expense, still to be seen in the church-yard, against the south wall of the church. The monument-part alone is old; the inscription is a copy of all that remained visible.—The celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury, (d. 1648).—James Shirley, the dramatic poet, and his wife, (d. 1666).—Richard Penderell, "preserver and conduct to his sacred Majesty King Charles II., after his escape from Worcester fight," (d. 1671); there is an altar-tomb to his memory in the churchyard.—Andrew Marvell, (d. 1678). Thompson, the editor of his works, searched in vain, in 1774, for his coffin. He could find no plate of an earlier date than 1722.—The infamous Countess of Shrewsbury, who held the horse of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, while the duke killed her husband in a duel, (d. 1702).—Sir Roger L'Estrange, the wit, (d. 1704). The only monument of interest at present in the church is a recumbent figure of the Duchess Dudley, created a duchess in her own right by King Charles I., (d. 1669.) This monument was preserved when the church was rebuilt, as a piece of parochial gratitude to one whose benefactions to the parish had been both frequent and liberal. The duchess is buried in Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire. Over

the street entrance to the churchyard is the Lich-Gate, or Resurrection Gate, containing a bas-relief of the Day of Judgment, set up on the gate of the old church in 1687. The church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields has been twice robbed of its communion-plate—in 1675 and 1804; yet the parish (long the abode of wretchedness) could show its pound, its cage, its round-house and watch-house, its stocks, its whipping-post, and at one time its gallows. Adjoining the old church of St. Pancras, near the junction of the Hampstead-road with Mornington-crescent, is a burial-ground appertaining to the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Here, distinguished by a kind of altar or table-tomb of brick, surmounted by a thick slab of Portland stone, are the graves of John Flaxman, the sculptor, his wife and sister. Here too is the tomb of Sir John Soane, architect to the Bank of England; a work of great pretensions, but cut up into toy-shop prettinesses, with all the peculiar defects of his style and manner. Two tall cypresses distinguish the grave. The chapel was built and the ground laid out in the year 1804.

GILES'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS. An hospital for lepers, founded in the year 1101, by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., and then and long after an independent house. Edward III., to ease his Exchequer of a payment, made it a cell to Burton St. Lazar, in Leicestershire, and Henry VIII., soon after the dissolution of religious houses, converted the chapel of the hospital into a parish church of the name of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and granted the hospital itself to John Dudley, Lord L'Isle, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, beheaded in 1553. The north end garden wall of the Hospital was long a place of public execution. Here Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was executed in the reign of Henry V., and Babington and his accomplices in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

> "At this Hospital the prisoners conveyed from the city of London toward Tyburn, there to be executed for treasons, felonies, or other trespasses, were presented with a great bowl of ale, thereof to drink at their pleasure, as to be their last refreshment in this life."—*Stow*, p. 164.

[*See* Bowl Alley.]

GILES'S (ST.) POUND. An old London landmark, near the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, removed in the year 1765. It was originally what its name denotes, the Pound belonging to the parish. Miles were measured from it in the same way as from the Standard in Cornhill, Hickes's Hall, and Hyde Park Corner.

GILTSPUR STREET, NEWGATE STREET. Otherwise KNIGHTRIDERS STREET, and so called "of the knights and others riding that

way into Smithfield." * It was originally a very short street, extending no further than the east end of the present Compter; the highway beyond, as far as Smithfield, was called Pie-corner. *Observe.*—On the east side, *Giltspur-street Compter:* on the west, *St. Sepulchre's Church; Cock-lane,* (the scene of "the Cock-lane ghost"); and the figure of a boy over a public-house, at the corner of Cock-lane, erected to commemorate the Great Fire of 1666.

GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER. A debtors' prison and house of correction, (over against St. Sepulchre's Church), appertaining to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and removed hither from Wood-street in the year 1791. Built by Dance, the architect of Newgate.

GIN LANE, ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS. A locality made by Hogarth in every sense of the word. There was no Gin-lane in London before or after Hogarth's time. In the back ground he has drawn the church of St. George, Bloomsbury.

GIRDLERS' HALL, 39, BASINGHALL STREET, CITY. The Hall of "The Master and Wardens or Keepers of the Art or Mystery of the Girdlers [or Girdlemakers?] of London," a Company incorporated by Henry VI. in 1449, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in 1568, when the Pinners and Wire-drawers were incorporated with them. "They seem to have been," says Strype, "a fraternity of St. Laurence, because of the three gridirons, their arms;" but Mr. Thoms is of opinion, and those north-country readers who know what a girdle-iron is, will probably agree with him in thinking, that the gridirons or girdle-irons are borne with reference to the name of the Company.†

GLASS HOUSE ALLEY, WHITEFRIARS and BLACKFRIARS.

"One James Verselyn, a stranger, a Venetian, about the year 1580, or perhaps somewhat before, was the first that set up a Glass-house in London for making Venice Glasses; for which the Queen granted him a privilege under her Great Seal. But the Glass Sellers in London were much aggrieved at this, and shewed the Lords of the Privy Council, that it was the overthrow of fifty households using only the trade of selling of glasses. There was a Prohibition in the Patent, that none should sell such glasses but the said Verselyn only."—*Strype,* B. v., p. 240.

"The first making of Venice Glasses in England began at the Crotched Friars in London, about the beginning of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, by one Jacob Venalini, an Italian."—*Stow, by Howes,* p. 1040, ed. 1631.

GLASSHOUSE STREET, PICCADILLY. Built circ. 1679.‡

GLOBE ALLEY, SOUTHWARK. So called from the Globe Theatre.

* Stow, p. 139. † Thoms's Stow, p. 187. ‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

"Globe Alley, long and narrow, and but meanly built; hath a passage into Maiden Lane."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 28.

"Globe Alley, on the W. side of Deadman's-place, Southwark, a passage to Maid Lane."—*Hatton*, p. 33.

GLOBE (THE) THEATRE, on the BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK, the summer theatre of Shakspeare and "his fellows," was built in 1594.* It was of a hexagonal shape without, and open to the weather, except that part of it immediately above the stage, which was thatched.† The interior was circular. On the 29th of June, 1613, it was destroyed by fire, some lighted paper, thrown from a piece of ordnance, having fallen during a performance on the thatch of the building. It was subsequently rebuilt "at the great charge of King James, and many noblemen and others."‡ The new roof was of tile. In a list of tenements situate in the Liberty of the *Clink*, drawn up on the 27th of February, 1634, in obedience to an order from the Earl of Arundel and Inigo Jones, of the 5th of the same month, I find—

"The Globe Playhouse, nere Maide Lane, built by the Company of Players, wth timber, about 20 yeeres past, uppon an old foundacon, worth 20li pr ann., being the inheritance of Sr. Matthew Brand, Kn't."—*MS. Papers at St. Saviour's, Southwark.*

Malone says that the Globe stood "in" Maid-lane.§ "On the contrary," says Chalmers, "I maintain that the Globe was situated on the Bank, within eighty paces of the river, which has since receded from its former limits; that the Globe stood on the site of John Whatley's Windmill, as I was assured by an intelligent manager of Barclay's brewhouse, which covers in its ample range part of Globe Alley."‖ The above extract, from MS. which is new to our dramatic history, contradicts Malone, if it does not confirm Chalmers. I found it in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Saviour's, with Lord Arundel's original letter of the 5th of February. The theatre was distinguished by a figure of Hercules supporting the Globe, under which was written, "*Totus Mundus agit Histrionem.*" During the hours of performance, a flag, with the cross of St. George upon it, was unfurled from the roof.¶ The theatre (so intimately connected with Shakspeare and the history of our literature) was "pulled doune to the ground by Sir Matthew Brand, on Monday the 15th of April, 1644, to make tenements in the room of it."**

* Malone's Inquiry, p. 87. † Collier, iii. 297.
‡ Howes's MS. in Collier's Life of Shakspeare, p. ccxlii.
§ Malone's Inquiry, p. 84. ‖ Chalmers's Apology, p. 114. ¶ Apology, p. 275.
** Howes's MS. in Collier's Life of Shakspeare, p. ccxlii. The most accurate representation of the Globe is the vignette to the first volume of Collier's Annals of the Stage.

GLOUCESTER PLACE, PORTMAN SQUARE. No. 18 was the residence of Mary Ann Clarke, whose name has long been, and will continue to be, connected with the name of the late Duke of York.

GOAT AND COMPASSES. A public-house in Chelsea, deriving its name from the "God encompasseth us" of the old Independent party, under Oliver Cromwell. The house is now called the Compasses.

GODLIMAN or GODALMIN STREET. A street running from Paul's Chain into St. Bennet's-hill. I can find no earlier mention of it than its enumeration by the parish clerks in their "Alphabetical Table of all the Streets, &c., within the Bills of Mortality."* In Strype's map (1720) the present Godliman-street is a continuation of *Paul's Chain*. *Observe.*—Paul's-Bakehouse-court.

GOLDEN CROSS, CHARING CROSS. A celebrated inn and coach-office at Charing Cross, the Bull and Mouth of the west end of London. Since road travelling was disused, it has become a railway-office.

GOLDEN or GOLDING LANE, BARBICAN. [*See* Fortune Theatre and Nursery.]

GOLDEN SQUARE, REGENT'S QUADRANT,

> "Was built after the Revolution, or before 1700. It was originally called Gelding Square, from the sign of a neighbouring Inn; but the inhabitants, indignant at the vulgarity of the name, changed it to the present. This anecdote was communicated by the late Earl of Bath to a friend of mine."—*Pennant.*

This is incorrect. I find it called The Golden-square in an advertisement in the *London Gazette* of the year 1688, (No. 2393), and Golding-square in Morden and Lea's large map of London, engraved in William and Mary's reign. Hatton, in 1708, calls it Golding-square, and adds that it was "so called from the first builder." *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lord Bolingbroke, when Secretary of War.—The father of Anastasia Robinson.—Here the great Lord Peterborough made love to the charming singer, Mrs. Cibber, the actress. "Direct to me," Mrs. Cibber writes to Garrick in 1746, "at the centre house in Golden-square, for I have left Craven-street."† I may add that Matthew Bramble and his sister, with Humphry Clinker and Winifred Jenkins, took up their London residence in this square. "We lodge in Golden-square," writes Melford to Sir Watkin Philips, "at the house of one Mrs. Norton, who takes great pains to make us all easy." There is a curious engraving

* New Remarks, 12mo, 1732. † Garr. Corr., i. 40.

of Golden-square, such as it was when Bramble lodged there, in the 1754 edition of Stow. The statue in the centre was brought from the Duke of Chandos's seat at Canons, and represents, it is said, King George II.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLEY, or, GOLDSMITHS' RENTS, JEWIN STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, "in Cripplegate parish, behind Red Cross Street." Here Thomas Farnaby kept school.

> "The school-house was a large brick building, divided into several partitions, or apartments, according to the distinctions of the forms and classes." —*Ath. Ox.*, ii. 104, ed. 1721.
>
> "From him I came to Mr. Farnabie, who taught school in a garden-house in Goldsmyths'-allie, a fine airie place; he had ioyned two or three gardens and houses togeather, and had a great manie boarders and towne schollars; soe manie that he had 2, sometymes three, vshers besides himselfe. I boarded with him, tho' my father liued then in Phillip Lane, very near the schoole."—*Autobiography of Sir John Bramston*, p. 101.

Farnaby, who died in 1647, is described by Wood as the chief grammarian, rhetorician, poet, Latinist and Grecian of his time. "His school was so much frequented, that more churchmen and statesmen issued thence, than from any school taught by one man in England."

GOLDSMITHS' HALL, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, behind the General Post Office. The Hall of the Goldsmiths' Company, (the fifth of the Twelve Great Companies of London), built by Philip Hardwicke, R.A., and opened with a splendid banquet July 15th, 1835. The Goldsmiths existed as a guild from a very early period, but were not incorporated before 1327, the 1st of Edward III. Henry Fitz-Alwin, the first Lord Mayor, and Mayor for upwards of twenty-four years, was a goldsmith of the guild. The Goldsmiths' Company possess the privilege of assaying all the gold and silver coinage of the realm, and every article of gold and silver manufacture. The Company's assay of the coin is called "The Trial of the Pix," and the Hall mark, stamped on the several articles assayed, consists of the Sovereign's head, the royal lion, the leopards of the old royal arms of England, and the letter in the alphabet which marks the year of the Sovereign's reign when the assay was made. The duty on silver plate is 1*s.* 6*d.* for every ounce stamped. *Observe.*—The exterior of the Hall itself, a noble specimen of Mr. Hardwicke's abilities—bold and well-proportioned in every part. On the staircase, full-length portraits of George IV., by Northcote; William IV., by Shee; George III. and his Queen, by Ramsay. In the Livery Tea Room, a Conversation-piece, by Hudson, (Sir Joshua Reynolds's master). In the Committee Room, the original portrait, by Jansen, of a liveryman

of the Company, the celebrated Sir Hugh Myddelton, who brought the New River to London: portrait of Sir Martin Bowes, with the cup he bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company, standing on the table before him; (Queen Elizabeth is said to have drunk out of this cup at her coronation; it is still preserved): Roman altar, exhibiting a full-length figure of Apollo, in relief, found in digging the foundations for the present Hall: full-length portraits of Queen Victoria, by Hayter; Queen Adelaide, by Shee; Prince Albert, by —; and marble busts, by Chantrey, of George III., George IV., and William IV.

GOLDSMITHS' ROW, CHEAPSIDE.

"Next to be noted the most beautiful frame of fair houses and shops that be within the walls of London, or elsewhere in England, commonly called Goldsmiths' Row, betwixt Bread Street end and the Cross in Cheap; the same was built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs of London, in the year 1491. It containeth in number ten fair dwelling-houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly built four stories high, beautified towards the street with the Goldsmiths' Arms and the likeness of Woodmen, in memory of his name, riding on monstrous beasts, all which is cast in lead, richly painted over and gilt: these he gave to the goldsmiths, with stocks of money, to be lent to young men having those shops. This said front was again new painted and gilt over in the year 1594; Sir Richard Martin being then Mayor, and keeping his mayoralty in one of them."—*Stow*, p. 129.

"At this time [1630], and for diuers yeeres past, the Goldsmiths' Roe in Cheap-side was and is much abated of her wonted store of Goldsmiths, which was the beauty of that famous streete, for the young Goldsmiths, for cheapnesse of dwelling, take them houses in Fleet Street, Holborne, and the Strand, and in other streets and suburbs, and in the place Goldsmiths' shops were turned to Milliners, Booke-sellers, Linnen-Drapers, and others."—*Howes*, p. 1045, ed. 1631.

[*See* Cheapside.]

GOLDSMITH STREET, CHEAPSIDE. Henderson, the actor, was born in this street.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS.

"Near adjoining to this Abbey of the nuns of the order of St. Clare, called The Minorites, on the south side thereof, was sometime a farm, belonging to the said nunnery; at the which farm I myself, in my youth, have fetched many a half-penny-worth of milk, and never had less than three ale pints for a half-penny in the summer, nor less than one ale-quart for a half-penny in the winter, always hot from the kine, as the same was milked and strained. One Trolop, and afterwards Goodman, were the farmers there, and had thirty or forty kine to the pail. Goodman's son, being heir to his father's purchase, let out the ground first for grazing of horses, and then for garden-plots, and lived like a gentleman thereby."—*Stow*, p. 48.

"But now Goodman's Fields are no longer fields and gardens, but buildings, consisting of many fair streets, as Maunsell Street, Pescod or Prescot Street, Leman Street, &c., and Tenters for Clothworkers, and a large passage for carts and horses out of Whitechapel into Wellclose; besides many other lanes."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 15, ed. 1720.

"In Goodman's Fields without Aldgate was a Roman Burying Place. For since the Buildings there about 1678, have been found there (in digging for foundations) vast quantities of Urns and other Roman utensils, as Knives, Combs, &c., now in the possession of Dr. Woodward. Some of these Urns had ashes of bones in them, and brass and silver money; and an unusual Urn of copper, curiously enamelled in colours,—red, blue, and yellow."—*Ibid., Appendix*, p. 23.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS THEATRE, originally a throwster's shop in Leman-street, or Ayliffe-street, Goodman's-fields, was built in October, 1729, by Thomas Odell, a dramatic author, and the first licenser of the stage under the famous Licensing Act of Sir Robert Walpole. A sermon was preached against the theatre in the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and Odell in consequence was induced to part with his property to a Mr. Henry Giffard, who, nothing daunted by a sermon, opened a new house on the same spot on the 20th of October, 1732. The clamour however increasing, Giffard was induced to remove in 1735 to Lincoln's-Inn-fields. Here he remained two seasons, after which he returned to his old quarters, and on the 19th of October, 1741, had the honour to introduce to an Aldgate audience David Garrick, who made his first appearance on a London stage in Goodman's-fields Theatre in the character of Richard III.

"All the run is now after Garrick, a wine-merchant, who is turned player at Goodman's Fields. He plays all parts, and is a very good mimic. His acting I have seen, and may say to you, who will not tell it again here, I see nothing wonderful in it; but it is heresy to say so. The Duke of Argyll says he is superior to Betterton."—*Walpole to Mann, May 26th*, 1742.

"Did I tell you about Mr. Garrick, that the town are horn-mad after? There are a dozen Dukes of a night at Goodman's Fields sometimes, and yet I am stiff in the opposition."—*Gray to Chute*, (*Mitford*, ii. 183).

The theatre in which Garrick appeared was pulled down about 1746.* Another theatre on the same spot, of which there are views by Capon, was burnt down in June, 1802.

GORING HOUSE. The town-house of George Goring, Baron Goring and Earl of Norwich, (d. 1662), and of his son and heir, Charles Goring, Earl of Norwich, who dying March 3rd, 1670, without issue, all his honours became extinct. It occupied the site of part of the celebrated Mulberry-gardens, and Buckingham Palace stands exactly where it stood. The last earl let it to Lord Arlington in 1666, and it was subsequently known by the name of Arlington House.

"23 July, 1646. Goring House ordered for the Speaker."—*Whitelocke*, p. 216, ed. 1732.

Gough, i. 688, and Dodsley's London, iii. 52.

"10 July, 1660. This day I put on my new silk suit, the first that ever I wore in my life. Home, and called my wife, and took her to Clodins's to a great wedding of Nan Hartlib to Mynheer Roder, which was kept at Goring House, with very great state, cost, and noble company."—*Pepys.*

"12 July, 1666. To St. James's, to Goring House, there to wait on my Lord Arlington, but he was not up, being not long since married; so after walking up and down the house below, being the house I was once at Hartlib's sister's Wedding, and is a very fine house and finely furnished, &c." —*Pepys.*

"17 April, 1673. She [the Countess of Arlington] carried us up into her new dressing-roome at Goring House, where was a bed, two glasses, silver jars and vases, cabinets, and other so rich furniture as I had seldom seene." —*Evelyn.*

"21 Sept. 1674. I went to see the greate losse that Lord Arlington had sustain'd by fire at Goring House, this night consum'd to y^e^ ground, with exceeding losse of hangings, plate, rare pictures and cabinets; hardly any thing was sav'd of the best and most princely furniture that any subject had in England. My lord and lady were both absent at the Bathe."—*Ibid.*

GOSWELL STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET.

"Then, from the farther end of Aldersgate Street, straight north to the bar, is called Goswell Street, replenished with small tenements, cottages, and alleys, gardens, banqueting houses, and bowling-places."—*Stow*, p. 160.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN. [*See* School of Design.]

GOUGH SQUARE, FLEET STREET. Dr. Johnson compiled a very large portion of his Dictionary in a garret in this square.

"I have taken care of your book: being so far from doubting your subscription, that I think you have subscribed twice. You once paid your guinea into my own hand, in the garret in Gough-square."—*Dr. Johnson to Joseph Warton*, (*Wooll.* p. 309).

Hugh Kelly died here in 1777. "He was so fond," says Johnson, "of displaying on his sideboard the plate which he possessed, that he added to it his spurs."*

GOWER STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE. In No. 65, Jack Bannister, the actor, lived and died; and in No. 15, Upper Gower-street, lived and died Francis Douce, the antiquary. *Observe.*—The London University.

GRACECHURCH STREET was so named "from the parish church of St. Benet, called Grass-church, of the herb-market there kept."† Stow writes it "Grasse Street," and it was very often written "Gracious Street." *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Richard Tarlton, the clown, (d. 1588).

"It chanced that one Fancy and Nancy, two musicians in London, used often with their boys to visit Tarlton when he dwelt in Gracious Street at the signe of the Saba, a taverne, he being one &c."—*Tarlton's Jests*, 4to, 1611.

* Croker's Boswell, v. 321, 8vo ed.

† Stow, p. 80.

"When Tarlton dwelt in Gracious Street, at a tavern at the sign of the Saba, he was chosen scavenger, and often the ward complained of his slacknesse in keeping the streets cleane."—*Ibid.*

Observe.—The Cross Keys Inn, No. 15. Here Bankes exhibited the extraordinary feats of his horse Marocco.

"There was one Banks, in the time of Tarlton, who served the Earl of Essex, and had a horse of strange qualities, and being at the Crosse-Keyes in Gracious Streete, getting money with him as he was mightily resorted to, Tarlton then, with his fellowes, playing at the Bel by, came into the Crosse-Keyes amongst many people, to see fashions, which Banks perceiving, to make the people laugh, saies 'Signior,' to his horse, 'Go fetch me the veriest fool in the company.' The jade comes immediately and with his mouth drawes Tarlton forth. Tarlton with merry words said nothing but 'God a mercy, horse.' . . . . . Ever after it was a by word thorow London, 'God a mercy, horse,' and is to this day."—*Tarlton's Jests*, 4to, 1611.

Taylor, the Water Poet, in his Carrier's Cosmographie, (4to, 1637), mentions "The Tabard neere the Conduit," and "The Spread Eagle," both in "Gracious Street," In White-Hart-court was the Quakers' Meeting-house, and in the same court—in the house of Henry Goldney—died, in 1690, George Fox, the founder of the Quakers. He had preached in the Meeting-house only two days before his death. In Nag's-Head-court died (1737) Matthew Green, the author of The Spleen, and other poems of great originality and merit.

GRAFTON STREET, FITZROY SQUARE, was so called after the Fitzroys, Dukes of Grafton. [*See* Fitzroy Square.]

GRAFTON STREET, BOND STREET, was so called from the town-house of the Dukes of Grafton. Charles, second Duke of Grafton, was living in Bond-street in 1707.*

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL (THE), commenced May 1st, 1793, runs from the Thames to Uxbridge, Tring, Fenny Stratford, &c.

GRAVEL LANE, HOUNDSDITCH. Here stood a house called "The Spanish Ambassador's House," of which there is a view in No. 2 of "The Archæological Album." It was taken down in 1844. [*See* Houndsditch.]

GRAY'S INN. An Inn of Court, with two Inns of Chancery attached, Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn; "a goodly house," says Stow, "by whom built or first begun I have not yet learned, but seemeth to be since Edward III.'s time."† The manor of Portpoole, otherwise called Gray's Inn, four messuages, four gardens, the site of a windmill, eight acres of land, ten shillings of free rent, and the advowson of the chantry of Portpoole were sold in 1505, by Edmund, Lord Gray of Wilton, to

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Stow, p. 163.

Hugh Denny, Esq., his heirs and assigns. From Denny's hands the manor passed into the possession of the prior and convent of East Sheen, in Surrey, by whom it was leased "to certain students of the law," at an annual rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the same lease was renewed to the students by Henry VIII., when at the dissolution of religious houses Gray's Inn became the property of the Crown. The name of Portpoole survives in Portpoole-lane, (running from the east side of Gray's-Inn-lane into Leather-lane), and Windmill-hill still exists to mark the site of the windmill mentioned in the deed of transfer from Lord Gray. The hall was built in 1560.; the gardens first planted about 1600; and the Inn originally divided into four courts—Coney-court; * Holborn-court, south of the hall; Field-court, between Fulwood's-rents and the walks; and Chapel-court, between Coney-court and the chapel. *Eminent Students.*—Edward Hall, the chronicler. George Gascoigne, the poet.

"The Jocasta of Euripides was translated by George Gascoigne and Francis Kinwelmersh, both students of Gray's Inn, and acted in the refectory of that society, in the year 1566."—*T. Warton*, iii. 302, ed. 1840.

The great Lord Burleigh.—The great Lord Bacon, who dates the dedication of his Essays "from my chamber at Graies Inn, this 30 of Januarie, 1597."—Bradshaw, who sat as president at the trial of Charles I.; he was a bencher of the Inn. Joseph Ritson, the antiquary, had chambers in Gray's Inn.

"*Shallow.* The same, Sir John, the very same. I saw him break Skogan's head at the Court-gate, when he was a crack, but thus high, and the very same day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a fruiterer behind Gray's Inn. Jesu! Jesu! the mad days that I have spent! and to see how many of mine old acquaintance are dead."—*Second Part of Henry IV.*, Act iii., sc. 2.

Dr. Richard Sibbs, preacher at Gray's Inn, and author of The Bruised Reed, which led to the conversion of Richard Baxter, and which Izaak Walton bequeathed to his children, died in 1635, in his chambers at Gray's Inn.

GRAY'S INN LANE, HOLBORN. So called of the Inn of Court named *Gray's Inn.*

"This lane is furnished with fair buildings and many tenements on both the sides, leading to the fields towards Highgate and Hampstead."—*Stow*, p. 163.

Hampden and Pym lived in this lane, and here they held their consultations when the matter of ship-money was pleaded in the Star Chamber. Tom Jones entered London by Gray's-Inn-lane, and put up at the Bull and Gate in Holborn.

* Hatton, 1708.

"But Jones, as well as Partridge, was an entire stranger in London; and as he happened to arrive first in a quarter of the town, the inhabitants of which have very little intercourse with the householders of Hanover or Grosvenor Square (for he entered through Gray's Inn Lane), so he rambled &c."—*Tom Jones*, B. xiii., c. 2.

The first turning on the right (as you walk from Holborn) is Fox-court. Here the Countess of Macclesfield was delivered of a son; baptized in the church of St. Andrew, Holborn, as Richard Smith, and celebrated in the history of English literature as Richard Savage. In Gray's-Inn-road, a continuation of Gray's-Inn-lane, there is the Pindar of Wakefield public-house, of old standing, and of reputation in its day.

"The spring after the conflagration at London, all the ruines were overgrown with an herbe or two; but especially one with a yellow flower: and on the south side of St. Paul's Church it grew as thick as could be; nay, on the very top of the tower. The herbalists call it *Ericolevis Neapolitana*, small bank cresses of Naples; which plant Tho. Willis [the famous physician] told me he knew before but in one place about the towne; and that was at Battle Bridge, by the Pindar of Wakefield, and that in no great quantity."—*Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire*, p. 38.

GRAY'S INN GATE.

"In this present age there hath beene great cost bestowed therein upon faire buildings, and very lately the gentlemen of this House [Gray's Inn] purchased a Messuage and a Curtillage, scituate uppon the south side of this House, and thereuppon have erected a fayre Gate, and a Gatehouse for a more convenient and more honourable passage into the high street of Holborn, whereof this House stood in much neede; for the other former gates were rather Posterns than Gates."—*Sir George Buc, Howes's Stow*, p. 1073, ed. 1631.

"Within Gray's Inn Gate, next Gray's Inn Lane," Jacob Tonson kept shop. Here he published Addison's Campaign, and here he was living when he wrote the following letter to Pope:—

GRAY'S INN GATE, *April 20th*, 1706.

SIR,

I have lately seen a Pastoral of yours in Mr. Walsh's and Congreve's hands, which is extremely fine, and is approved of by the best judges in poetry. I remember I have formerly seen you at my shop, and am sorry I did not improve my acquaintance with you. If you design your poem for the press, no person shall be more careful in the printing of it, nor no one can give greater encouragement to it than, Sir,

Yours, &c., JACOB TONSON.

This eminent bookseller was the second son of Jacob Tonson, a barber-chirurgeon in Holborn. He was born in 1656, and by his father's will, which was made July 10th, 1668, and proved in the following November, he and his elder brother Richard (as well as their three sisters) were each entitled to a sum of 100*l.*, to be paid in Gray's-Inn-hall, on their arriving at the age of twenty-one. On the 5th of June, 1670, he was bound apprentice for eight years to a bookseller of the name of Thomas

Basset, and on the 20th of December, 1677, was admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company. His first shop was distinguished by the sign of the Judge's Head, and was situated in Chancery-lane, very near Fleet-street. About the year 1697 he removed to Gray's Inn, where he remained (probably in consequence of his brother's death, and during the minority of his nephew) till about 1712, when he removed to a house in the Strand, over against Catherine-street, and selected Shakspeare's Head for his sign. He died extremely wealthy, March 18th, 1735-6, and was succeeded by his great-nephew, Who died March 31st, 1767.

GRAY'S INN WALKS, GRAY'S INN GARDENS, GRAY'S INN. In Charles II.'s time, and the days of the Tatler and Spectator, a fashionable promenade on a summer evening. The great Lord Bacon is said to have planted some of the trees, but none now exist coeval with his time. The principal entrance from Holborn was by Fulwood's-rents, then a fashionable locality, now the squalid habitation of the poorest people of the parish of St. Andrew. The gardens in Charles II.'s time possessed an uninterrupted view towards Highgate and Hampstead. We are "stepping westward"—Moorfields gave way to Gray's Inn, Gray's Inn to the Mall in St. James's Park, the Mall to the Ring, and the Ring to the Long Walk in Kensington Gardens.

"I would I had you here [at Venice] with a wish, and you would not desire in haste to be at Gray's Inn, though I hold your Walks to be the pleasantest place about London; and that you have there the choicest society."—*Howell to Mr. Richard Altham, at Gray's Inn*, (*Venice, June 5th*, 1621).

"4 May, 1662. When church was done, my wife and I walked to Graye's Inne, to observe fashions of the ladies, because of my wife's making some clothes."—*Pepys*, i. 350, ed. 1848.

"*Sir John Swallow.* But where did you appoint to meet him?
"*Mrs. Millisent.* In Gray's Inn Walks."
Dryden's Sir Martin Mar-All, 4to, 1668.

"*Cheatly.*" He has fifteen hundred pound a-year, and his love is honourable too. Now if your Ladyship will be pleased to walk in Gray's Inn Walks with me, I will design it so that you shall see him, and he shall never know on't."—*The Miser, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1672.

"I was no sooner come into Gray's Inn Walks, but I heard my friend [Sir Roger de Coverley] upon the terrace, hemming twice or thrice to himself with great vigour, for he loves to clear his pipes in good air (to make use of his own phrase) and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning hems."—*The Spectator*, No. 269.

"Gray's Inn Walks are never without a whore, or Newgate Market without a basket-woman."—*Ned Ward's London Spy.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, PADDINGTON. Opened to Maidenhead, June 4th, 1838 ; to Twyford, July 1st, 1839 ; to Bristol, June 30th, 1841. The rail is on the broad gauge, and the engineer I. K. Brunel, Esq., son of Sir Isambert Brunel. The Box Tunnel on this line is 3168 yards in length.

GRECIAN COFFEE HOUSE, DEVEREUX COURT, STRAND. Closed as a coffee-house, March, 1843, and since called the Grecian Chambers. It derives its name from the Grecian who kept it.

"One Constantine, a Grecian, living in Threadneedle Street, over against St. Christopher's Church, London, being licensed to sell and retail Coffee, Chocolate, Cherbet, and Tea, desires it to be notified, that the right Turkey Coffee Bery or Chocolate may be had as cheap and as good of him, the said Constantine, at the place aforesaid, as is any where to be had for money: and that people may there be taught to prepare the said Liquors gratis."—*The Intelligencer, Monday, Jan. 23rd*, 1664-5.

"All accounts of gallantry, pleasure, and entertainment, shall be under the title White's Chocolate House, poetry under that of Will's Coffee House, learning under the title of The Grecian; foreign and domestic news you will have from St. James's Coffee House."—*The Tatler*, No. 1.

"While other parts of the town are amused with the present actions [Marlborough's], we generally spend the evening at this table [at the Grecian] in inquiries into antiquity, and think anything news which gives us new knowledge. Thus we are making a very pleasant entertainment to ourselves in putting the actions of Homer's Iliad into an exact journal."—*The Tatler*, No. 6.

"My face is likewise very well known at the Grecian, the Cocoa Tree, and in the theatres both of Drury Lane and the Haymarket."—*The Spectator*, No. 1.

"I do not know that I meet, in any of my walks, objects which move both my spleen and laughter so effectually, as those young fellows at the Grecian, Squire's, Searle's, and all other coffee houses adjacent to the law."—*The Spectator*, No. 49.

"I remember two gentlemen, who were constant companions, disputing one evening at the Grecian Coffee House, concerning the accent of a Greek word. This dispute was carried to such a length that the two friends thought proper to determine it with their swords; for this purpose they stept into Devereux Court, where one of them (whose name, if I remember right, was Fitzgerald) was run through the body, and died on the spot."—*Dr. King's Anecdotes*, p. 117.

"22 May, 1712. Having bought each a pair of black silk rolling stockings in Westminster Hall, we returned by water. I afterwards walked to meet my good friend, Dr. Sloane, the Secretary of the Royal Society, at the Grecian Coffee-House, by the Temple."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 111.

"12 June, 1712. Attended the Royal Society where were present, the President, Sir Isaac Newton, both the Secretaries, the two Professors from Oxford, Dr. Halley and Keil, with others, whose company we after enjoyed at the Grecian Coffee-House."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 117.

North, in his Examen, makes mention of the "Privy Council Board," held in the Grecian Coffee-house, and in the

Richardsoniana is a story (p. 168), which Richardson when a boy had heard Professor Halley tell a Dr. Treachard "at the Grecian Coffee House." An earlier coffee-house, of the same name, is mentioned in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, under the head of "Monies received for Defaults on the Lord's Day."

"Dec. 7, 1673. The Grecian Coffee-House, King Street, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

GREEK STREET, SOHO. Built circ. 1680,* and so called from the Greek church in Hog-lane, now Crown-street, St. Giles's.† A Greek inscription still remains on the exterior wall of the church, afterwards a French church, and as such commemorated by Hogarth. Pennant's story, that it was originally called "Grig-street," is quite untrue.‡ Church-street, Soho, completes the title. Sir Thomas Lawrence lived in this street from 1799 to 1804.

GREEN ARBOUR COURT, OLD BAILEY, runs from the upper end of the Old Bailey into Seacoal-lane. Here are the famous steps referred to by Ward in his London Spy: "returning down stairs with as much care and caution of tumbling head foremost as he that goes down Green Arbour Court Steps in the middle of winter." *Eminent Inhabitant.*—Oliver Goldsmith.

"Goldsmith's residence at this period (1758) was on the first floor of the house, No. 12, Green Arbour Court, between the Old Bailey and what was lately Fleet Market. This house a few years ago formed the abode, as it appears to have done in his own time, of laborious indigence. The adjoining houses likewise presented every appearance of squalid poverty, every floor being occupied by the poorest class. Two of the number fell down from age and dilapidation, and the remainder, on the same side of the court, including that in which the poet resided, (standing in the right hand corner on entering from Farringdon-street), were taken down sometime afterwards, to avoid a similar catastrophe. They were four stories in height; the attics had casement windows, and at one time they were probably inhabited by a superior class of tenants. The site is now occupied by a large building, enclosed by a wall running through the court or square, intended for the stablings and loft of a waggon office."—*Prior's Life of Goldsmith*, vol. i., p. 323.

Here Goldsmith received a visit from Percy, then busy collecting materials for his Reliques. He found him writing in a wretchedly dirty room in which there was but one chair, and when from civility this was offered to his visitant, he himself was obliged to sit on the window; while they were conversing, some one gently rapped at the door, and on being desired to "come in," a poor ragged little girl of very decent behaviour entered, who dropping a curtsey said, "My mamma sends her

* Rate-books of St. Martin's. † Strype, B. vi., p. 87.
‡ See Bramston's Autobiography, pp. 195, 321, 380, and 382.

compliments, and begs the favour of you to lend her a chamber-pot-full of coals." * Prynne's Histriomastix (1633) was printed "for Michael Sparke, and sold at the Blue Bible, in Grene-Arbour, in Little Old Bayly." This Little Old Bailey, a kind of Middle-row in the Old Bailey, has long been removed.

GREEN CLOTH (BOARD OF), or, LORD STEWARD'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE. [*See* Board of Green Cloth.]

GREEN COAT HOSPITAL, TOTHILL FIELDS, WESTMINSTER, so called from the colour of the children's clothes, was established in the year 1633, and confirmed and constituted, by letters patent from King Charles I. of the 15th of November in that year, as an hospital for the relief of the poor fatherless children of St. Margaret's, Westminster; the King giving 50*l.* every year towards its support. When the school was rebuilt in the year 1700, the celebrated Dr. Busby was a liberal benefactor to the funds necessary for that purpose. The management is vested in twenty governors, and the children are clothed, educated, and wholly maintained by the funds in the possession of the governors.

GREEN PARK, ST. JAMES'S PARK. An open area of 56 acres between Piccadilly and St. James's Park, Constitution Hill, and the houses of Arlington-street and St. James's-place. It was once much larger, George III. reducing it in 1767, to enlarge the gardens of old Buckingham House. It was occasionally called Upper St. James's Park. The Green Park owes much of its present beauty to the taste and activity of Lord Duncannon, (the late Earl of Besborough), when chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, during the Grey and Melbourne administrations. *Observe.*—On the east side of the park, Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland; Bridgewater House, the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere; Spencer House, the residence of Earl Spencer; the brick house with five windows, built in 1747, by Flitcroft, for Molly Lepel, the celebrated Lady Hervey; 22, St. James's-place, (next a narrow opening), distinguished by bow windows and a pink blind, the residence of the poet Rogers; Earl of Yarborough's, in Arlington-street, built by Kent for Henry Pelham. In this park, behind Arlington-street, was fought the duel with swords, between Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, and John, Lord Hervey, Pope's Lord Hervey.

"Lord Hervey sent a message to Mr. Pulteney, desiring to know whether

* A view of Goldsmith's house forms the frontispiece to Vol. xliii of the European Magazine.

he wrote the late pamphlet, called 'The Reply,' to that of 'Sedition and Defamation displayed;' in answer to which Pulteney said he would not satisfy Lord Hervey till he knew whether his Lordship was the author of the 'Dedication' to the latter. Accordingly, Lord Hervey sent him word that he was not: and Mr. Fox, who carried this message, asked Mr. Pulteney what answer he would give about 'The Reply'? to which Mr. Pulteney said, that since Lord Hervey did not write the 'Dedication,' he was satisfied. But Fox, insisting upon some other answer with relation to 'The Reply,' Pulteney then said, that he might tell Lord Hervey that whether he (Pulteney) was the author of 'The Reply' or not, he was ready to justify and stand by the truth of any part of it at what time and wherever Lord Hervey pleased. This last message your Lordship will easily imagine was the occasion of the duel; and, accordingly, on Monday last, the 25th, at between three and four o'clock, they met in the Upper St. James's Park, behind Arlington Street, with their two seconds, who were Mr. Fox and Sir J. Rushout. The two combatants were each of them slightly wounded, but Mr. Pulteney had once so much the advantage of Lord Hervey, that he would have infallibly run my Lord through the body if his foot had not slipped, and then the seconds took an occasion to part them."—*Mr. Thomas Pelham to Lord Waldegrave, Jan. 28th*, 1731.

GREEN'S LANE, in the *Strand*, on the south east side of the *Strand*, near *Hungerford Market*. Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey was a wood-merchant in this lane.*

GREEN STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE. The Rev. Sydney Smith (Peter Plymley) died on the 22nd of February, 1845, at his house, No. 56 in this street.

GREEN STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Robert Morison, the botanist, (d. 1683).

"This Dr. Morison, who was esteemed the best in the world for his profession, did, when in Westminster, receive a bruise on his breast by the pole of a coach, as he was crossing the street between the end of St. Martin's Lane and Northumberland House; whereupon, being soon after carried to his house in Green Street, Leicester Square, he died the next day, to the great reluctancy of all who were lovers and admirers of his faculty."—*Ath. Ox. Fasti*, ii. 179, ed. 1721.

William Woollett, the engraver.

"Woollet the engraver was a little man, and when I first saw him, lived in Green Street, Leicester Fields, in the house now No. 11."—*Smith's Nollekens*, ii. 250.

Whenever he finished a plate he commemorated its completion by firing a cannon from the leads of the house.

GREENWICH LANE, THAMES STREET. The river Walbrook empties, or rather emptied, itself into the Thames down this lane.† [*See* Friar Street.]

GREGORY'S (ST.), CASTLE BAYNARD WARD. A parish church actually attached and forming a component part of the west end of old St. Paul's. There was a corresponding tower, and both were

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Stow, p. 45.

ugly. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The statue of Queen Anne, in St. Paul's Churchyard, stands very nearly where it stood.

GRESHAM COLLEGE. A college in Basinghall-street, so called after Sir Thomas Gresham, who gave the Royal Exchange to the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, on their undertaking to institute a series of lectures on seven different subjects, (Divinity, Civil Law, Astronomy, Music, Geometry, Rhetoric, and Physic), to be read in the dwelling-house of the founder, bequeathed by him for the purposes of the college. Lady Anne Gresham, the widow, dying in 1596, seven professors were appointed, and the lectures commenced in June, 1597. They were read throughout "Term Time" every day, Sundays excepted—in the morning in Latin between nine and ten, and in the afternoon in English between two and three. Gresham College was taken down in 1768; the ground on which it stood made over to the Crown for a perpetual rent of 500*l.* per annum; the present Excise Office erected on the site; and the lectures read in a room above the Royal Exchange. A new college was subsequently erected, and the first lecture read in it Nov. 2nd, 1843.

"After her death [his wife's], to avoyd envy and scandall, he [Sir Kenelm Digby] retired into Gresham College, in London, where he diverted himself with his chymistry, and the professors' good conversation. He wore there a long mourning cloake, a high-cornered hatt, his beard unshorne, look't like a hermite, as signes of sorrowe for his beloved wife. . . . He stayed at the College two or 3 years."—*Aubrey, Lives*, ii. 327.

"It was here [Gresham College] that the celebrated Royal Society, so famous all over the learned world, also kept their assemblies; but on some difference of late between that Society and the Professors in the College, that noble body have removed into Two Crane Court, in Fleet Street, where they have purchased a very handsome house, and built a repository for their curiosities, in a little paved court behind."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, vol. i., p. 259, 8vo, 1722.

"A man who is to get nothing by teaching will not exert himself. Gresham College was intended as a place of instruction for London; able professors were to read lectures gratis; they contrived to have no scholars; whereas if they had been allowed to receive but sixpence a lecture from each scholar, they would have been emulous to have had many scholars."—*Johnson* in *Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, iii. 379.

Of the old college there is an engraving by Vertue, before Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, (1740); and in Hawkins's Life of Johnson, (p. 245), a curious story explanatory of the figures in the print. Gresham's own house was of "brick and timber,"* but Vertue's engraving represents a building of a later date.

* Stow.

GRESHAM ALMS HOUSES, WHITECROSS STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, were endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, for eight poor persons. Their original situation was at the back of Gresham's own house, afterwards Gresham College, now the site of the Excise Office.

GRESHAM STREET. A name given in 1845 to what was formerly Lad-lane and Maiden-lane, at the bottom of Wood-street, Cheapside.

GREVILLE STREET, HOLBORN, was so called after Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, "servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney." Brook House, subsequently known as Warwick House, stood where Greville-street now stands.

GREY COAT HOSPITAL, TOTHILL FIELDS, so called from the colour of the children's clothes, was founded in 1698 for the maintenance and education of seventy poor boys and forty poor girls of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. A subsequent foundation, in 1707, included the parish of St. John the Evangelist, and the hospital, as at present established, is confined to the education and maintenance of one hundred children, whose parents must have had a legal settlement in either of the parishes for a period of seven years immediately preceding the admission of such child. No child is admitted under seven or above the age of ten. An annual subscriber of 7 guineas, or 30 guineas composition, is a governor of the hospital, and entitled in rotation to present a child for admission as vacancies arise.

GREY FRIARS' (THE). A precinct in what was once St. Nicholas Shambles, near Newgate, and so called from a monastery of "Grey Friars" established in the reign of Henry III., dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII., when the whole precinct was presented to the citizens of London. [*See* Christ's Hospital.] The last vestige of the monastery was removed in 1826. Nine Grey Friars landing at Dover in the eighth year of Henry III., five settled themselves at Canterbury and four in London. For the first fifteen days the four who established themselves in London were lodged at the Preaching Friars', in Holborn. [*See* Blackfriars.] Their next remove was to Cornhill, where they erected cells, made converts, and acquired the good will of the Mayor and citizens. John Ewin, mercer, subsequently appropriated to their use a piece of ground near St. Nicholas Shambles, (whither they now removed), and became himself a lay-brother amongst them. A second citizen built a choir, and a third a nave, or body, to their church. A fourth erected their chapter-

house, a fifth their dormitory, a sixth their refectory, a seventh their infirmary, an eighth their study, and a ninth gave them their supply of water. The Queens of the first three Edwards rebuilt the whole fabric of their church. Robert, Lord Lisle, became a friar of their order, and the celebrated Richard Whittington erected at his own expense a noble library for their use, and enriched it with books to the further amount of 400*l.* Here were buried—Margaret, Queen of Edward I.; Isabel, Queen of Edward II.; the Queen of King David Bruce; Roger Mortimer—the "Gentle Mortimer"—beheaded at the Elms in 1330.

GROCERS' ALLEY, in the POULTRY, originally CONYHOPE LANE.

"Then is Conyhope Lane, of old time so called of such a sign of three conies hanging over a poulterer's stall at the lane's end. Within this lane standeth the Grocers' Hall."—*Stow*, p. 99.

"Grocers' Alley: this lane is but ordinary, and generally inhabited by alehouse-keepers, called Spunging Houses; for that the Serjeants belonging to the Poultry Counter bring their prisoners to these houses, and there lock them up, until such time as they can see to make an agreement with their Creditors, and not be run into the prison, which is a great conveniency."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 51.

Dr. Hawkesworth, best known by the Adventurer and the friendship of Johnson, was originally "a hired clerk to one Harwood, an attorney, in Grocers' Alley, in the Poultry."* Boyse, the poet, (d. 1749), was for some time an inhabitant of a spunging-house in this alley. Here he wrote the following lines and letter to Edward Cave (Sylvanus Urban):—

"INSCRIPTION FOR ST. LAZARUS'S CAVE.

"Hodie, teste cœlo summo,
Sine pane, sine nummo;
Sorte positus infeste,
Scribo tibi dolens mœste.
Fame, bile, tumet jecur:
Urbane, mitte opem, precor,
Tibi enim cor humanum
Non a malis alienum:
Mihi mens nec male grato,
Pro a te favore dato.

"ALCÆUS.

"Ex gehenna debitoria,
Vulgo domo spongiatoria."

"TO EDWARD CAVE.

"SIR—I wrote you yesterday an account of my unhappy case. I am every moment threatened to be turned out here, because I have not money to pay for my bed two nights past, which is usually paid before hand; and I am

*Hawkins's Life of Johnson, p. 221.

loth to go into the [Poultry] Counter, till I see if my affair can possibly be made up. I hope, therefore, you will have the humanity to send me half a guinea for support, till I can finish your papers in my hands. . . . . I humbly intreat your answer, having not tasted anything since Tuesday evening I came here; and my coat will be taken off my back for the charge of the bed, so that I must go into prison naked, which is too shocking for me to think of. "I am, &c.,

"Your unfortunate humble Servant,

"S. Boyse.

"Crown Coffee House, Grocers' Alley,
"Poultry, July 21, 1742."

"Received from Mr. Cave the sum of half a guinea by me in confinement. —S. Boyse."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 159.

Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry, next No. 35. The Hall of the Grocers' Company, the second on the list of the Twelve Great Companies, incorporated by Edward III., in 1345, under the title of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocers of the City of London." They had previously existed under the primitive name of Pepperers, and were subsequently united with the Apothecaries. The first Hall of the Grocers of which we have any account was built in 1427.

"8 May, 1427, was the furste stoon leyd of the Grocers' Place in Conyhoope Lane, in the Warde of Chepe."—*MS. entry quoted in Heath's Account of the Grocers' Company*, p. 4.

Their second was built after the Great Fire; and their third, the present edifice, (Thomas Leverton, architect), was commenced in 1798, and opened July 21st, 1802. The garden remained unchanged until 1798. Their patron saint is St. Anthony. The City dinners to the Long Parliament were given in Grocers' Hall.

"17 June, 1645. Both Houses were magnificently feasted by the City at Grocers' Hall, and after dinner they sung the 46th Psalm, and so parted." —*Whitelocke*, p. 152, ed. 1732.

"7 June, 1649. The Speaker with the House of Commons, the General with the officers of the Army, the Lord President and Council of State, after the hearing of two Sermons, went to Grocers' Hall, to dine with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, according to their invitation. . . The Musick was only Drums and Trumpets; the Feast was very sumptuous; no Healths drunk, nor any incivility passed."—*Ibid.*, p. 406.

The Governors and Company of the Bank of England held their Courts in Grocers' Hall, from the establishment of the Bank in 1694 to 1734.

"At the upper end of Grocers' Alley is Grocers' Hall, a large building, with a spacious court before it, and a garden behind. Of late years the Company of Grocers have let the said hall and other rooms (except some for the Company's use to keep their Courts in) to the Mayor, or to the Sheriffs, to keep their Mayoralties or Shrievalties in. But now it is wholly employed by the Bank of England, and the Governors and Directors thereof."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 51.

Sir Philip Sydney was free of the Grocers' Company, and the Grocers rode in procession at his funeral. John Hemynge (Hemynge and Condell) was a "Citizen and Grocer." Dryden's brother, Erasmus, (a grocer in King-street, Westminster), is described in the Grocers' Books, under May 14th, 1688, as one "who, for many years, has used the mysterie of Grocerie." Mr. Heath calls him the poet's father, but this is a mistake.—Abel Drugger, the Tobacco Man in The Alchemist, is "free of the Grocers." The most distinguished warden in the Company's list is Sir John Cutler, the penurious Cutler of the poet Pope, to whom the second Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers' family made his memorable reply:—

> "His Grace's fate sage Cutler could foresee,
> And well (he thought) advised him—'Live like me.'
> As well his Grace replied—'Like you, Sir John?
> That I can do when all I have is gone.'"—*Pope.*

A portrait and portrait-statue of Cutler adorn the Hall of the Grocers' Company.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, UPPER GROSVENOR STREET. The town-house of Richard Grosvenor, Earl Grosvenor, and Marquis of Westminster. Here is the Grosvenor Gallery of Pictures, founded by Richard, first Earl Grosvenor, and augmented by his son, and grandson, the present noble owner.

Analysis of the Collection.

RAPHAEL (5)—but, according to Passavant, not one by Raphael's own hand.
MURILLO (3)—one a Landscape with Figures.
VELASQUEZ (2).
His own Head in a Cap and Feathers.
Prince of Spain on Horseback.
TITIAN (3).
The Woman taken in Adultery.
A Grand Landscape.
The Tribute Money.
PAUL VERONESE (3).
Virgin and Child.
The Annunciation.
Marriage at Cana: small finished Study for the Picture at Venice.
GUIDO (5).
Infant Christ Sleeping: engraved by Strange.
St. John Preaching.
Holy Family.
Adoration of the Shepherds.
La Fortuna.
SALVATOR ROSA (4)—one, his own Portrait.
CLAUDE (10)—and all important.
N. POUSSIN (4).
Infants at Play (fine).
G. POUSSIN (3).
LE BRUN (1).
Alexander in the Tent of Darius: finished Study for the large Picture in the Louvre.
REMBRANDT (7).
His own Portrait.
Portrait of Berghem.
Ditto of Berghem's Wife.
The Salutation of Elizabeth (very fine).
A Landscape with Figures.
RUBENS (11).
Sarah dismissing Hagar.
Ixion.
Rubens and his first Wife, Elizabeth Brant.
Two Boy Angels.
Landscape.

The Wise Man's Offering.
Conversion of St. Paul: Sketch for Mr. Miles's Picture at Leigh Court.
Four Colossal Pictures, painted when Rubens was in Spain, in 1629, and bought by Earl Grosvenor, in 1818, for 10,000*l.*

VAN DYCK (2).
Virgin and Child.
Portrait of Nicholas Laniere. This picture induced Charles I. to invite Van Dyck to England.

PAUL POTTER (1).
View over the Meadows of a Dairy Farm near the Hague, Sunset.

HOBBEMA (2).
GERARD DOW (1).
CUYP (4).
SNYDERS (2).
TENIERS (3).
VAN HUYSAM (1).
VANDERVELDE (1).
WOUVERMANS (1).
A Horse Fair.

HOGARTH (2).
The Distressed Poet.
A Boy and a Raven.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS (1).
Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse; the original picture;—cost 1760*l.*

GAINSBOROUGH (3)—all very fine.
The Blue Boy.
The Cottage Door.
A Coast Scene.

R. WILSON (1).
View on the River Dee.

B. WEST (5).
Death of General Wolfe.
William III. passing the Boyne.
Battle of La Hogue.
Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament.
Landing of Charles II.

GROSVENOR SQUARE was in existence in 1716; Pope speaks of it in that year in a letter to Martha Blount. It was so called after Sir Richard Grosvenor, the fourth baronet of the family, who died in 1732. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Bishop Warburton. Henry Thrale, the wealthy brewer, and friend of Dr. Johnson; he died here in 1781. The notorious John Wilkes; he died at No. 30. Sir George Beaumont at No. 29. No. 39 was Lord Harrowby's, and here Thistlewood and his associates were to have murdered his Majesty's ministers. [*See* Cato Street.] Grosvenor-square was the last square in London lighted with gas. The aristocratic inhabitants preferred for many years the dim and uncertain light of oil. The iron link-extinguishers, in use when people of fashion visited in sedan chairs, preceded by torch-bearers, maintain their place on the railings in front of many of their doors. No. 6 is the London residence of Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., and contains some excellent pictures. An equestrian statue of George I. stood on the now empty pedestal, in the centre of the square.*

GROSVENOR STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, between New Bond-street and Grosvenor-square. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—The Countess of Hertford, of Thomson's Spring. Miss Vane, the mistress of Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III.†—Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, died here in 1730. No. 16 is the *Royal Institute of British Architects.* No. 48 was the Earl of St. Vincent's, the admiral. No. 72, Dr. Matthew Baillie's, (d. 1823).

* Dodsley's Environs, iii. 83. † Lord Hervey's Memoirs, vol. ii., p. 26.

GROSVENOR (UPPER) STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE. In this street, on the 31st of October, 1765, died William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. No. 33 was inhabited in the year 1800 by the Duke of Gloucester, younger brother to King George III., and No. 32 by his son. No. 33 was then known as Gloucester House.* It is now Grosvenor House, and the residence of the Marquis of Westminster.

GROSVENOR PLACE, HYDE PARK CORNER, was built in 1767, during the Grenville administration. When George III. was adding a portion of the Green Park to the new garden at Buckingham House, the fields on the opposite side of the road were to be sold; the price 20,000*l.* This sum Grenville refused to issue from the Treasury. The ground was consequently sold to builders, and a new row of houses, overlooking the King in his private walks, was erected to his great annoyance.†

GROUND (UPPER) STREET, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK.

"Lent unto Frances Henslow, the 15 of desemb^r, 1597, when he went to tack his howsse one the bancksyde, called the uper grown, the some of vj^li." —*Henslowe's Diary*, p. 151.

GRUB STREET, CRIPPLEGATE. Now called Milton-street, from the nearness of its locality to the Bunhill residence of our great epic poet—an extraordinary change from all that is low and grovelling in literature to all that is epic and exalted.

"Grub-street, the name of a street in London much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grub-street."—*Dr. Johnson's Dictionary*, under "Grub-street."

"During the usurpation, a prodigious number of seditious and libellous pamphlets and papers, tending to exasperate the people, and increase the confusion in which the nation was involved, were from time to time published. The authors of these were for the most part men whose indigent circumstances compelled them to live in the suburbs and most obscure parts of the town; Grub-street then abounded with mean old houses, which were let out in lodgings at low rents, to persons of this description, whose occupation was in publishing anonymous treason and slander. One of the original inhabitants of this street was Fox, the Martyrologist. It was also rendered famous by having been the dwelling place of Mr. Henry Welby, a gentleman of whom it is related in a printed narrative, that he lived there forty years without being seen of any."—*Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 31.

"In the east end of Fore-street, is More-lane; then next is Grub-street, of late years inhabited for the most part by bowyers, fletchers, bow-string makers, and such like occupations, now little occupied; archery giving place to a number of bowling alleys, and dicing houses, which in all places are increased, and too much frequented."—*Stow*, p. 160.

"31 January, 1710-11. They are intending to tax all little printed penny

* See Horwood's Map, engraved in 1794.

† Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George III., vol. iii., p. 4.

papers a half-penny every half sheet, which will utterly ruin Grub-street."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, ii. 161.

"Mr. Hoole told him he was born in Moorfields, and had received part of his early instruction in Grub-street. 'Sir,' said Johnson, smiling, 'you have been regularly educated.' Having asked who was his instructor, and Mr. Hoole having answered, 'My uncle, Sir, who was a tailor;' Johnson, recollecting himself, said, 'Sir, I knew him: we called him the metaphysical tailor. He was of a club in Old-street, with me and George Psalmanazar, and some others.' . . . . In pleasant reference to himself and Mr. Hoole, as brother authors, he often said, 'Let you and I, Sir, go together, and eat a beef-steak in Grub-street.'"—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

"A libeller is nothing but a Grub-street Critic run to seed."—*Bp. Warburton, Notes to Dunciad.*

Swift has "A Grub-street Elegy on the supposed death of Partridge, the almanack-maker," and a poem entitled "Advice to the Grub-street Verse-writers." Nor has Pope overlooked this London locality of the Muses.

"Let Budgell charge low Grub-street with his quill,
And write whate'er he pleased—except my will."

In another place he commemorates what he calls the "Grub-street Choir."

GUILDFORD STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE. Lord Chancellor Loughborough lived in Baltimore House, the corner of Guildford-street, and what is now Russell-square.*

GUILDHALL (THE) of the City of London, in the ward of CHEAP, was built in the year 1411, (12th of Henry IV.), prior to which time the Courts were held in Aldermanbury. To defray the cost of this new building, the several guilds or Companies gave liberal contributions; fees and rates were levied, and even offences pardoned upon payment of fines. As the Hall advanced, individual generosity added largely to the general decoration of the work. The executors of the celebrated Whittington paved the Great Hall with "hard stone of Purbeck." Divers aldermen contributed to the glazing and heraldic splendour of the windows. Seven statues were given to fill the vacant niches of a porchway, and a kitchen added in 1501, "by procurement of Sir John Sha, goldsmith, Mayor, who was the first that kept his feast there." † Of the original Guildhall there is nothing left but the fine proportions of the building and the crypt. The roof, of carved oak, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the whole of the principal front seriously injured. The reparations were of course in a barbarous taste, hardly worse, however, than the present mongrel front erected in 1789, from the designs of George Dance, the City architect. The Courts within the Hall are nine in number:—Court of Common

* Life of Lord Sidmouth, i. 368. † Stow, p. 102.

Council; Court of Aldermen; Court of Hustings; Court of Orphans; the Sheriffs' Courts; the Court of the Wardmote; the Court of Hallmote; the Chamberlain's Court. The Courts of Exchequer, Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas, are held at Guildhall, on three several days during each term, and on the next day but one after each term; the City receiving 3*s.* 6*d.* for each verdict given. The sculpture in the Hall is of a very ordinary character. The pyramidical monument to the great Lord Chatham was cut by the elder Bacon, and the inscription upon it written by Edmund Burke. The monument to William Pitt was cut by Bubb, and the inscription upon it written by George Canning. The monument to Nelson was cut by Smith, and the inscription written by R. B. Sheridan. The monument to Lord Mayor Beckford (the father of the author of "Vathek") was cut by Moore, and the inscription upon it is his own speech to King George III., spoken, or said to have been spoken, at a period of great excitement. Beckford at Court, and while the King was sitting on his throne, desired leave to say a few words. The King was totally at a loss how to act. The request was unprecedented, as copies of all intended speeches to the sovereign are first transmitted privately to Court. The King, however, heard him, and the citizens engraved upon his monument the speech delivered on the occasion. This is the received account; but Gifford informs us * that his monument represents him "in the act of insulting his sovereign with a speech of which (factious and brutal as he was) he never uttered one syllable." The Common Council Chamber contains a standing statue of George III., (Chantrey's first statue), and a bust, by the same artist, of Granville Sharp. Here, too, is a bust of Lord Nelson, by the Honourable Mrs. Damer. The pictures in the Council Chamber and elsewhere are of the same ordinary merit. The Siege of Gibraltar was painted J. S. Copley, R.A., (the father of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst); the Death of Wat Tyler, by James Northcote, R.A.; the whole-length of Queen Anne, by Closterman; and the Portraits of the Judges (Sir Matthew Hale and others) who sat at Clifford's Inn after the Great Fire, and arranged all the differences between landlord and tenant during the great business of rebuilding, by Michael Wright. The two giants in the Hall—part of the pageant of a Lord Mayor's Day—are known as Gog and Magog, though antiquaries differ about their proper appellation, some calling them Colbrand and Brandamore, others Corineus and Gogmagog. They were carved by Richard Saunders, and set up in the Hall in 1708.†

* Ben Jonson, vi. 481. † Hone's Table Book, vol. ii., p. 613.

"I must not omit to tell you, that marching in the van of these five pageants, are two exceeding rarities to be taken notice of; that is, there are two extreme great giants, each of them at least fifteen foot high, that do sit and are drawn by horses in two several chariots, talking and taking tobacco as they ride along, to the great admiration and delight of all the spectators. At the conclusion of the show they are to be set up in Guildhall, where they may be daily seen all the year, and I hope never to be demolished by such dismal violence as happened to their predecessors; which are raised at the peculiar and proper cost of the City."—*Jordan's Lord Mayor's Pageant for 1672.*

"In 1415, when Henry V. entered London from Southwark, a male and female giant stood at the entrance of London Bridge, the male bearing an axe in his right hand, and in his left the keys of the City hanging to a staff, as if he had been the porter. In 1432, when Henry VI. entered the City the same way, 'a mighty giant' awaited him, as his champion, at the same place, with a drawn sword, and an inscription by his side, beginning

'All those that be enemies to the King,
I shall them clothe with confusion,' &c.

In 1554, when Philip and Mary made their public entry into London, 'two images, representing two giants, the one named Corineus and the other Gog-magog,' stood upon London Bridge, holding between them certain flattering Latin verses; and when Elizabeth passed through the City, the day before her coronation [Jan. 12, 1558], these two giants were placed at Temple Bar, holding between them a poetical recapitulation, in Latin and English, of the pageants that day exhibited."—*Fairholt's Lord Mayor's Pageants*, p. 23.

"Until the last reparation of Guildhall, in 1815, the present giants stood, with the old clock and a balcony of iron-work between them, over the stairs leading from the Hall to the Courts of Law and the Council Chamber. When they were taken down in that year, and placed on the floor of the Hall, I thoroughly examined them as they lay in that situation. They are made of wood, and hollow within, and from the method of joining and gluing the interior, are evidently of late construction, and every way too substantially built for the purpose of being either carried or drawn, or any way exhibited as a pageant."—*Hone's Table Book*, vol. ii., p. 614.

A public dinner is given in this Hall every 9th of November, by the new Lord Mayor for the coming year. The Hall on this occasion is divided into two distinct but not equal portions. The upper end or dais is called the Hustings, (from the Court of Hustings); the lower the Body of the Hall. Her Majesty's ministers and the great law officers of the Crown invariably attend it. At the upper end or dais the courses are all hot; at the lower end only the turtle. The scene is well worth seeing once—the loving-cup of the toastmaster and the barons of beef carrying the mind back to mediæval times and mediæval manners. The earliest account of a Lord Mayor's dinner in the Guildhall, that I am aware of, is to be found in Pepys.

"29 Oct. 1663. To Guildhall, and up and down to see the tables; where under every salt there was a bill of fare, and at the end of the table, the persons proper for the table. Many were the tables, but none in the Hall but the Mayor's and the Lords of the Privy Council that had napkins or

knives, which was very strange. I sat at the Merchant Strangers' table; where ten good dishes to a messe, with plenty of wine of all sorts; but it was very unpleasing that we had no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drunk out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes."—*Pepys.*

Here is the Guildhall or City of London Library, containing a very large collection of early printed plays and pageants, &c., connected with the City; antiquities, &c., discovered in making the excavations for the New Royal Exchange; and in an appropriate case, Shakspeare's own signature attached to a deed of conveyance, for which the Corporation of London gave, at the public sale, the sum of 147*l.* [*See* Ireland Yard.]

GUNPOWDER ALLEY, SHOE LANE. Here William Lilly, the astrologer, acquired his first knowledge of astrology from one Evans, a Welshman, a master of arts and in holy orders. Here, in 1658, in a mean lodging, died Richard Lovelace, the poet.

GUTTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

"Then is Guthurun's-lane, so called of Guthurun, some time owner thereof. The inhabitants of this lane, of old time, were gold-beaters."—*Stow*, p. 117.

In a MS. chronicle of London, written in the reign of Edward IV., it is spelt "Goter Lane." *

GUY'S HOSPITAL, in SOUTHWARK, for the sick and lame, situated near London Bridge, built by Dance, (d. 1773), and endowed by Thomas Guy, a bookseller in Lombard-street, who is said to have made his fortune ostensibly by the sale of Bibles, but more, it is thought, by purchasing seamen's tickets, and by his great success in the sale and transfer of stock in the memorable South Sea year of 1720. Guy was a native of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and died at the age of eighty, on the 27th of December, 1724. The building of the hospital cost 18,793*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and the endowment amounted to 219,499*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*† The founder, though seventy-six when the work began, lived to see his hospital covered with the roof. In the first court is his statue in brass, dressed in his livery gown, (erected Feb. 11th, 1734), and in the chapel ("shouldering God's altar") another statue of him, in marble, by the elder Bacon.

"He is represented standing, in his livery gown, with one hand raising a miserable sick object, and with the other pointing to a second object on a bier, carried by two persons into his Hospital. This superfluity cost a thousand pounds."—*Pennant.*

* A Chronicle of London, from 1089 to 1483, 4to, 1827, ed. by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

† Maitland, p. 667, ed. 1739.

HABERDASHERS' HALL, at Staining-lane-end, CHEAPSIDE, behind the Post Office, the eighth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies. The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt, as we now see it, it is said, by Sir Christopher Wren; but it is more in Jarman's style. The site was bequeathed to the Company in 1478 by William Baker, citizen and haberdasher. The Hall contains a miscellaneous collection of portraits, but not one of any consequence or merit. The Haberdashers were originally called Hurrers and Milaners, and were incorporated 26th of Henry VI. [*See* Aske's Hospital.]

HACKNEY. A suburban manor * and parish, the Chelsea of the north-east end of London, (etymology unknown), bounded by the parishes of Low Layton and Walthamstow on the north; by St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, on the south; by Bethnal Green on the east; and Tottenham, Stoke-Newington, and Islington on the west. The mother church (dedicated to St. Augustine, and pulled down in 1798, except the tower and the Rowe Chapel) is two miles from Shoreditch. The vicarage was held by Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The new church was consecrated July 15th, 1797. This now unfashionable quarter of the great London was long the residence of the noble families of Vere, Rich, Zouch, Brooke, and Rowe, and was famous at one time for its Presbyterian Meeting-house, of which Philip Nye, Adoniram Byfield, and Matthew Henry were preachers; for its Ladies' School, and its noble nursery-grounds, known beyond the limits of London as *Loddige's Nursery-garden*. The register records the baptism of Dr. South, the great preacher, (1634); the marriage of Fairfax, the Parliamentary general, (June 20th, 1637); and the burial of Owen Rowe, the regicide, (Dec. 27th, 1661). The usurious John Ward, of Hackney, (twice mentioned by Pope), lived at a large house at the top of the town, the site of which is still called Ward's Corner. Strype, the historian, was lecturer at Hackney from 1689 till 1724, and died at Hackney in 1737, in his 94th year.

"*Don Diego.* If she be not married to-morrow, (which I am to consider of), she will dance a corant in twice or thrice teaching more; will she not? for 'tis but a twelvemonth since she came from Hackney School."—*Wycherley, The Gentleman Dancing Master*, 4to.

"*Striker, (a haberdasher's wife).* Good, Mistress Gig-em-bob! your breeding! ha! I am sure my husband married me from Hackney School, where there was a number of substantial citizens' daughters; your breeding!"—*Shadwell, The Humourists*, 4to.

* Of the old Manor-house there is a view by J. T. Smith.

"For the publication of this Discourse, I wait only for subscriptions from the under-graduates of each University, and the young ladies in the boarding-schools at Hackney and Chelsea."—*The Tatler*, No. 33.

"I had a parcel of as honest religious girls about me as ever pious matron had under her tuition, at a Hackney boarding-school."—*Tom Brown, Madam Cresswell to Moll Quarles.*

HALF MOON STREET, PICCADILLY.

"Half Moon Street was built in 1730, as appears by that date on the south-west corner house. Its name was taken from the Half-Moon public-house which stood at the corner."—*An Antiquarian Ramble in the Streets of London, by J. T. Smith*, vol. i., p. 18.

"Last Friday evening died Mrs. Winter, who many years kept the Half-Moon Ale-house, in Piccadilly, in which it is said she acquired near 8000*l.*, which she has left to her poorest relations."—*Gazetteer, Sept. 6th*, 1759.

"Yesterday, James Boswell, Esq., arrived from Scotland at his lodgings, in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly."—*Public Advertiser, March 24th*, 1768.

I remember Madame D'Arblay (Fanny Burney) living on the east side of the street, in the last house overlooking Piccadilly. Her sitting-room was the front room over the shop, then a linendraper's, now a turner's, shop. Mrs. Pope, the actress, (the first and best of the name), died, in 1797, in this street.

HALF MOON STREET, in the STRAND. The old name for the lower end of Bedford-street, and so called from the "Half Moon Tavern."

"1638. To relieve Jane Walls, that was delivered of a child neere the Halfe Moone Taverne, goeing into Covent Garden, i^{li} vj^{d}.

"1655. July 1.—Rec^{d} of Coll Corbit and Mr. Hill, for drinking in the Half Moone Taverne on the Lord's Day, 1*l.*"—*Overseers' Accounts of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.*

People were fined, from 1648 to 1660, for the commonest offences committed on a Sunday. Entries occur in the accounts I have examined of fines received for "riding in a coach,"—"carrying a little linen,"—"a barber, for trimming,"—"carrying a haunch of venison,"—"carrying a pair of shoes,"—"for his wife's swearing an oath," &c. Sir Charles Sedley and the Duke of Buckingham were frequently fined in 1657 and 1658 for riding in their coaches on the Lord's day. The lower end of Bedford-street is in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the upper end in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

HALFPENNY HATCH stood at the back of St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, at the end of Neptune-place. Here Astley first exhibited equestrian performances, before he took the ground at the foot of Westminster Bridge, on which the present amphitheatre stands.*

* Book for a Rainy Day, by J. T. Smith, p. 253.

"Base Buonapartè, fill'd with deadly ire,
Sets, one by one, our playhouses on fire.
Some years ago he pounc'd with deadly glee on
The Opera House, then burnt down the Pantheon;
Nay, still unsated, in a coat of flames,
Next at Milbank he cross'd the river Thames;
Thy Hatch, O Half-penny, pass'd in a trice,
Boil'd some black-pitch, and burnt down Astley's twice."
Rejected Addresses.

HALL OF COMMERCE, in THREADNEEDLE STREET. The speculation of Edward Moxhay, a wealthy biscuit-baker, and built in 1830, on the site of the French Church. The bas-relief on the front was executed by M. L. Watson, a young sculptor of promise, who died in 1847. The Hall is conducted on the principles of a club, and is supported by the annual subscriptions of its members. The wool-sales are held here, and up stairs are a number of apartments for meetings of creditors, private conferences and arbitrations. A fine Roman pavement (now in the British Museum) was discovered while the foundations were making.

HAMILTON PLACE, PICCADILLY, was so called after James Hamilton, Esq., Ranger of Hyde Park in the reign of King Charles II., and the elder Hamilton of De Grammont's Memoirs. The corner house fronting Piccadilly (No. 1) was built by Lord Chancellor Eldon. No. 6 (Mr. Munro's) contains some good pictures, including the "Madonna delle Candelabre," from the Duke of Lucca's collection, and one of the richest series of drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

HAMPSTEAD ROAD, leading from Tottenham-court-road to the village of Hampstead. On the right-hand side is St. James's Chapel, a chapel of ease to St. James's, Westminster. Here are buried Lord George Gordon, the hero of the riots of 1780, and George Morland, the painter. On the left-hand side stood "Sol's-row," a series of small houses, with little gardens before them. In one of these (No. 10) Wilkie painted his "Blind Fiddler." The gardens gave way to shops in the year 1840. On the site of the New River Reservoir (east side, south end) stood a building called "King John's Palace," taken down in 1808. See a view of it in Wilkinson.

"She [Moll King] retired with her savings, built three houses on Haverstock Hill, on the road to Hampstead, and died in one of them, September, 1747. Her own mansion was afterwards the last residence of the celebrated Nancy Dawson, the hornpipe dancer, and the mistress of Ned Shuter. The three together are still distinguished by the appellation of Moll King's Row."
—*Caulfield's Eccentric Magazine*, vol. ii., p. 94.

HANAPER OFFICE. So called from the custom of keeping writs in a hamper, or basket, "in Hanaperio." The duty of Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper, consists in collecting several of the ancient revenues of the Crown; in keeping an account of all

patents, commissions, and grants that pass the Great Seal; registering the same in his office, collecting the fees thereof, and portioning out the several amounts due to the Crown and the Court of Chancery. The balance remaining belongs by right of office to the Clerk of the Hanaper. The fees and profits arising by writs, charters, and other writings sealed with the seals of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, were granted by Charles II. to Lord George Fitzroy and his male issue, and, in default of such issue, to the Earl of Southampton and his issue, and, in default of such issue, to the Earl of Euston (afterwards Duke of Grafton) and his male issue. These three noblemen were natural sons of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, and the grant was made on condition that the receiver of these fees and profits should pay yearly to the Clerk of the Hanaper the sum of 1653*l.* 14*s*,, which sum is still paid yearly by the Duke of Grafton, as Receiver of the Green Wax or Seal Office.

HANGMAN'S GAINS.

"In the Liberties of the said St. Katherine's [in the Tower] is a place called now Hangman's Gains, by a strange corruption for Hammes and Guynes, where the poor tradespeople of Hammes and Guynes were allotted to dwell after Calais and those places were taken from the English."—*Stryp*e, B. v., p. 299.

HANOVER CHAPEL, REGENT STREET. A chapel on the west side, between Hanover-street and Prince's-street, surmounted by two square pedesdals, built by C. R. Cockerell, R.A., at a cost of 16,180*l.* The first stone was laid June 6th, 1823, and the chapel consecrated June 20th, 1825. The doorway is admired for its classic design and proportions.

HANOVER CLUB. A club of noblemen, associated for political purposes, in the reign of King George I., and zealous for the succession of the crown in the Hanoverian family.

HANOVER COURT, LONG ACRE, properly *Phœnix Alley*.

HANOVER SQUARE. Built circ. 1718. In 1719 it is called "Hanover-square-street." * The first inhabitants were:—1720. Lord Carpenter, Sir Theodore Jansen, Lord Hillsborough, Duke of Montrose, Lord Dunmore. *North.*—Colonel Fane, Mr. Sheldon, Earl of Coventry, Lord Brook, General Stewart, Duke of Roxburgh, General Evans.†

"Among these suburban territories on this side, in the way towards Tyburn, there are certain new and splendid buildings, called in honour of his present Majesty, [George I.], Hanover Square,—some finished, and some erecting; consisting of many compleat and noble houses. One whereof is

* Rate-books of St. Martin's. † Rate-books of St. Martin's.

taking by my Lord Cowper, late Lord High Chancellor of England. And it is reported that the common place of execution of malefactors at Tyburn shall be appointed elsewhere, as somewhere near Kingsland; for the removing any inconveniences or annoyances that might thereby be occasioned to that Square or the Houses thereabouts."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 120.

Here Pope's Lord Cobham had a house; Ambrose Philips died here in 1749, and Admiral Lord Rodney in 1792. The statue of William Pitt, by Sir Francis Chantrey, set up in the year 1831, is of bronze, and cost 7000*l.* On the east side of the square are the Hanover-square Rooms, and on the west is the *Oriental Club*. In the 1754 edition of Stow is a capital view of the square, with wooden posts to denote the inner square.

HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, HANOVER SQUARE. Concert and Ball-rooms on the east side, built by Sir John Gallini, formerly one of the managers of the Italian Opera in this country.

HANS PLACE, SLOANE STREET, was so called after Sir Hans Sloane, the eminent physician, and Lord of the Manor of Chelsea. L. E. L. (Miss Landon) was born, Aug. 14th, 1802, in the house now No. 25. She went to school in the house No. 22, and lived in the same house till the period of her unfortunate marriage. The school, when Miss Landon went to it, was kept by a Miss Rowden. The entertaining authoress of Our Village, Mary Russell Mitford, was also educated at the same school; and Lady Caroline Lamb and Lady Bulwer Lytton were some time inmates of the house.

HANWAY STREET, OXFORD STREET. A narrow lane running into Tottenham-Court-road, once called Hanway-yard. On a stone let into the wall of a corner house is the date, 1721.

HARDING (EAST and WEST) STREET, FETTER LANE, were so called after certain lands, tenements, and gardens, (situated partly in Shoe-lane and partly in Fetter-lane), bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company, by Agnes Hardinge, widow, "to the intent that they should yearly give and pay, weekly for ever, to two poor widows of goldsmiths, eightpence each." The date of the grant was Jan. 22nd, 1513. The annual amount for which the grant was given was 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and the annual amount realised by the Goldsmiths' Company from the estate when the Charity Commissioners drew up their report, 504*l.**

HARE COURT, TEMPLE, was so called after Nicholas Hare, (d. 1557), Master of the Rolls in the reign of Mary I. Hare-court pump has long been famous for its water.

* Herbert's Livery Companies, ii. 274.

"And dare the College insolently aim
To equal our fraternity in fame?
Then let Crab's eyes with pearl for virtue try,
Or Highgate Hill with lofty Pindus vie:
So glow-worms may compare with Titan's beams,
And Hare-court Pump with Aganippe's streams."
Garth's Dispensary.

HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, was so called after Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the founder of the Harleian Library, (d. 1741). Oxford-street was called after the first earl of the family, better known as Mr. Harley, Queen Anne's Lord Treasurer, (d. 1724). *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Allan Ramsay, the painter.* Colonel John Ramsay, his son, was living at No. 67 in the year 1800;† I presume his father's house.

HARP ALLEY, SHOE LANE.

"Before the act of Parliament passed for removing the signs and other obstructions in the streets of London there was a market for signs, ready prepared, in Harp-alley, Shoe-lane."—*Edwards's Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 118, 4to, 1808.

"If you will buy choice hooks, I will one day walk with you to Charles Kerbye's, in Harp Alley, Shoe Lane, who is the most exact hook-maker that the nation affords."—*Walton's Angler*, 2nd ed.

HART STREET, CRUTCHED FRIARS. Here is the church of St. Olave, described elsewhere, and well worthy of a visit.

"I was born in St. Olave's, Hart-street, London, in a house that my father took of the Lord Dingwall, in the year 1625."—*Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs*, p. 50.

HART STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built circ. 1637,‡ and so called after the White Hart Inn, referred to in the lease to Sir William Cecil, of Sept. 7th, 1570;§ and still standing when Strype, in 1720, drew up his additions to the Survey of Stow. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Joe Haines, the comedian, died in this street, 4th of April, 1701. Barton Booth, the original *Cato* in Addison's play.

"Mr. Booth, one of the most celebrated actors that has appeared on the English stage, lies at the point of death, at his house in Hart Street, Covent Garden."—*The Daily Courant, Jan. 2nd*, 1732-3.

HARTSHORNE LANE, CHARING CROSS, now NORTHUMBERLAND STREET. In a MS. of the time of James I., I find it called "Hartshorne Lane, or Christopher Alley."‖

"Though I cannot, with all my industrious inquiry, find him [Ben Jonson]

* Boswell by Croker, v. iv., p. 263, 8vo ed. † Court Guide for 1800.
‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.
§ Archæologia, xxx. 497. ‖ Harl. MS. 6850.

in his cradle, I can fetch him from his long coats. When a little child he lived in Hartshorne-lane, near Charing-cross, where his mother married a Bricklayer for her second husband."—*Fuller's Worthies*, p. 243, fol. 1622.

Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey had his wood wharf at the bottom of this lane.

HATTON GARDEN was so called after Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Christopher Hatton, his godson, son of John Hatton, cousin and heir male of the celebrated Sir Christopher Hatton, created Baron Hatton of Kerby, in the county of Northampton, July 29th, 1643, and died 1670. He was the patron of Sir William Dugdale, who dedicates to him his magnificent book on Old St. Paul's.

"Hatton Garden is a very large place, containing several streets, viz., Hatton Street, Charles Street, Cross Street, and Kirby Street, all which large tract of ground was a garden, and belonged to Hatton House; now pulled down, and built into houses."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 255.

"7th June, 1659. To London, to take leave of my brother, and see y^e^ foundations now laying for a long streete and buildings in Hatton Garden, design'd for a little towne, lately an ample garden."—*Evelyn*, i. 317, 4to ed.

"Mr. Wycherley visited her [the Countess of Drogheda] daily, at her lodgings, while she staid at Tunbridge, and after she went to London at the lodgings in Hatton Garden, where, in a little time, he got her consent to marry her."—*Dennis's Letters*, p. 223, 8vo, 1721.

[*See* Ely Place ; Nursery.]

HAY HILL, BERKELEY STREET, leading to Dover-street.

"The 11 of Aprill [1554] Sir Thomas Wyat was beheaded on the Tower Hill, and after quartered. His quarters were set up in divers places, and his head on the gallowes at Hay hill, neare Hide parke, from whence it was shortly after stolne, and conuayed away."—*Stow, by Howes*, p. 623, ed. 1631.

"Hay Hill was granted by Queen Anne to the then Speaker of the House of Commons. Much clamour was made about it, as a bribe of great consequence; and the Speaker sold it for 200*l.*, and gave the money to the poor. The Pomfret family afterwards purchased it; and it has lately been sold for 20,000*l.*"—*Annual Register for* 1769, p. 86.

The late Duke of York was robbed on Hay-hill, while in company with the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.

HAYMARKET (THE) was so called from a market for hay formerly kept here, and removed to its present site, Cumberland-market, Regent's Park, in 1830, pursuant to the 11th of George IV., cap. 14. I can find no earlier notice of the Haymarket than an accidental allusion in Suckling's Ballad upon a Wedding.

"At Charing Cross, hard by the way,
Where we (thou know'st) do sell our hay,
There is a house with stairs,
And there did I see coming down
Such folks as are not in our town,
Forty, at least, in pairs."

Thynne of Longleat, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Bath, was murdered in his carriage at the bottom of this street, by assassins hired for the purpose by the celebrated Count Koningsmark.

> "By villains he was set upon,
> Near to a place that 's called Pall Mall."
> *Old Ballad in the Roxburgh Collection.*

His monument in Westminster Abbey contains a bas-relief of his murder. He was shot in the belly, between seven and eight at night, on Sunday, February 12th, 1681-2. Count Koningsmark escaped, but the assassins he had hired were hanged in the street in which the murder was committed.* Here, 3rd of October, 1769, Baretti, the author of the Italian and Spanish Dictionaries which bear his name, stabbed a man in a broil, for which he was arraigned at the Old Bailey for murder, and acquitted. Going hastily up the Haymarket he was accosted by a woman, who behaving with great indecency, he was provoked to give her a blow on the head ; upon which three men immediately interfering and endeavouring to push him from the pavement with a view to throw him into a puddle, he was alarmed for his safety and rashly struck one of them with a knife, (which he constantly wore for the purpose of carving fruit and sweetmeats), and inflicted a wound of which the man died the next day. In 1697 the Haymarket was paved, each cart-load of hay contributing 3*d.*, and each cart-load of straw 1*d.*, to the general expense. On the east side of this street stands the *Haymarket Theatre*, and on the west, nearly opposite, the *Italian Opera House*. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Pope asked Walter Harte to ascend three pair of stairs, and enter a small top room above a small shop in the Haymarket; when they were within the room, Pope said to Harte, "In this garret Addison wrote his Campaign." Sir Samuel Garth, then Dr. Garth, on the east side from 1699 to 1703, sixth door from top. Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, from 1714 to 1726, *i.e.* from Maynwaring's death in 1712 to near the period of her retirement from the stage, seventh door from top, east side. The tennis court in James-street was originally a part of Piccadilly Hall, from whence the present Piccadilly derives its name.

Haymarket Theatre was originally a summer theatre, built by John Potter, a carpenter, and opened for the first time Dec. 29th, 1720. It was known at first as "The Little Theatre in the Haymarket," to distinguish it from another theatre on the opposite side of the street, built by Vanbrugh a few years

* Reresby, p. 142.

earlier. [*See* Opera House.] A company of actors, calling themselves "The Great Mogul's Company," hired the house about 1735, and brought out several of Fielding's dramatic satires; especially Pasquin, and The Golden Rump, of which Horace Walpole found an imperfect copy among his father's papers.* These pieces gave rise to what is called the Licensing Act. It may be proper to explain this act. By the 10th of Geo. II.. cap. 28, it was enacted, that from and after the 24th of June, 1737, no part of any play or performance should be represented for remuneration, without the sanction or license of the Lord Chamberlain: that all plays, not already licensed by that officer, should be sent for his approval or prohibition fourteen days at least before the day named for performance, under a forfeit of 50*l.* and the license. This act is still in force. The prologue and epilogue equally require the Lord Chamberlain's license. Macklin in 1744 was manager of the Little House, and in 1747 was succeeded by Foote, who ran for thirty years a race of successful exertion and industry at this theatre. Here, 16th of January, 1748-9, a large audience assembled to see a man get into a quart bottle. The contriver of this notable hoax was the Duke of Montagu, eccentric in his humour as well as in his benevolence. The person who appeared was a poor Scotchman who had some office about the India House.† In 1767 it was made a Royal Theatre. In 1777, Foote sold his license to the elder Colman for an annuity of 1600*l.*, with permission to play so often, and on such terms, that he could gain 400*l.* more. "What Colman can get by this bargain," Dr. Johnson writes, "but trouble and hazard I do not see." It turned out, however, a very fortunate bargain, for Foote, though not then 56, played on three occasions only, and died 1777, in less than a year from the date of sale. Colman, dying in 1795, was succeeded by his son, George Colman the younger, who in 1805 sold a half share of his license to Messrs. Morris and Winston; the representatives of the former gentleman being still the proprietors or part-proprietors of the theatre. Henderson, Bannister, Elliston, and Liston, made each their first bow to a London public on the boards of the Haymarket Theatre, and here Mr. Poole's Paul Pry was originally performed. The Little House was permanently closed 14th of October, 1820, and the present house built by Nash publicly opened July 4th, 1821. It stands on a piece of ground immediately

* Walpole's George, II., i. 14, 8vo ed.

† Sir Walter Scott, in Quarterly Review for June, 1826.

adjoining the Little Theatre. There is a good view of the two houses in the Londina Illustrata.

HEATHCOCK COURT, STRAND, was distinguished by a Heathcock in a handsome shell canopy, over its entrance from the Strand, and deserves commemoration as the last street or court in London, that preserved a sign to indicate its name. This very interesting relic of a former custom was removed in July, 1844. I endeavoured to preserve it, but without effect.

HEAVEN and HELL.

"*Subtle.* Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies,
Nor Dagger frumety.
"*Dol Common.* Nor break his fast
In Heaven and Hell."
Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, Act v.

"Heaven and Hell were two mean ale-houses, abutting on Westminster Hall. Whalley says that they were standing in his remembrance. They are mentioned, together with a third house, called Purgatory, in a grant which I have read, dated in the first year of Henry VII."—*Gifford, Jonson,* iv. 174.

"There is a place partly under, partly by the Exchequer Court, commonly called Hell. I could wish it had another name, seeing it is ill jesting with edged tools. I am informed that formerly this place was appointed a prison for the King's debtors, who never were freed thence until they had paid their uttermost due demanded of them. This proverb is since applied to moneys paid into the Exchequer, which thence are irrecoverable, upon what plea or pretence whatsoever."—*Fuller's Worthies,* p. 236, ed. 1662.

"Hell, a tavern near Westminster Hall."—*Rich's Irish Hubbub,* 4to, 1619.

"Hell, a place near to Westminster Hall, where very good meat is dressed all the Term Time."—*The Worth of a Penny, by Henry Peacham,* p. 10, 4to, 1667.

"*Counsel.* What do you know of Peters?
"*Beaver.* My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury,—Upon a day that was appointed for a feast for those that sat then as a Parliament, I went to Westminster, to find out some company to dine with me, and having walked about an hour in Westminster Hall, and finding none of my friends to dine with me, I went to that place called Heaven, and dined there."—*Trial of Hugh Peters.*

"False Heaven at the end of the Hall."—*Hudibras.*

"28 Jany. 1659-60. And so I returned and went to Heaven, where Luellin and I dined."—*Pepys.*

"Under the Hall [Westminster Hall] are certain subterraneous apartments, which are called, one Paradise, and another Hell: consisting of Tenements, Houses, Mansions, which, with other Tenements and Lands, were held in King Edward the Sixth's days by one William Fryes. These were given by the King to Sir Andrew Dudley, brother to the great Duke of Northumberland, with other Lands and Tenements in Westminster, to him for the term of his life, an. Regn. 3, in consideration of services."—*Strype,* B. vi., p. 52.

"In the Palace Yard were anciently Pales, within which were two Messes,

the one called Paradise, and the other called the Constabulary, both which were granted to John, Duke of Bedford, 13 Henry 6."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 55.

"The remarkable places and things [in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster] are the Tombs and Monuments in the Abbey of Westminster .... the Gate House; Hell near Westminster Hall, a place very much frequented by lawyers."—*New Remarks of London, by the Company of Parish Clerks*, p. 273, 12mo, 1732.

When Pride "purged" the Parliament on the 6th of December, 1648, the forty-one he excepted were shut up for the night, in a tavern called Hell kept by a Mr. Duke.*

"Of whose names Mr. Hugh Peters came to take a list; and then conveyed them into their great Victualling-house, near Westminster Hall, called Hell, where they kept them all night without any beds."—*Dugdale's Troubles*, p. 363, fol. 1681.

HEDGE LANE, COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, now WHITCOMB STREET. A narrow but frequented thoroughfare, leading from Pall Mall East to Coventry-street. Agas has laid it down very distinctly in his interesting map of London, executed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—The Duke of Monmouth, (d. 1685).

"He [the Duke of Monmouth] was then at his house in Hedge Lane where the Cabal held a meeting."—*King James's Memoirs, Macph:* p. 99.

Mauritius Lowe, the painter, who lived in the year 1778 at No. 3, Hedge-lane.†

"On Tuesday, April 28, 1778, Dr. Johnson was engaged to dine at General Paoli's. I called on him, and accompanied him in a hackney-coach. We stopped at the bottom of Hedge-lane, into which he went to leave a letter, 'with good news for a poor man in distress,' as he told me."—*Boswell, by Croker*, p. 605.

In December, 1821, some interesting ruins were discovered at the bottom of this lane, part as was thought of the Royal Mews, burnt in 1534.‡

HELEN'S (ST.), BISHOPSGATE STREET. A parish church on the east side of Bishopsgate-street Within, near its junction with Grace-church-street, the church of the Priory of the Nuns of St. Helen's, founded (circ. 1216) by "William, the son of William the Goldsmith," otherwise William Basing, Dean of St. Paul's. The old Hall of the Nuns (then the Hall of the Company of Leathersellers) was taken down in 1799, and the present St. Helen's-place erected in its stead. There is a view of the old Hall, with its rich roof and the fine old crypt beneath it, in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata. The interior of the church is divided into two aisles, of nearly equal proportions, with a

* Carlyle's Cromwell, i. 399; Rushworth, vii. 1355.
† Letter to Garrick, in Garrick Cor., ii. 305. ‡ Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata.

small transept abutting from the main building. There is little in the architecture to attract attention, in general design or even in detail. The windows are irregular—the roof poor and heavy. Part only of the church is employed for divine service. The monuments are old, numerous, and interesting. *Observe.*—Sir John Crosby, Alderman, (d. 1475), and Ann his wife, the founder of *Crosby Hall;* an altar-tomb, with two recumbent figures, the male figure with his alderman's mantle over his plate armour.—Sir Thomas Gresham, (d. 1579), the founder of the *Royal Exchange;* an altar-tomb, with this short inscription on the surmounting slab :—" Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, buried December 15th, 1579." This monument was never completed, nor was there any inscription on the slab when Pennant drew up his account in 1790. Stow tells us that it was Gresham's intention to have built a new steeple to the church " in recompense of ground filled up with his monument."—John Lementhorp, (d. 1510), in armour ; a brass.—Sir William Pickering, father and son of the same name, (d. 1542, d. 1574); a recumbent figure of the father in armour, beneath an enriched marble canopy.—Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London in 1551, (d. 1558) ; a monument against the wall, with male and female figures kneeling at a desk, Sir Andrew Judd in armour. This Sir Andrew Judd was founder of the Free Grammar School at Tunbridge, and of the Almshouses in the neighbourhood which bear his name. The inscription is curious ; but the name is a recent addition.*—Sir Julius Cæsar, (d. 1636), Master of the Robes and Under-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reign of James I. : the same Sir Julius Cæsar of whom Lord Clarendon tells the amusing story, " Remember Cæsar."

" His epitaph is cut on a black slab, in form of a piece of parchment, with a seal appendant, by which he gives his bond to Heaven to resign his life willingly whenever it should please God to call him. ' In cujus rei testimonium manum meam et sigillum apposui.' "—*Pennant.*

This monument was the work of Nicholas Stone, and cost 110*l.*—Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London in 1594, from whom the Marquis of Northampton derives the Spencer portion of his name, Spencer-Compton. Sir John Spencer bought Crosby House, and kept his mayoralty in it in 1594.—Francis Bancroft, the founder of the Almshouses which bear his name.

" He is embalmed in a chest made with a lid, having a pair of hinges without any fastening, and a piece of square glass on the lid just over his face. It is a very plain monument, almost square, and has a door for the sexton, on certain occasions, to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs."—*Noorthouck's Hist. of Lond.* p. 557, 4to, 1773.

* Engraved in Wilkinson.

—William Bond, "a merchant adventurer, and most famous in his age for his great enterprises by sea and land," (d. 1576).—Martin Bond, Captain, in the year 1588, at the Camp at Tilbury, (d. 1643).—John Robinson, merchant of the staple in England, (d. 1599).—William and Magdalen Kerwyn, (d. 1594, d. 1592). In the vestibule is a box to receive charitable contributions, with a curiously-carved figure beneath, of a mendicant asking alms. Mr. Hunter has discovered, from the parish books of St. Helen's, that a William Shakspeare, perhaps the poet, (but this is questionable), was an inhabitant of St. Helen's in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HELL, near WESTMINSTER HALL. [*See* Heaven and Hell.]

HEMINGS' ROW, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. Upon an old wood house at the west end of this street, near the second-floor window, is the name of the street and the date, 1680. In the overseers' accounts of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, I find the following entry :—

"1679. Rec[d] of John Hemings, apothecary, his fine for not serving overseer, £12."

From this Hemings the row, in all probability, derived its name. The original name was Dirty-lane :* it still retains its old character under its new appellation.

HELMET COURT, in the STRAND, over against Somerset House. So called from the Helmet Inn, enumerated in a list of houses, taverns, &c., in Fleet-street and the Strand, made in the time of James I., and preserved in Harleian MS. 6850. When the King of Denmark was in this country, on a visit to his daughter, Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., he was lodged in Somerset House, and a new range was erected, at the expense of the Crown, in the kitchen of the Helmet.† A second new range was erected on the same occasion at the Swan.

"I give all and singular my freehold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, lying and being in Helmet Court, in the Strand, unto Elizabeth my well-beloved wife."—*Will of Henry Condell*, (Shakspeare's fellow actor).

HENEAGE LANE, ALDGATE.

"Then next is one great house, large of rooms, fair courts, and garden plots, sometimes pertaining to the Bassets, since that to the Abbots of Bury, in Suffolk, and therefore called Buries Markes, corruptly Bevis Markes; and since the dissolution of the Abbey of Bury, to Thomas Heneage, the father, and to Sir Thomas, his son."—*Stow*, p. 55.

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built in 1637, and so called after Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I. *Eminent Inha-*

* Hatton, p. 24. † Board of Works' Accounts, 1614, Harl. MS. 1653.

bitants.—Sir Lewis Dives, south side, in 1637.—The Right Hon. the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, south side, in 1640.—Samuel Cooper, the celebrated miniature painter, (d. 1672). He was living here in 1645, when a rate was made for raising 250*l.* for payment of the rector and repairs of the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, according to an ordinance of Parliament of 7th January, 1645. Cooper's share was 1*l.* 8*s.*—Kitty Clive, in March, 1756, when she advertised her benefit.—Sir Robert Strange, the celebrated engraver, "at his house, the Golden Head, in Henrietta Street." He was living here in 1756, when he published his proposals for engraving, by subscription, three historical prints—two from Pietro da Cortona, and one from Salvator Rosa.*—McArdell, the engraver, at the Golden Ball.—Paul Whitehead, the poet; he died here in 1774.—In the Castle Tavern, in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, Sheridan fought and disarmed Mathews, his rival in Miss Linley's love; and in Rawthmell's Coffee-house, in this street, the Society of Arts was established in the year 1754.†

HENRIETTA STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, was so called after Henrietta Holles, daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and wife of Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the munificent founder of the Harleian Library, (d. 1741).

HENRY VII.'s CHAPEL. [*See* Westminster Abbey.]

HERALDS' COLLEGE, or, COLLEGE OF ARMS, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

> "And next adjoining is Derby House, sometime belonging to the Stanleys, for Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby of that name, who married the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII., in his time built it. Queen Mary gave it [July 18th, 1555] to Gilbert Dethike, then Garter King of Arms, and to the other heralds and pursuivants at arms, and to their successors, to the end that the said King of Arms, heralds, and pursuivants of arms and their successors, might at their liking dwell together, and at meet times to congregate, speak, confer, and agree among themselves for the good government of their faculty."—*Stow*, p. 137.

On the south side of the quadrangle are two escutcheons, one bearing the arms (and legs) of the Isle of Man, and the other the eagle's claw, both ensigns of the house of Stanley, and put up here to mark the site of old Derby House. Here is the Earl Marshal's Office, once a very important court, but now of very little consequence. It was sometime called the Court of Honour, and took cognizance of words supposed to reflect upon the nobility. Sir Richard Granville was fined in it, for having said that the Earl of Suffolk was a base lord;

* Public Advertiser, March 18th, 1756. † Edwards's Anecdotes, p. xi.

and Sir George Markham, in the sum of 10,000*l.*, for saying, after he had horsewhipped the insolent huntsman of Lord Darcy, that if his master justified his insolence he would serve him in the same manner. The appointment of Heralds is in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, as Hereditary Earl Marshal. Derby House, or Heralds' College, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and immediately rebuilt as we now see it, Sir William Dugdale, Garter King-at-Arms, rebuilding the apartments belonging to the Garter at his own expense. These are at the north-east corner. *Curiosities in Heralds' College.*—Sword, dagger, and turquoise ring, belonging to James IV. of Scotland, who fell at Flodden-field.

> "They produce a better evidence of James's death than the iron-belt—the monarch's sword and dagger, which are still preserved in the Heralds' College in London."—*Sir Walter Scott, Note to Marmion.*

Portrait of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, (the great warrior), from his tomb in Old St. Paul's.—Roll of the Tournament holden at Westminster (Feb. 13th, 1 Henry VIII.), in honour of Queen Katherine, upon the birth of their eldest son, Prince Henry, (1510): a most curious roll, engraved in the Monumenta Vetusta, Vol. I.—The Rous or Warwick roll: a series of figures of all the Earls of Warwick, from the Conquest to the reign of Richard III., executed by Rous, the celebrated antiquary of Warwick, at the close of the fifteenth century.—Pedigree of the Saxon Kings, from Adam, illustrated with many beautiful drawings in pen-and-ink (temp. Henry VIII.) of the Creation, Adam and Eve in Paradise, the Building of Babel, Rebuilding of the Temple, &c.—MSS., consisting chiefly of Heralds' visitations; records of grants of arms and royal licenses; records of modern pedigrees, (*i. e.* since the discontinuance of the visitations in 1687); a most valuable collection of official funeral certificates; a portion of the Arundel MSS.; the Shrewsbury or Cecil papers, from which Lodge derived his well-known Illustrations of British History; notes, &c., made by Glover, Vincent, Philpot, and Dugdale; a volume in the handwriting of the venerable Camden, (Clarencieux); the collections of Sir Edward Walker, Secretary at War, (temp. Charles I.) The College consists of three Kings —Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; of six Heralds—Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, York, and Chester; and of four Pursuivants—Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, and Rouge Dragon. The several appointments are in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal. *Celebrated Officers of the College.*—William Camden, Clarencieux; Sir William Dugdale, Garter; Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at

Oxford, Windsor Herald; Francis Sandford, author of the Genealogical History of England, Lancaster Herald; John Anstis, Garter; Sir John Vanbrugh, the poet, Clarencieux; Francis Grose, author of Grose's Antiquities, Richmond Herald; William Oldys, Norroy King at Arms; Lodge, "Lodge's Portraits," Clarencieux.

HERCULES' PILLARS, HYDE PARK CORNER. A small inn or public-house, near Hamilton-place, and the site of Apsley House. Here Squire Western put up; and here Field-Marshal the Marquis of Granby was often found.

"We must now convey the reader to Mr. Western's lodgings, which were in Piccadilly, where he was placed, at the recommendation of the landlord at the Hercules' Pillars, at Hyde Park Corner: for at the inn, which was the first he saw on his arrival in town, he placed his horses, and in those lodgings, which were the first he heard of, he deposited himself. Here, when Sophia alighted from the hackney-coach, which brought her from the house of Lady Bellaston, she desired to retire to the apartment provided for her, to which her father very readily agreed, and whither he attended her himself. . . . While Sophia was left with no other company than what attend the closest state prisoner, fire and candle, the squire sat down to regale himself over a bottle of wine, with his parson and the landlord of the Hercules' Pillars, who, as the squire said, would make an excellent third man, and could inform them of the news of the town; for to be sure, says he, he knows a great deal, since the horses of many of the quality stand at his house."—*Tom Jones*, B. xvi., chap 2.

"*Widow Blackacre.* You are a cheating, cozening spendthrift; and having sold your own annuity, would waste my jointure.

"*Jerry Blackacre.* And make havoc of our estate personal, and all our gilt plate; I should soon be picking up all our own mortgaged apostle-spoons, bowls, and beakers, out of most of the ale-houses betwixt Hercules' Pillars and the Boatswain in Wapping."—*Wycherley, The Plain Dealer*, 4to, 1676.

HERCULES' PILLARS ALLEY, on the south side of FLEET STREET, near St. Dunstan's Church.

"Hercules' Pillars Alley, but narrow, and altogether inhabited by such as keep Publick-Houses for Entertainment, for which it is of note."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 277.

"22 Feb. 1668-9. After the play was done, we met with W. Batelier, and W. Hewer, and Talbot Pepys, and they followed us in a hackney-coach; and we all stopped at Hercules Pillars; and there I did give them the best supper I could, and pretty merry; and so home between eleven and twelve at night."—*Pepys.*

"30 April, 1669. At noon my wife came to me at my tailor's, and I sent her home, and myself and Tom dined at Hercules' Pillars."—*Pepys.*

HERTFORD STREET, MAY FAIR. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Richard Brinsley Sheridan in 1800, at No. 10; Charles, first Earl of Liverpool, died in 1808, at No. 26.

HICKS'S HALL. The Sessions House of the County of Middlesex, in the broad part of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, opposite the

Windmill Inn, was named after Sir Baptist Hicks, of Kensington, a mercer in Cheapside, one of the justices of the county, afterwards Viscount Campden, (d. 1629), at whose cost it was built in 1612. It was removed in 1782 to Clerkenwell Green, where it still is, and where a very fine James I. chimney-piece from the old Hall may still be seen.

"Sir Baptist Hicks, knight, one of the Justices of the County, builded a very stately Session House of brick and stone, with all offices thereunto belonging, at his own proper charges, and upon Wednesday, the 13 of January, this yere 1612, by which time this house was fully finished, there assembled 26 Justices of the County, being the first day of their meeting in that place, where they were all feasted by Sir Baptist Hicks, and then they all with one consent gave it a proper name, and called it Hicks's Hall, after the name of the founder, who then freely gave the same house to them and their successors for ever. Untill this time the Justices of Middlesex held their usuall meeting in a common Inn, called the Castle, [near Smithfield Bars]."—*Howes*, p. 1003, ed. 1631.

"He [Sir Baptist Hicks] was one of the first citizens, that after knighthood kept their shops; but being charged with it by some of the Aldermen, he gave this answer for it:—'That his servants kept the shop, though he had a regard to the special credit thereof, and that he did not live altogether upon Interest, as most of the aldermen knights did, laying aside their trade after knighthood; and that had two of his servants kept their promise and articles concluded between them and him, he had been free of his shop two years past; and did then but seek a fit opportunity to leave the same.' This was in the year 1607."—*Strype*, B. i., p. 287.

"An old dull sot who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell Dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's Hall,
And hiccius-doctius played in all."
Hudibras, Part iii., Canto 3.

"Dear Mr. Pemberton, I beg you to beware of the indictment at Hicks's Hall, for publishing Rochester's bawdy poems; that copy will otherwise be my best legacy to my dear wife and helpless child."—*An Account of the Poisoning of E. Curll*, (*Pope's Works, by Roscoe*, v. 339).

William, Lord Russell, the patriot, was condemned in Hicks's Hall; and Count Koningsmark, the real, though not the actual, assassin of Mr. Thynne, was acquitted in the same building. The distances on the mile-stones of the great north road were formerly measured from Hicks's Hall. A few so marked still remain.

High Holborn. [*See* Holborn.]

Hill Street, Berkeley Square. The good Lord Lyttelton lived in this street. No. 24 was Lord de Tabley's, and here his lordship formed his celebrated collection of pictures of the English school.

Hinde Street, Manchester Square, was so called after Peter

and Jacob Hinde, to whom a part of Marylebone Park was let in the years 1754 and 1765.*

HOCKLEY IN THE HOLE, near CLERKENWELL GREEN. A place of public diversion—a kind of Bear Garden, celebrated for its bear and bull-baitings, and trials of skill. It did not exist, I believe, before the reign of Charles II., when, as Oldham tells us in a note to one of his poems, a man named Preston was the keeper. Elizabeth Preston, his daughter, is referred to with some humour in a paper on Hockley-in-the-Hole, in the 436th Number of the Spectator. Gay commemorates the days of performance in his entertaining Trivia:—

"Mondays and Thursdays are the days of game."

And Pope carries the name of Cibber to this then popular purlieu:—

"Back to the Devil the last echoes roll,
And Coll each butcher roars in Hockley-Hole."

Nor has Fielding overlooked it. His Jonathan Wild the Great was the son of Elizabeth, daughter of Scragg Hollow, of Hockley-in-the-Hole, Esquire.

"At His Majesty's Bear Garden in Hockley-in-the-Hole, a Trial of Skill is to be performed to-morrow, being the 9th of July, 1701, (without beat of Drum) between these following Masters:—I, John Terrewest, of Oundle, in Northamptonshire, Master of the Noble Science of Defence, do invite you William King, who lately fought Mr. Joseph Thomas, once more to meet me, and exercise at the usual weapons.—I, William King, will not fail to meet this fair inviter, desiring a clear stage and from him no favour.—Note. There is lately built a pleasant cool Gallery for gentlemen."—*Advertisement in the Postboy for* 1701.

"At the Bear Garden in Hockley in the Hole, 1710. This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Gamesters, and others, that on this present Monday is a Match to be fought by two Dogs, one from Newgate Market, against one from Honey Lane Market, at a Bull, for a guinea to be spent, five Let-goes out off hand, which goes fairest and farthest in wins all; likewise a Green Bull to be baited, which was never baited before, and a Bull to be turned lose with Fire Works all over him; also a Mad Ass to be baited; with variety of Bull baiting and Bear baiting; and a Dog to be drawn up with Fire Works. Beginning exactly at three of the clock."—*Handbill in Bagford's Collection in the British Museum.*

A third description of challenge was copied by Malcolm from the public prints of the year 1722:—

"'I, Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Clerkenwell, having had some words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring satisfaction, do invite her to meet me on the stage and box with me for three guineas, each woman holding half-a-crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops her money to lose the battle!' [This was to escape scratching. The acceptance is equally curious.]. 'I, Hannah Hyfield, of Newgate Market, hearing of the resoluteness of Elizabeth

* Lysons's Environs, iii. 246.

Wilkinson, will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words, desiring home blows, and from her no favour.'"

"He [Boswell] shrinks from the Baltic expedition, which I think is the best scheme in our power. In the phrase of Hockley in the Hole it is a pity he has not 'a better bottom.'"—*Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, Sept. 13th, 1777.*

HOG LANE, NORTON FOLGATE. On the west side of Norton Folgate, leading to Bunhill-fields, now called Worship-street. In the burial-register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, is the following entry:—

"1598. Gabriell Spencer being slayne, was buryed y^e^ xxiiij^th^ of September. Hogge Lane."

Gabriel Spencer, who lived in this lane, was a player in Henslowe's company of actors. He was killed in Hoxton-fields, in a duel with Ben Jonson.*

"Since his comming to England, being appealed to the fields, he had killed his adversarie, which [who] had hurt him in the arm, and whose sword was 10 inches longer than his; for the which he was emprisoned, and almost at the gallowes."—*Ben Jonson's Conversations with Drummond*, p. 19.

HOG LANE, SPITALFIELDS.

"Hog Lane, so called perhaps from the Hogs that ran in the fields there, now called Petticoat Lane and Artillery Lane. In a fine old Map of London (sometime in the possession of Mr. Pepys, of Clapham), I observe only a few scattering houses through this lane; but the east side yet wholly unbuilt and consisting only of fields, where cows and other cattle were feeding."—*Strype*, B. i., p. 22.

HOG LANE, ST. GILES'S, now CROWN STREET. Built circ. 1680,† and called by its new name in 1762, as an inscription on a stone let into the wall of a house at the corner of Rose-street still remains to denote.

"Hog-lane, of which the west side is in the parish of St. Anne's, Soho, the other side being in St. Giles's; a place not over well built or inhabited. Here the French have a church, which was formerly called the Greek church [*see* Greek Street], and by many still so called."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 87.

The French Church, now (1849) an Independent chapel, stands on the west side of the lane, a few doors from Compton-street. A Greek inscription over the west door still remains to denote the early usage of the building. Hogarth has laid in Hog-lane the scene of his inimitable "Noon," one of the best of his smaller pictures, generally reversed in the engravings, and thus made untrue to the locality, which Hogarth never was. The back ground contains a view of the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

HOLBORN, or, OLDBOURNE. A street so called, running east and west, between Drury-lane end and Farringdon-street end.

* Collier's Life of Alleyn, p. 51. † Rate-books of St. Martin's.

From Drury-lane to Brook-street is called "High Holborn." Here "Holborn Bars" formerly stood, and here the Liberty of the City terminates. From Brook-street to Fetter-lane is called Holborn, and from Fetter-lane to Farringdon-street "Holborn Hill." Here, at Farringdon-street, formerly stood a stone bridge over the Fleet, called "Oldbourne Bridge."

"Oldborne, or Hilborne, breaking out about the place where now the Bars do stand, and ran down the whole street till Oldborne Bridge, and into the river of the Wells, or Turnemill Brook. This bourn was likewise long since stopped up at the head, and in other places where the same hath broken out, but yet till this day the said street is there called High Oldborne Hill, and both sides thereof, together with all the grounds adjoining, that lie betwixt it and the river of Thames, remain full of springs, so that water is there found at hand, and hard to be stopped in every house."—*Stow*, p. 7.

This was the old road from Newgate and the Tower to the gallows at Tyburn.

"*Polly.* Now I'm a wretch, indeed. Methinks I see him already in the Cart, sweeter and more lovely than the nosegay in his hand!—I hear the crowd extolling his resolution and intrepidity!—What vollies of sighs are sent from the windows of Holborn that so comely a youth should be brought to disgrace!—I see him at the tree."—*Gay, The Beggar's Opera*, 8vo, 1728.

"*Knockem.* What! my little lean Ursula! my she-bear! art thou alive yet, with thy litter of pigs to grunt out another Bartholomew Fair? ha!

"*Ursula.* Yes, and to amble a foot, when the Fair is done, to hear you groan out of a cart up the heavy Hill—

"*Knockem.* Of Holborn, Ursula, mean'st thou so?"

Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.

"*Aldo.* Daughter Pad; you are welcome. What, you have performed the last Christian office to your keeper; I saw you follow him up the heavy Hill to Tyburn."—*Dryden's Limberham*, 4to, 1678.

"*Sir Sampson.* Sirrah, you 'll be hanged; I shall live to see you go up Holborn Hill."—*Congreve's Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

"As clever Tom Clinch, while the rabble was bawling,
Rode stately through Holborn to die in his calling,
He stopt at the George for a bottle of sack,
And promised to pay for it when he came back.
His waistcoat, and stockings, and breeches were white;
His cap had a new cherry-ribbon to tie 't.
The Maids to the doors and the balconies ran,
And said 'Lack-a-day, he 's a proper young man!'
But as from the windows the ladies he spied,
Like a beau in the box he bow'd low on each side!
And when his last speech the loud hawkers did cry,
He swore from his cart, 'It was all a d—d lie!'
The hangman for pardon fell down on his knee;
Tom gave him a kick in the guts for his fee:
Then said I must speak to the people a little;
But I 'll see you all d—d before I will whittle.
My honest friend Wild (may he long hold his place)
He lengthen'd his life with a whole year of grace,

Take courage, dear comrades, and be not afraid,
Nor slip this occasion to follow your trade;
My conscience is clear, and my spirits are calm,
And thus I go off, without Prayer-Book or Psalm;
Then follow the practice of clever Tom Clinch,
Who hung like a hero and never would flinch."
Swift, Clever Tom Clinch going to be hanged, 1727.

"An old Counsellor in Holborn used every execution day to turn out his clerks with this compliment: 'Go, ye young rogues, go to school and improve.'"—*Tom Brown, Works*, iv. 6, ed. 1709.

Up the "Heavy Hill" went William, Lord Russell, on his way to the scaffold in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Gerard, who dates his "Herbal" (fol. 1597) "From my house in Holborne, within the suburbs of London, this first of December, 1597." He had a good garden behind his house, and mentions in his "Herbal" many of the rarer plants which grew well in it.—Sir Kenelm Digby.

"The faire howses in Holbourne, between King's Street and Southampton Street (w^ch^ brake off the continuance of them) were built anno 1633, by S^r^ Kenelme; where he lived before the civill warres."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 327.

Milton.

"He [Milton] left his great house in Barbican, and betook himself to a smaller, among those that open backward into Lincoln's Inn Fields; here he lived a private life, still prosecuting his studies and curious search into knowledge."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, p. xxix, 12mo, 1694.

Dr. Johnson, in 1748, at the Golden Anchor, Holborn Bars.* *Observe.*—On the north side, beginning at Farringdon-street:—Field-lane, leading to the squalid neighbourhood of Saffron-hill; Ely-place; Hatton-garden; Leather-lane; Brook-street; Furnival's Inn; Gray's-Inn-lane; Gray's-Inn-gate; Fulwood's-rents; Red-Lion-street; Kingsgate-street; King-street; Southampton-street; Museum-street. On the south side, beginning at Farringdon-street:—Shoe-lane; Church of St. Andrew's, Holborn; Fetter-lane; Staple's Inn; Old Southampton-street; Chancery-lane; Great and Little Turnstile; Little Queen-street; George and Blue Boar, where Charles I.'s letter was intercepted by Cromwell and Ireton; Drury-lane. [*See* all these names.]

"I am told that the place where the Jacobites have often meetings at London, is at Mr. Ingleton's at the Three Crowns, in Holborn, near the Bear Tavern, opposite to Southampton Square. His brother is a Priest, and Subpreceptor to the pretended Prince of Wales."—*Manchester to Vernon, Paris, July 14th*, 1700, (*Cole's Memoirs*, &c., p. 161, fol. 1735).

The Holborn line of road from Aldgate to Tyburn was chosen

* Croker's Boswell, i. 81.

for the cruel whippings which Titus Oates, Dangerfield, and Johnson endured in the reign of James II.

Holland House, Kensington, was built in 1607 (John Thorpe, architect) for Sir Walter Cope, whose daughter and co-heir married Henry Rich, (second son of Robert, Earl of Warwick), created by King James I. Baron Kensington and Earl of Holland, and who was beheaded (1649) for services rendered to King Charles I. The widow of Robert Rich, Earl of Holland and Earl of Warwick, was married, in 1716, to Addison the poet, and here, at Holland House, occurred that "awful scene," as Johnson has called it, with the Earl of Warwick, a young man of very irregular life and loose opinions. "I have sent for you," said Addison, "that you may see how a Christian can die!" after which he spoke with difficulty, and soon expired. On the death, in 1759, of Edward Rich, the last Earl of Holland and Warwick, the house of Sir Walter Cope descended by females to William Edwardes, created Baron Kensington, and by him was sold to Henry Fox, the first Earl of Holland of that name, and the father of the celebrated Charles James Fox. During the last illness of the earl, who died here, July 1st, 1774, George Selwyn called and left his card. Selwyn had a fondness for seeing dead bodies, and the earl, fully comprehending his feeling, is said to have remarked, "If Mr. Selwyn calls again, shew him up; if I am alive I shall be delighted to see him, and if I am dead he would like to see me." During the life of the late Lord Holland, the house was a meeting place for Whig politicians, for poets, painters, critics, and scholars.

"Afterwards in Oliver's time they [the players] used to act privately, three or four miles or more out of town, now here, now there, sometimes in noblemen's houses, in particular Holland House at Kensington, where the nobility and gentry who met (but in no great numbers) used to make a sum for them, each giving a broad piece or the like."—*Historia Histrionica*, 1699.

"Her Grace, the Duchess of Buckinghamshire [James II.'s daughter, by Catherine Sedley] is gone to Holland House, near Kensington, for the benefit of the air."—*The Daily Journal, Dec. 29th*, 1735.

"Mr. Fox gave a great ball, last week, at Holland House, which he has taken for a long term, and where he is making great improvements. It is a brave old house, and belonged to the gallant Earl of Holland, the lover of Charles I.'s Queen."—*Walpole to Mann, May 5th*, 1747.

"It will be a great pity when this ancient house must come down, and give way to rows and crescents. It is not that Holland House is fine as a building,—on the contrary, it has a tumble-down look; and although decorated with the bastard-gothic of James I.'s time, the front is heavy. But it resembles many respectable matrons, who, having been absolutely ugly during

youth, acquire by age an air of dignity. But one is chiefly affected by the air of deep seclusion which is spread around the domain."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

The stone piers on either side of the house (stupidly disunited) were originally a gateway, designed by Inigo Jones, and carved by Nicholas Stone, master mason to King James I.

HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, was so called from a notorious procuress, in the reign of King Charles I., of the name of Holland, who rented the old manor-house of Paris Garden, in this neighbourhood, a moated house, subsequently known as "Holland's Leaguer." Among Shakerly Marmyon's works is a play called "Holland's Leaguer," (4to, 1632), and among the prose pamphlets of the period, a curious tract with the same name, containing a rude woodcut of the moated house, since re-engraved for the "Londina Illustrata."

HOLLAND'S LEAGUER. [*See* Holland Street, Blackfriars Road.]

HOLLES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, was so called after Henrietta Holles, daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and wife of Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. In this street Lord Byron was born in the year 1788, but the persevering exertions of his admirers have not as yet been able to discover the house itself, or even the number of the house. His mother was living in lodgings at the time.

HOLLES STREET, NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND. Let into the wall of a house in this street is a stone inscribed "HOLLES STREET, 1647." [*See* Newcastle Street; Clare Market, &c.]

HOLYWELL STREET, SHOREDITCH, (now HIGH STREET, SHOREDITCH), was so called from a well of water, "sweet, wholesome, and clear," but "much decayed," when Stow wrote, "and marred with filthiness purposely laid there, for the heightening of the ground for garden-plots." * Here, on the west side of the street, stood a Benedictine Nunnery, "of St. John the Baptist, called Holywell, of old time founded by a Bishop of London;" † and here lived and died Richard Burbadge, the actor, and friend of Shakspeare.

"Richarde Burbadge, Player, was buried the xvith of Marche [1618-19], Hollywell Street."—*Register of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.*

HOLYWELL STREET, STRAND. A narrow dirty lane, extending, parallel with the Strand, from St. Clement's Danes to St. Mary-

* Stow, p. 7.
† Tanner, p. 306, ed. 1744; Stow, p. 158.

le-Strand, occupied chiefly by old clothesmen and the vendors of low publications. Here still swing over some of the shop-doors a few old signs.

"Holywell Street, commonly called the Back side of St. Clement's, a place inhabited by divers salesmen and piece-brokers. The street runs up to the Maypole in the Strand."—*R. B., in Strype*, B. iv., p. 118.

HOLY TRINITY (PRIORY OF), in ALDGATE. [*See* Duke's Place.]

HONEY LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

"Honey-lane, so called, not of sweetness thereof, being very narrow and somewhat dark, but rather of often washing and sweeping to keep it clean. In this lane is the small parish church called Allhallows Honey Lane."—*Stow*, p. 102.

Allhallows Honey-lane Church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the ground on which it stood converted into a market, called "Honey-lane Market." The market was removed in 1835, and the first stone of the *City of London School*, on the same site, laid by Lord Brougham, 21st October, 1835.

HOPE THEATRE, BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK, existed as a Bear Garden and Theatre before 1600. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair (1614) was first acted at the Hope, and here Taylor, the Water Poet, challenged Fennor "to answer him at a trial of wit."

"The Hope, on the Banke side in Southwarke, commonly called the Beare Garden: a playhouse for stage playes, on Mundays, Wednesdayes, Fridayes, and Saterdayes; and for the baiting of the beares on Tuesdays and Thursdayes—the stage being made to take up and down when they please. It was built in 1610; and now pulled downe to make tenements, by Thomas Walker, a peticoate maker in Cannon Street, on Tuesday, the 25 day of March, 1656. Seven of Mr. Godfries beares, by the command of Thomas Pride, then hie Sherefe of Surry, were shot to death on Saturday, the 9 day of February, 1655, by a company of souldiers."—*Howes's MS. Continuation of Stow's Survey; Collier's Shakspeare*, i. ccxlii.

On the 12th of April, 1682, (in Charles II.'s reign), "at his Majesty's Bear Garden, at the Hope on the Bankside," a fine but vindictive horse was advertised to be baited to death for the amusement of the Morocco ambassador, the nobility who knew the horse, and for as many as would pay to see it.*

HORN (THE) TAVERN, FLEET STREET, now No. 164, (Anderton's Hotel), was left to the Goldsmiths' Company in 1405, by Thomas Atte Hay, citizen and goldsmith, "for the better support and sustentation of the infirm members of the company." † The property is still possessed by the goldsmiths.

* Malcolm's Anecdotes, p. 425, 4to, 1811.
† Herbert's Livery Companies, ii. 269.

"And when they pleased to think upon us, told us they were to dine together at the Horn, in Fleet Street, being a house where their lawyer resorted. . . . He embraced one young gentleman, and gave him many riotous instructions how to carry himself . . . . told him he must acquaint himself with many gallants of the Inns of Court, and keep rank with those that spend most . . . . his lodging must be about the Strand in any case, being remote from the handicraft scent of the City; his eating must be in some famous tavern, as the Horn, the Mitre, or the Mermaid; and then, after dinner, he must venture beyond sea, that is, in a choice pair of noblemen's oars, to the Bankside, where he must sit out the breaking up of a comedy; or the first cut of a tragedy; or rather, if his humours so serve him, to call in at the Blackfriars, where he should see a nest of boys able to ravish a man."—*Father Hubburd's Tales*, 4to, 1604.

"Near the Horn Tavern in Fleet-street," Mrs. Salmon established her Wax-work Exhibition,* and "next the Horn Tavern in Fleet Street," Snelling lived and sold coins.

HORSEFERRY. A ferry on the Thames from Lambeth Palace to Millbank, or in other words from Middlesex to Surrey. It was the only horseferry allowed on the Thames at or near London, and the tolls and right of passage belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury. The tolls were very considerable when London had but one bridge over the Thames.

HORSE GUARDS, at WHITEHALL. A guard-house and public building where the Secretary of War, the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, and Quarter-Master-General have their offices. It was built about 1753 by Vardy, after a design furnished, it is said, by Kent.† Ludlow is the first who mentions the Horse Guards at Whitehall.

"Next morning I went with Sir Henry Vane and Major Saloway to the Chamber of the Horse Guards, at Whitehall, where the principal officers use to meet."—*Ludlow's Memoirs*, ii. 776.

The archway under it forms a principal entrance to St. James's Park from the east; but the *entrée* for carriages is permitted only to royal and other personages having leave. At each side of the entrance facing Whitehall two mounted cavalry soldiers do duty every day from 10 to 4. The guard is relieved every morning at a quarter to 11. The sovereign of this country had no standing army before the reign of Charles II., the band of Gentlemen Pensioners forming the only body guard of the sovereign before the Restoration. In 1676, King Charles II. had four regiments of foot, and four of horse. The "King's

* Harl. MS. 5931.

† Of the New Buildings for the Horse Guards there is a view in the 1754 ed. of Stow.

Regiment of Foot" consisted of twenty-four companies, commanded by Colonel Russell, (the Colonel Russell of De Grammont's Memoirs); the "Duke of York's Regiment" consisted of 720 men, commanded by Sir Charles Lyttelton, (another of De Grammont's heroes); "The Third Regiment" consisted of 600 men, commanded by Sir Walter Vane; and "The Fourth Regiment" of 960, commanded by the Earl of Craven. These were the four Foot Regiments. The "Regiment of Horse" was commanded by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, (another of De Grammont's heroes, from whom the "Oxford Blues," now the Life (*i. e.* Lieb, or body) Guards, derives its name). A portrait of Lord Oxford in armour adorns the mess-room of the regiment. The "King's Troop of Horse" was commanded by the Duke of Monmouth; the "Queen's Troop" by Sir Philip Howard, son of the Earl of Berkshire; and the "Duke of York's" by the Marquis of Blanquefort, afterwards Earl of Feversham.

"THE MANER OF CHOSING SOULDIERS IN ENGLAND [in 1574].—The Prince, or Counsayll, sendeth downe theyr warrant, to certayne Commissioners, of euerye such Shyer where they mynde too haue suche a number of Souldyers, to bee leuyed and appoynted, the Commissioner ho sendeth hys precept to the hye Constable of euerye Hundred, the hye Constable of euerye Hundred, he geueth knowledge to euerye petye Constable of euerye Parrysh within his cyrquet, that uppon such a daye he must bring two or three able and suffycient men to serue ye Prince, before such Comissioners, to such a place. The pety Constable when he perceyueth that wars are in hand, foreseeing the toyles, the infinite perilles, and troublesome trauayles that is incident to Souldyers, is loth that anye honest man, through his procurement, shuld hazard himselfe amongst so many daungers, wherfore if within his office there hap to remayne any idle felow, some dronkerd, or sedicious quariler, a prinye picker, or such a one as hath some skill in stealing of a Goose, these shall bee presented to the seruyce of the Prince; and what seruyce is too be loked for amongst such fellowes, I thinke may easily be deemed."—*Barnaby Rich's Right Excellent and pleasant Dialogue between Mercury and an English Souldier*, 4to, 1574.

"ADVERTISEMENT.—Any persons that desire to be entertained as Souldiers in the Regiment of His Royal Highness the Duke of York may repair to the lodgings of Sir Charles Lyttelton, in Scotland Yard, Major to the said Regiment, and be there entertained to their satisfaction."—*The News, June 15th*, 1665.

The English soldier it is understood enlists for *life*, but he may purchase his discharge, for which it is said every facility is afforded, and at the end of fifteen years he may claim his discharge as a matter of course.* The British army is composed of 7093 regimental officers on full pay, and the War Office (the principal office in the Horse Guards) is maintained at a cost of 29,000*l.* a year.

Quarterly Review, No. 152, p. 391.

HORSELYDOWN, SOUTHWARK, is a district that extends from the eastern end of Tooley-street to Dockhead, and from the Thames to the Tenter-ground, Bermondsey. It is now built over, but was formerly a grazing ground for horses—hence the name.

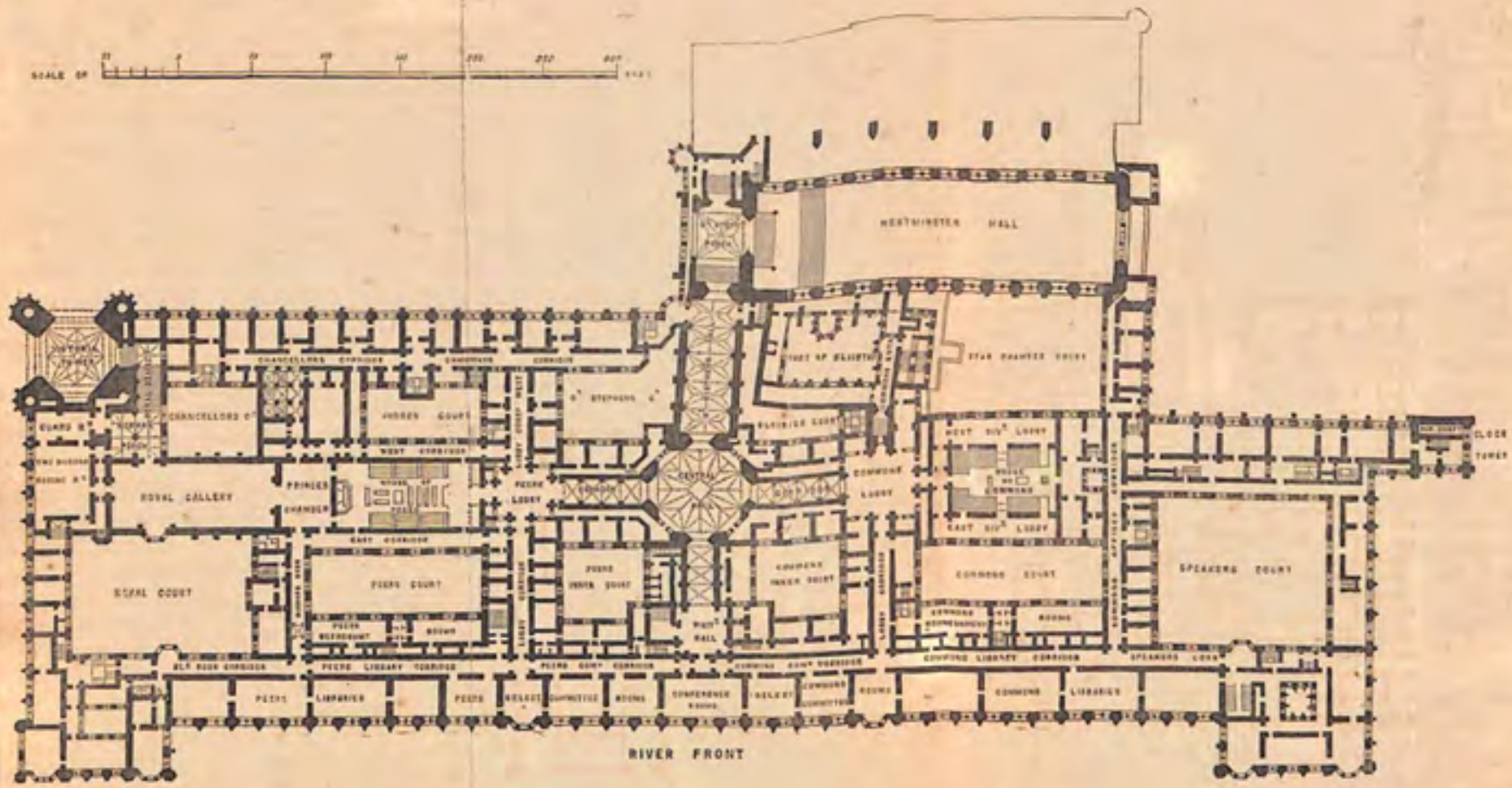
HORSEMONGER LANE GAOL. Mr. Leigh Hunt, and his brother, Mr. John Hunt, were confined in this prison for two years, for a libel on the Prince Regent in the *Examiner* newspaper. Here they received a visit from Lord Byron, (meeting him for the first time); and here, in June, 1813, Lord Byron and Mr. Moore dined with Mr. Hunt.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Established 1804, and incorporated by Royal Charter, 1809; office, 21, REGENT STREET. This society has three exhibitions every year, in the months of May, June, and July, at its gardens at Chiswick, and distributes medals for the best flowers and fruit shown at each exhibition. The large gold Knightian medal is worth about 20*l.*; the gold Knightian about 10*l.*; and the gold Banksian about 7*l.* All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, are at liberty to send subjects for exhibition. There are three classes. Class I.—Flowers: for which nurserymen and private growers exhibit independently of each other. Class II.—Flowers: for which all persons are admitted to equal competition. Class III.—Fruit: for which market-gardeners, fruiterers, or other persons in the habit of supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other. Visitors to the exhibitions at Chiswick are admitted by tickets only, price 5*s.* each, to be obtained at 21, Regent-street, by the personal or written order of Fellows of the Society, previous to the day on which the exhibition takes place. Tickets taken on the day of exhibition are 7*s.* 6*d.* each. The May exhibition is the best for flowers; the June for the company; and the July for the fruit. Member's entrance fee, 6 guineas; annual subscription, 4 guineas. The garden at Chiswick is open from 9 o'clock every day, except Sunday, and visitors are introduced either personally or by an order from a Fellow.

HOSIER LANE comes out of Cow-lane, and runs into Smithfield.

"Hosier Lane, a place not over-well built or inhabited, having all Old Timber Houses. This place is of a great resort during the time of Bartholomew Fair, all the houses generally being made Publick for Tippling and Lewd sort of people."—*R. B., in Strype, B.* iii., p. 284.

"Also the same yere [16th Henry VI.] on William Goodgrom, of London, corsour, for scleynge of a man of court in Hosyere Lane be syde Smythfeld, was hangen at Tybourne."—*A Chronicle of London, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas*, p. 123, 4to, 1827.



GROUND PLAN OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

CHARLES BARRY, R. A., ARCHITECT.

HOUNDSDITCH. [*See* Gravel Lane.]

"From Aldgate north-west to Bishopgate, lieth the ditch of the City, called Houndsditch, for that in old time, when the same lay open, much filth (conveyed forth of the City), especially dead dogs, were there laid, or cast; wherefore of later times a mud wall was made, inclosing the ditch, to keep out the laying of such filth as had been accustomed."—*Stow*, p. 49.

"Houndsditch is now built into houses, and is taken up by brokers, joyners, braziers, and such as deal in old clothes, linen, and upholstery, for which it is at present a place of considerable trade."—*Strype*, B. i., p. 127.

Brokers and sellers of old apparel took up their residence here immediately after the Reformation—in what was then "a fair field sometime belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate." *

"*Wellbred.* Where got'st thou this coat, I marle?
"*Brainworm.* Of a Houndsditch man, sir, one of the devil's near kinsmen, a broker."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Antony Munday is outrageous against the increasing usury of the place, and Beaumont and Fletcher call it Dogsditch:—

"more knavery and usury,
And foolery, and brokery, than Dogsditch."

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (NEW), or, THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER, on the left bank of the Thames, between the river and Westminster Abbey, one of the most magnificent buildings ever erected continuously in Europe—probably the largest Gothic edifice in the world. It occupies the site of the old Royal Palace of Westminster, burned down in 1834, and covers an area of nearly eight acres. [*See* Westminster Palace.] The architect is Charles Barry, R.A., and the first stone was laid April 27th, 1840. "It has been my aim," says Mr. Barry, "to avoid the ecclesiastical, collegiate, castellated, and domestic styles, and to select that which I consider better suited to the *peculiar* appropriation of the building." In its style and character the building reminds us of those magnificent civic palaces, the town-halls of the Low Countries,—at Ypres, Ghent, Louvain, and Brussels,—and a similarity in its destination renders the adoption of that style more appropriate than any form of classic architecture. The stone employed for the external masonry is a magnesian limestone from Anston in Yorkshire, selected with great care from the building stones of England by commissioners appointed in 1839 for that purpose. The River Terrace is of Aberdeen granite. There is very little wood about the building; all the main beams and joists are of iron; and the Houses of Parliament, it is said, can never be burnt down again. *Exter-*

* Stow, p. 49.

nally the building has four fronts, of which that towards the east, or the River Front, may be considered the principal. This magnificent façade, 900 feet in length, is divided into five principal compartments, panelled with tracery, and decorated with ornament and a row of statues and shields of arms of the Kings and Queens of England, from the Conquest to the present time. The west or Land Front is as yet in an imperfect state, but will, it is believed, surpass in beauty and picturesqueness any of the others. It will be of the same length as the River Front, but from the nature of the ground not in an uninterrupted line, projecting considerably from Old Palace Yard at the south, and New Palace Yard at the north end. The façade which is to replace the Law Courts is not as yet commenced, but that portion of the west front forming the eastern side of New Palace Yard is complete, and deserves a careful inspection, from the harmony of its design, and the beauty of its decoration. It is proposed, hereafter, that New Palace Yard shall be included within the limits of the New Houses, for the purpose of affording accommodation for offices connected with the business of Parliament, as well as public refreshment and assembly rooms, the need of which has long been felt.

There are three principal towers—the Royal or Victoria Tower, the Central Tower, and the Clock Tower. The *Royal* or *Victoria Tower*, at the south-west angle, one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever conceived, contains the Royal entrance, is 75 feet square, and will rise to the immense height of 340 feet, or 64 feet less than the height of the cross of St. Paul's. The entrance archway of this noble structure is 60 feet in height, and the porch is covered with a rich and beautifully worked groin, while the interior is decorated with the statues of the patron saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and with a statue of her present Majesty, supported on either side by figures emblematical of Justice and Mercy. This stately tower (supplying what Wren considered Westminster was so much in need of) will not be finished till the building is very near completion, the architect considering it of importance that the works should not proceed on account of its great height, and the danger of settlements, at a greater rate than 30 feet a year. The *Central Tower* contains the Grand Central Octagon Hall, and is 60 feet in diameter, and 300 feet to the top of the lantern surmounting it. The *Clock Tower*, abutting on Westminster Bridge, is 40 feet square, and surmounted above the clock with a richly-decorated belfry spire, rising to a height of about 320 feet. Various other subordinate towers break the line of the roofs, already numbering fourteen in the portions executed, and by their

picturesque forms and positions add materially to the effect of the whole building.

The Westminster Bridge end contains the apartments of the Speaker and the Serjeant-at-arms, and the Vauxhall Bridge end the apartments of the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lords' librarian. Above these a long range of rooms has been appropriated to Committees of either House. The statues in and about the building will exceed in number 450.

The principal public entrances are either through Westminster Hall, or from old Palace Yard, and lead into a Central or Octagon Hall, whence the right-hand passage will take you to the Lords, and the left to the Commons. This magnificent hall is covered with a groined roof, containing upwards of 250 elaborately carved bosses. *Westminster Hall*, together with the ancient cloisters of *St. Stephen's* and St. Stephen's crypt, (the only remains of the ancient palace), have been skilfully incorporated into the new building. *Westminster Hall* will be somewhat altered in detail internally, to make it accord more with the style of the rest of the building. The architect has planned that the walls below the windows should be decorated with a series of historical paintings, and that there should be arranged on either side of the central lines two tiers of pedestals, to be occupied by figures of those eminent Englishmen to whom Parliament may decree the honour of a statue. The conception is grand, and appropriate to the building in which so many Englishmen have been distinguished.

The *Royal Entrance* is at the Victoria Tower, leading to the *Norman Porch*, so called from the frescoes illustrative of the Norman history of this country and the figures of the Kings of the Norman line, with which it is proposed to be decorated. Here, on the right hand, is the *Robing Room*, a spacious apartment in the south front of the building, intended to be fitted up with much magnificence. After the ceremony of robing, which takes place in this room, her Majesty will pass through a magnificent chamber 110 feet in length, 45 in width, and 45 feet high, called the *Royal Gallery*, decorated with frescoes illustrative of events from the history of England, with windows filled with stained glass, and a ceiling rich in gilding and heraldry. Passing thence, her Majesty will enter the *Prince's Chamber*, decorated with equal splendour and thence into the *House of Peers*, 97 feet long, 45 wide, and 45 high, a noble room, presenting a *coup d'œil* of the utmost magnificence, no expense having been spared to make it one of the richest chambers in the world. The spectator is hardly aware, however, of the lavish richness of its fittings from the masterly way in which

all are harmoniously blended, each detail, however beautiful and intricate in itself, bearing only its due part in the general effect. *Observe*, in this noble apartment, opened for the first time, April 15th, 1847.—The Throne, on which her Majesty sits when she attends the House, with the chairs for the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert; the Woolsack, in the centre of the House, on which the Lord Chancellor sits; the Reporters' Gallery, (facing the Throne); the Strangers' Gallery, (immediately above); the Frescoes, in the six compartments, (three at either end, and the first, on a large scale, executed in this country), viz., The Baptism of Ethelbert, by Mr. Dyce, R.A., (over the Throne); Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince, and Henry, Prince of Wales, committed to prison for assaulting Judge Gascoigne, both by Mr. Cope, R.A.; the Spirit of Religion, by Mr. Horsley, in the centre compartment, over the Strangers' Gallery; and the Spirit of Chivalry, and the Spirit of Law, both by Mr. Maclise, R.A. The windows, twelve in number, are filled with stained glass, made by Messrs. Ballantyne and Allan, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham. Between the windows, and at either end of the House, are niches, eighteen in number, for statues of the Magna Charta barons, but two alone have as yet been erected—Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Robert Fitzwalter, "Marshal of the army of God and the Holy Church." These are by Mr. Thomas, the able sculptor of the whole of the statues throughout the building. Immediately beneath the windows runs a light and elegant gallery of brass work, filled in compartments with coloured mastic, in imitation of enamel. On the soffits of the gallery (or cornice immediately beneath the gallery) are the arms of the Sovereigns and Chancellors of England, from Edward III. to the present time. The body of the House is occupied by a large table of oak, and the red woolsack of the Chancellor. The carpet is blue, powdered with stars, in the old Star-chamber fashion, and the carpet of the throne is red, spotted with heraldic lions and roses. The lighting at night by gas is on Faraday's principle.

The House of Commons, 62 feet long by 45 feet broad, and 45 feet high, (as small as is possible, consistently with the requirements, in order that speaking may be easily heard by all present), is altogether more simple in character than the House of Peers;—the ceiling is, however, of nearly equal beauty. The windows will be filled with stained glass, of a simple character, to subdue the excessive glare of plain glass; the walls are lined with oak richly carved, and, supported on carved shafts and brackets, is a gallery extending

along them, on either side. At the north end is the chair for the Speaker, over which is a gallery for visitors, and for the Reporters of the debates; while the south end is occupied by deep galleries for the Members of the House, and for the public. The *Entrance for the Members* is either by the public approaches, or a private entrance and staircase from the Star Chamber Court, (one of the twelve Courts lighting the interior), so called from occupying the site of that once dreaded tribunal. The Libraries of the two Houses are wainscoted with oak, with excellent details throughout.

St. Stephen's Hall, 95 feet long by 30 wide, and to the apex of the stone groining 56 feet high, derives its name from occupying the same space as St. Stephen's chapel of the ancient palace. The crypt of St. Stephen's, which has been mutilated more by abuse than by the fire, still exists beneath, and, as a most interesting example of English architecture of the thirteenth century, will undergo a careful restoration. This well-proportioned Hall will be decorated, on the walls below the windows, with frescoes, and the windows will be filled with stained glass. The Palace Clock in the *Clock Tower*, constructed under the direction and approval of Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, will be an eight-day clock, and will strike the hours on a bell weighing from eight to ten tons, chime the quarters upon eight bells, and show the time upon four dials about 30 feet in diameter. The diameter of the dial at St. Paul's is only 18 feet. 600,000*l.* is wanting to complete the New Houses; so that while Government continues to advance at the rate of only 100,000*l.* a year (the amount of the estimate for 1848-9, and 80,000*l.* less than the architect required), it will take at least six years before the whole building is complete. The architect's remuneration is fixed at 25,000*l.* The entire cost of this vast and splendid building will probably not fall short of a million and a half.

Mode of Admission to inspect the House of Lords—order from the Lord Great Chamberlain, or the personal introduction of a peer whilst the House is not sitting. The orders are available only on Wednesdays, between 11 and 4. Mode of admission to the Strangers' Gallery to hear the debates—a peer's order. *Mode of Admission to the Commons*—a member's order. Any member can give you an order. If you know any one, go to the lobby with the member's name written on your card; at the door of the House you will see two old gentlemen, with powdered heads, sitting in watch-boxes on either side. If you civilly ask one of these, he will send your card into the House, and thus fetch out the member you have named. Take care to keep

free from the thoroughfare to the door, or you will be warned off by a policeman. Ladies have been excluded from the galleries of the two Houses since 1738. [*See* Additions, &c.] The House of Commons empties at 7 p. m., and refills about 9 p. m.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, CLERKENWELL.

"Such was the great encrease of Roagues and Vagabonds in London and Middlesex, that Bridewell could not containe them, nor imploy them, nor willingly receive any from the Justices out of the County of Middlesex, because they held it contrary to the Charter of London, and the foundation of Bridewell; whereupon the Justices of Middlesex, by license from his Maiestie [James I.], builded a House of Correction for the county of Middlesex, neere unto the east-end of Clerkenwell Church, for the punishment and employment of sturdy Roagues and Vagabonds of the County of Middlesex, and for the furtherance of the said House, the City of London gave unto it five hundred pounds in money, to make a stock for the Employment of their Poore, and the Justices ordained two Masters and a Matron to gouerne the House. This was done this yeere 1615."—*Howes*, p. 1023, ed. 1631.

There was a House of Correction in Tothill Fields in Charles II.'s time. [*See* Hicks's Hall.]

HOUSES OF SHELTER FOR THE POOR. Central asylum in Playhouse-yard, White-Cross-street, St. Luke's; opened Nov. 13th, 1843;—Eastern asylum in Glasshouse-street, East Smithfield; opened same day;—and Western asylum in Upper Ogle-street, Foley-street; opened Jan. 27th, 1844. Committee Room, 75, Old Broad-street.*

HOWARD STREET, STRAND. A small street crossing Norfolk-street, between Surrey-street and Arundel-street, and so called from the Howards, Earls of Arundel. [*See* Arundel House.] In this street William Mountfort, the player, was murdered before his own door, on the night of the 9th of December, 1692. The story is an interesting one. A gallant of the town, a Captain Richard Hill, had conceived what Cibber calls a *tendre* or passion for Mrs. Bracegirdle, the beautiful actress. He is said to have offered her his hand, and to have been refused. His passion at last became ungovernable, and he at once determined on carrying her off by force. For this purpose he borrowed a suit of night linen of Mrs. Radd, the landlady in whose house in Buckingham-court he lodged, induced his friend Lord Mohun to assist him in his attempt, dodged the fair actress for a whole day at the theatre, stationed a coach to carry her off in near the Horseshoe Tavern in Drury-lane, and hired six soldiers to force her into it as she returned from supping with Mr. Page, in Prince's-street, (off Drury-lane), to her own lodging in the house of a Mrs. Dorothy Brown, in this street. As the beau-

* Advertisement in Times, Feb. 2nd, 1844.

tiful actress came down Drury-lane about 10 at night, accompanied by her mother and brother, and escorted by her friend Mr. Page, one of the soldiers seized her in his arms and endeavoured to force her into the coach. Page resisting the attempt, Hill drew his sword and struck a blow at Page's head, which fell, however, only on his hand. The lady's screams drew a rabble about her, and Hill, finding his endeavours ineffectual, bid the soldiers let her go. Lord Mohun, who was in the coach all this time, now stept out of it, and with his friend Hill insisted on seeing the lady home, Mr. Page accompanying them, and remaining with Mrs. Bracegirdle some time after for her better security. Lord Mohun and Captain Hill, however, remained in the street, Hill with his sword drawn, (for he had lost the scabbard in the affray with Page), and vowing, it is said, revenge, as he had done before to Mrs. Bracegirdle on her way home. Here they sent to the Horseshoe Tavern in Drury-lane for a bottle of canary, of which they drank in the middle of the street. In the meantime Mrs. Bracegirdle sent her servant to her friend Mr. Mountfort's house (a few doors off in the same street) to know if he was at home. The servant returned with an answer that he was not, and was sent again by her mistress to desire Mrs. Mountfort to send to her husband to take care of himself; "in regard my Lord Mohun and Captain Hill, who (she feared) had no good intention toward him, did wait in the street." He was sought after in several places without success, but Mohun and Hill had not waited long before he turned the corner of Norfolk-street, with, it is said by one witness, (Captain Hill's servant), his sword over his arm. It appears in the evidence before the coroner, that he had heard while in Norfolk-street (if not before) of the attempt to carry off Mrs. Bracegirdle, and was also aware that Lord Mohun and Hill were in the street, for Mrs. Brown, the landlady of the house in which Mrs. Bracegirdle lodged, solicited him to keep away. Every precaution was, however, ineffectual. He addressed Lord Mohun, (who embraced him, it would appear, very tenderly), and said how sorry he was to find that he (Lord Mohun) would justify the rudeness of Captain Hill, or keep company with such a pitiful fellow, ("or words to the like effect"), "and then," says Thomas Leak, the Captain's servant, "the Captain came forward and said he would justify himself, and went towards the middle of the street, and Mr. Mountfort followed him and drew." Ann Jones, a servant, it would appear, in Mrs. Bracegirdle's house, declared in evidence that Hill came behind Mountfort and gave him a box over the ear, and bade him draw. It is said they fought; Mountfort certainly fell with a desperate

wound on the right side of the belly, near the short rib, of which he died the next day, assuring Mr. Page, while lying on the floor in his own parlour, as Page declares in evidence, that Hill ran him through the body before he could draw his sword. Lord Mohun affirmed they fought, and that he saw a piece of Mountfort's sword lying on the ground. As Mountfort fell, Hill ran off, and the Duchy watch coming up, Lord Mohun surrendered himself, with his sword still in the scabbard. The scene of this sad tragedy was that part of Howard-street lying between Norfolk-street and Surrey-street. Mountfort's house was two doors from the south-west corner. Mountfort was a handsome man, and Hill is said to have attributed his rejection by Mrs. Bracegirdle to her love for Mountfort, an unlikely passion, it is thought, as Mountfort was a married man, with a good-looking wife of his own—afterwards Mrs. Verbruggen, and a celebrated actress withal. Mountfort (only thirty-three when he died) lies buried in the adjoining church of St. Clement's Danes. Mrs. Bracegirdle continued to inhabit her old quarters. "Above forty years since," says Davies, "I saw at Mrs. Bracegirdle's house in Howard-street a picture of Mrs. Barry by Kneller, in the same apartments with the portraits of Betterton and Congreve."* Hill's passionate prompter on this occasion was the same Lord Mohun who fell in the duel with the Duke of Hamilton in Hyde Park.

Howland Street, Tottenham Court Road, was so called after Elizabeth Howland, only daughter and heir of John Howland of Streatham, Esq., and wife of Wriothesley Russell, (son of the celebrated William Lord Russell), created Baron Howland of Streatham, in the county of Surrey, June 13th, 1695.

Hoxton. A suburb without Bishopsgate, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, described by Stow in 1598 as "a large street with houses on both sides." The house of Oliver, third Lord St. John of Bletsoe, (d. 1618), is still standing.† In the fields at Hoxton, Ben Jonson killed in a duel Gabriel Spenser, the player. [*See* Hog Lane.] In Charles-square lived the Rev. John Newton, Cowper's correspondent. [*See* St. Mary Woolnoth.]

Huggin Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside.

"Huggin Lane, so called of one Hugan that of old time dwelt there: he was called Hugan in the lane, as I have read in the 34th of Edward I."—*Stow*, p. 111.

* Davies's Dram. Misc. iii. 197.

† There is a view of it in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata.

HUMANE SOCIETY (ROYAL), for the recovery of persons from drowning; founded by Dr. Hawes; instituted 1774; and maintained by voluntary contributions. The Receiving House, a tasteful classic building, by Decimus Burton, is close to the Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, and the Society's office at 3, Trafalgar-square. One hundred and seventy cases were brought before the Society in 1843; one hundred and fifty-nine of which were successful, and eleven beyond recovery. In the same year 126 claimants received rewards in money, and 23 honorary silver and 15 bronze medals were awarded for extraordinary courage in saving life.

HUMMUMS (THE), in COVENT GARDEN. A bagnio formerly, now an hotel, and so called from the Arabic word "Hammam," which signifies a bagnio or bath.*

"Hummums is a Bagnio, or place for Sweating, kept in Covent Garden, by one Mr. Small. The rates are 5*s.* for a single person, and 4*s.* each if two or more come together. Here is also (besides the Hot bath) a Cold Bath for such as are disposed to use it."—*Hatton*, p. 786.

Parson Ford, who makes so conspicuous a figure in Hogarth's "Midnight Modern Conversation," died in this house.

"*Boswell.* Was there not a story of Parson Ford's ghost having appeared? *Johnson.* Sir, it was believed. A waiter at the Hummums, in which house Ford died, had been absent for some time, and returned, not knowing that Ford was dead. Going down to the cellar, according to the story, he met him; going down again, he met him a second time. When he came up he asked some people of the house what Ford could be doing there. They told him Ford was dead. The waiter took a fever, in which he lay for some time. When he recovered, he said he had a message to deliver to some woman from Ford; but he was not to tell what or to whom. He walked out; he was followed; but somewhere about St. Paul's they lost him. He came back and said he had delivered it, and the woman exclaimed, 'Then we are all undone.' Dr. Pellet, who was not a credulous man, inquired into the truth of this story, and he said the evidence was irresistible. My wife went to the Hummums; (it is a place where people get themselves cupped). I believe she went with intention to hear about this story of Ford. At first they were unwilling to tell her; but after they had talked to her, she came away satisfied that it was true. To be sure, the man had a fever; and this vision may have been the beginning of it. But if the message to the woman, and their behaviour upon it, were true, as related, there was something supernatural. That rests upon his word: and there it remains."—*Boswell's Johnson, by Croker*, iv. 216.

HUNGERFORD MARKET. Built 1680; re-built 1831; and so called from the family of the Hungerfords of Farleigh Castle, in Somersetshire.

"Sir Edward, created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II., had a large house on the site, which he pulled down, and multiplied into

* Dr. Shaw's Travels, p. 231.

several others. On the north side of the market-house is a bust of one of the family in a large wig."—*Pennant.*

The first stone of the present market was laid June 18th, 1831, and the market opened July 2nd, 1833—Charles Fowler, architect.

"This Market was, at first, in all probability, to have taken well, especially for fruit and herbs, as lying so convenient for the gardeners to land their goods at the stairs, without the charge and trouble of porters to carry them farther by land, as now to Covent Garden Market. But, being baulk'd at first, it turns to little account, and that of Covent Garden hath got the start; which is much resorted unto, and well served with all fruits and herbs, good in their kind."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 76.

This description of the original market in 1720 is equally true of it in 1849. It is of too general a character, and attempts too much in trying to unite Leadenhall, Billingsgate, and Covent Garden Markets.

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE, called also Charing Cross Bridge, crosses the Thames from Hungerford Market to Belvedere Road, Lambeth, and is for foot-passengers only. It was constructed under the direction of Mr. I. K. Brunel, and publicly opened Friday, April 18th, 1845.

"It consists of three arches; the span of the centre is 676 feet 6 inches, and that of each of the side arches 333 feet. The height of the roadway from high-water mark at the abutments is 22 feet 6 inches; at the piers, 28 feet, and in the centre, 32 feet. The clear width of the roadway is 14 feet, and the height of the two towers, or piers, which carry the chains, is 58 feet above the road. These towers, which are twenty-two feet square, consist each of four solid piers of brickwork in cement, 7 feet 6 inches square, connected by inverted arches at the bottom, and are built on the natural bed of the river without piles. They are Italian in style, and were designed by Mr. Bunning, to accord with buildings appertaining to the Market. For the foundation of the abutments, piles 26 feet long were driven in an inclined direction. On the south side this was effected with much difficulty, the soil being formed by accidental causes into a concrete of very great hardness. The platform, or roadway, is carried by four chains, in two lines, with single suspension-rods on each side, 12 feet apart. The chains pass over rollers in the upper part of the towers, so as to equalise the strain, and are secured in tunnels at the abutments to two iron girders, 44 feet long and 5 feet deep, solidly embedded in a mass of brickwork in cement, further strengthened and backed up with concrete. The suspension-rods carry two longitudinal bearers of fir, 9 by 9, running from end to end on each side of the roadway, one above the other, and between these are placed the ends of cross-beams, which beams receive a flooring of three-inch deal. The cross-beams are double every 12 feet, that is, at the point where the suspension-rod comes through: (each of the two pieces is 11 by 3, and side by side): the intermediate beams, two in each space, are 11 by 5½. There is a third longitudinal bearer under the cross-beams, down the centre, 10 by 6, and the whole is trussed diagonally, from side to side, with iron. The span of the main arch is much larger than any other in this country. The greatest span of Hammersmith suspension bridge is 422 feet; of the Union bridge across the Tweed, near Berwick, 449 feet, and of the Menai bridge, Beaumaris,

560 feet. It is only second to the suspension bridge at Fribourg, in Switzerland, the span of which, from pier to pier, is nearly 900 feet. The first stone was laid in 1841; and the total cost, including the purchase of property, parliamentary, law, and other expenses, was 110,000*l*. All the wood employed in the construction is Paynized, and the quantity of iron consumed between 10,000 and 11,000 tons."—*George Godwin, jun.*

In November, 1845, the bridge was sold to the original proprietors for the sum of 226,000*l*., but only the first instalment was paid, and the purchase was thus void. The toll charged is a halfpenny each person each way.

Hyde Park. - One of the lungs of London, connecting the Green Park with Kensington Gardens, and thus carrying a continuous tract of open ground, or park, from the Horse Guards, at Whitehall, to the hamlet of Kensington.

"Adjoining to Knightsbridge were two ancient manors, called Neyte and Hyde, both belonging to the church of Westminster till the reign of Henry VIII., when they became the property of the Crown, having been given, together with the advowson of Chelsea, in exchange for the Priory of Hurley in Berkshire. The site of the manor of Hyde constitutes, no doubt, Hyde Park, which adjoins to Knightsbridge on the north, lying between the two roads which lead to Hounslow and Uxbridge."—*Lysons*, ii. 181.

It was fenced in with deer fences from a very early period; was first walled in with brick in the reign of Charles II.; and first enclosed with an open iron railing in the reign of George IV. In 1550 the French ambassador hunted in Hyde Park with the King; * in 1578 the Duke Casimir "killed a barren doe with his piece in Hyde Park, from amongst 300 other deer." † In Charles I.'s reign it became celebrated for its foot and horse races round the Ring; in Cromwell's time for its musters and coach-races; in Charles II.'s reign for its drives and promenades —a reputation which it still retains, showing in the London season, from April to July, all the wealth and fashion and splendid equipages of the nobility of the country. Even in the last century boxing matches were held here.

"Alas! what is it to his scene, to know
How many coaches in Hyde Park did show
Last spring."—*Ben Jonson, Prologue to The Staple of News.*

"*Vincent.* Shall we make a fling to London, and see how the spring appears there in the Spring Garden; and in Hyde Park, to see the races, horse and foot; to hear the jockies crack?"—*Richard Brome, A Jovial Crew*, 4to, 1652.

"Of all parts of England Hyde Park hath the name
For Coaches and Horses, and Persons of Fame."
Old Ballad in Roxburgh Collection, ii. 379.

* Tytler's Edward VI. and Mary. † Lodge's Illustrations, ii. 140.

"*Scene*—*A Part of Hyde Park.*

"*Lord Bonvill.* When do they run?
Trier. They say presently.
Lord B. Will you venture anything, lady? [*to* Julietta.]
Trier. Perhaps she reserves herself for the horse-race.
Lord B. [*to* Trier]. You are for the foot-men.
Trier. I run with the Company. [*Enter* Rider *and* Venture.]
Venture. I'll go your half.
Rider. No, thank you, Jack; would I had ten pieces more on 't!
Lord B. Which side?
Rider. On the Irishman.
Lord B. Done: I'll maintain the English—
As many more with you;
I love to cherish our own countrymen.

. . . . . .

Bonavent. Be there any races here?
Lacy. Yes, sir, horse and foot.

. . . . . .

Mrs. Bonavent. Who runs?
Lacy. An Irish and an English footman.
Mrs. B. Will they run this way?
Lacy. Just before you.
[*A cry Within*—'A Teague! A Teague! Make way; for shame!'

. . . . . .

Lacy. Jack Venture, thou shalt sing
The song thou mad'st o' the horses.
Lord B. A song, by all means;
Prithee let me entreat it; what 's the subject?
Lacy. Of all the running-horses."—*Shirley, Hyde Park,* 4to, 1637.

"11 April, 1653. I went to take the aire in Hide Park, where every coach was made to pay a shilling, and horse 6*d.* by the sordid fellow who had purchas'd it of the State as they were cal'd."—*Evelyn.*

"20 May, 1658. I went to see a coach-race in Hide Park, and collationed in Spring Garden."—*Evelyn.*

"10 Aug. 1660. With Mr. Moore and Creed to Hyde Park by coach, and saw a fine foot-race three times round the Park [Ring?] between an Irishman and Crow, that was once my Lord Claypoole's footman."—*Pepys.*

"11 April, 1669. Thence to the Park, my wife and I; and here Sir W. Coventry did first see me and my wife in a coach of our own; and so did also this night the Duke of York, who did eye my wife mightily."—*Pepys.*

"25 April, 1669. Abroad with my wife in the afternoon to the Park, where very much company, and the weather very pleasant. I carried my wife to the Lodge, the first time this year, and there in our coach eat a cheese-cake and drank a tankard of milk. I shewed her also this day first the Prince of Tuscany, who was in the Park, and many very fine ladies."—*Pepys.*

"Hyde Park every one knows is the promenade of London; nothing was so much in fashion, during the fine weather, as this promenade, which was the

rendezvous of fashion and beauty. Every one therefore, who had either sparkling eyes or a splendid equipage, constantly repaired thither, and the King [Charles II.] seemed pleased with the place."—*De Grammont.*

"*Young Bellair.* Most people prefer High-Park to this place [the Mall].

"*Harriet.* It has the better reputation I confess, but I abominate the dull diversions there, the formal bows, the affected smiles, the silly by-words and amorous tweers in passing; here [in the Mall] one meets with a little conversation now and then."—*Etherege, The Man of Mode*, 4to, 1676.

"*Comely.* Nay, 'tis no London female: she's a thing that never saw Cheesecake, Tart, or Syllabub at the Lodge in Hyde Park."—*The English Monsieur, by Hon. James Howard*, 4to, 1674.

"*Clodpate.* I'll sum ye up the beastly pleasures of the best of ye.'

"*Woodly.* What are those?

"*Clodpate.* Why to sit up drunk till three a'clock in the morning, rise at twelve, follow damn'd French Fashions, get dress'd to go to a damn'd Play, and choak yourselves afterwards with dust in Hyde Park."—*T. Shadwell, Epsom Wells*, 4to, 1676.

"*Lord Malapert.* O law! what shou'd I do in the Country? there's no levees, no Mall, no plays, no Opera, no tea at Siam's, no Hyde Park.

"*Lady Malapert.* There are a thousand innocent diversions more wholesome and diverting than always the dusty mill-horse driving in Hyde Park.

"*Lord Malapert.* O law! don't prophane Hyde Park: is there anything so pleasant as to go there alone, and find fault with the company? Why there can't a horse or a livery 'scape a man, that has a mind to be witty; and then I sell bargains to the orange women."—*Southerne, The Maid's Last Prayer*, 4to, 1693.

"Kynaston [the actor who played female parts] at that time was so beautiful a youth, that the Ladies of Quality prided themselves in taking him with them in their coaches, to Hyde Park, in his theatrical habit after the Play; which in those days they might have sufficient time to do, because Plays then, were us'd to begin at four a clock: the hour that People of the same rank are now going to dinner. Of this truth I had the curiosity to enquire and had it confirmed from his own mouth in his advanced age."—*Colley Cibber.*

"London, June 7, 1695. Some days since several persons of quality having been affronted at the Ring in Hyde Park, by some of the persons that rode in Hackney-Coaches with Masks, and complaint thereof being made to the Lord Justices, an order is made that no Hackney-Coaches be permitted to go into the said Park, and that none presume to appear there in masks."—*The Post Boy, June 8th*, 1695.

"From Spring Garden we set our faces towards Hyde Park, where Horses have their diversions as well as men. . . . Here people conch it to take the air, amidst a cloud of dust, able to choak a foot-soldier, and hindered us from seeing those that come thither on purpose to show themselves. . . . So says my Indian, what a bevy of gallant ladies are in yonder coaches; some are singing, others laughing, others tickling one another, and all of them toying and devouring cheesecakes, marchpane, and China oranges."—*Tom Brown's Amusements calculated for the Meridian of London*, p. 54, 8vo, 1700.

Memorable Circumstances connected with Hyde Park.—Oliver Cromwell's coachmanship:—

"His Highness, only accompanied with Secretary Thurloe, and some few of his gentlemen and servants, went to take the air in Hyde-Park, where he

caused some dishes of meat to be brought; where he made his dinner, and afterwards had a desire to drive the coach himself, having put only the Secretary into it, being those six horses which the Earl of Oldenburgh had presented unto his Highness, who drove pretty handsomely for some time; but at last provoking those horses too much with the whip, they grew unruly, and run so fast, that the postillion could not hold them in; whereby his Highness was flung out of the coach-box upon the pole, upon which he lay with his body, and afterwards fell upon the ground. His foot getting hold in the tackling, he was carried away a good while in that posture, during which a pistol went off in his pocket: but at last he got his foot clear, and so came to escape, the coach passing away without hurting him. He was presently brought home, and let blood; and after some rest taken, he is now pretty well again. The Secretary being hurt on his ancle with leaping out of the coach, hath been forced to keep his chamber hitherto, and been unfit for any business; so that we have not been able to further or expedite any business this week."—*The Dutch Embassadors to the States General, Oct. 16th*, 1654, (*Thurloe's State Papers*, vol. ii., p. 652).

—Duel near Price's Lodge (Nov. 15th, 1712) between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun. The duke got out of his coach "on the road that goes to Kensington, over against Price's Lodge, and walked over the grass and between the two ponds."* They fought with swords, Colonel Hamilton acting as second to the duke, and General Macartney as second to Lord Mohun. Two men ineffectually ran with staves to separate them. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, falling into the ditch upon his back, and the Duke of Hamilton falling severely wounded near him, and leaning over him. The keeper of Price's Lodge, in the Park, lifted the duke up. He walked about thirty yards, said "he could walk no further," and died immediately. Macartney escaped in disguise to the Continent, and was accused by Colonel Hamilton upon oath before the Privy Council with having stabbed the duke over his (the Colonel's) shoulder while he was in the act of raising him from the ground. A proclamation was issued, offering 500*l.* reward for the apprehension of Macartney, to which was added 300*l.* by the Duchess of Hamilton. The Scotch peers, addressing the Queen, prayed that she would use all her influence with her allies, in order that the murderer might be brought to justice; but General Macartney, having found favour at the Court of Hanover, was afterwards employed by George I. in bringing over the 6000 Dutch troops, at the breaking out of the Preston rebellion, soon after which he surrendered, and, taking his trial, was acquitted of the murder, and only found guilty of manslaughter. The ostensible cause of quarrel was the right of succession to the estate of Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, both

* Evidence before the Coroner.

having married nieces of the earl; but public politics had perhaps as much to do with it as the private lawsuit in which they were engaged.—Duel (Nov. 16th, 1763) between John Wilkes and Samuel Martin, M.P., on account of a paragraph in The North Briton. They fought near the Ring, and Wilkes was wounded in the belly. *Observe.*—Statue of Achilles, "inscribed by the women of England to Arthur Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms," erected in Hyde Park, as the inscription sets forth, "on the 18th of June, 1822, by command of his Majesty George IV." The statue was cast by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A., from cannon taken in the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and the cost was defrayed by a subscription of 10,000*l.*, raised among the ladies. The figure is copied from one of the famous antiques on the Monte Cavallo, at Rome, but most antiquaries agree that Achilles is a gross misnomer. [*See* the Ring; the Serpentine; Rotten Row.] A review of troops in Hyde Park is a sight worth seeing, but reviews of late years have been of very rare occurrence.

Hyde Park Corner. The great west-end entrance into London. The triple archway, combined with an Ionic screen, leading into Hyde Park, and the Triumphal Arch at the top of *Constitution-hill*, were designed by Decimus Burton, and erected in 1828. There were cottages here in 1655, the following entry appearing in the Accounts of the overseers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in that year:—"Received for the rent of the cottages at Hyde Park Corner." I omitted to extract the amount.

"At the King's coming to town, the whole Court went to meet him; the Parliament sent Sir Maurice Berkeley, with four Knights more, to welcome him. The Speaker with his Mace went beyond the Park Corner to bring him in."—*Chamberlaine to Mr. Winwood, April 5th*, 1606, (*Winwood*, ii. 204).

"When the Plague [the Plague of 1625] was somewhat assuaged, it fell to Judge Whitlocke's turn to go to Westminster Hall to adjourn Michaelmas Term, from thence to Reading; and, accordingly, he went from his house in Buckinghamshire to Horton, near Colebroke, and the next morning early, to Hyde Park Corner, where he and his retinue dined on the ground, with such meat and drink as they brought in the coach with them, and afterwards he drove fast through the streets, which were empty of people, and overgrown with grass, to Westminster Hall, where he adjourned the Court, returned to his coach, and drove away presently out of town."—*Whitelocke*, p. 2, ed. 1732.

"If you please you may go see a great many statues at the statuaries at Hyde Park Corner."—*A New Guide to London*, p. 83, 12mo, 1726.

"I am much obliged to you for the care you take in sending my Eagle by my Commodore cousin, but I hope it will not be till after his Expedition. I know the extent of his genius; he would hoist it overboard on the prospect

of an engagement, and think he could buy me another at Hyde Park Corner, with the prize-money."—*Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, June 6th*, 1746.*

"Soon as I enter at my country door,
My mind resumes the thread it dropt before;
Thoughts, which at Hyde Park Corner I forgot,
Meet and rejoin me in my pensive grot."—*Pope.*

"He [Pope] then learned his accidence at Twiford, where he wrote a satire on some faults of his master. He was then a little while at Mr. Dean's seminary at Mary-le-bone; and sometime under the same, after he removed to Hyde Park Corner."—*Spence's Anecdotes, by Singer*, p. 259.

The sites of *Apsley House* and that part of *Piccadilly-terrace* between Hyde Park Corner and Hamilton-place were formerly occupied by the *Hercules' Pillars* public-house and other petty taverns, some of which remained as late as 1805.

"He [Savage] was once desired by Sir Richard [Steele], with an air of the utmost importance, to come very early to his house the next morning. Mr. Savage came as he had promised, found the chariot at the door, and Sir Richard waiting for him, and ready to go out. What was intended, and whither they were to go, Savage could not conjecture, and was not willing to inquire, but immediately seated with Sir Richard. The coachman was ordered to drive, and th with the utmost expedition to Hyde Park Corner, where they stopped at a petty tavern, and retired to a private room. Sir Richard then informed him that he intended to publish a pamphlet, and that he had desired him to come thither that he might write for him. They soon sat down to the work. Sir Richard dictated, and Savage wrote, till the dinner that had been ordered was put upon the table. Savage was surprised at the meanness of the entertainment, and, after some hesitation, ventured to ask for wine, which Sir Richard, not without reluctance, ordered to be brought. They then finished their dinner, and proceeded in their pamphlet, which they concluded in the afternoon. Mr. Savage then imagined his task over, and expected that Sir Richard would call for the reckoning, and return home; but his expectations deceived him, for Sir Richard told him that he was without money, and that the pamphlet must be sold before the dinner could be paid for; and Savage was therefore obliged to go and offer their new production for sale for two guineas, which, with some difficulty, he obtained. Sir Richard then returned home, having retired that day only to avoid his creditors, and composed the pamphlet only to discharge his reckoning."—*Johnson's Life of Savage.*

[*See* St. George's Hospital; Apsley House.] *Observe.*—Bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Matthew Cotes Wyatt, erected by public subscription in 1846. The subscription amounted, it is said, to 30,000*l.*, but no perfect list of the subscribers has ever been published. The amount obtained was certainly very near the sum I have named. In the low-lying burying-ground facing the north wall of the Park, Laurence Sterne lies buried. [*See* Bayswater.]

* See also Ralph's Critical View of Public Buildings, 8vo, 1734, and art. Bushnell, in Walpole's Anecdotes.

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